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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR CHILDREN

1920

A STUDY BASED ON CENSUS STATISTICS RELATIVE TO THE FOREIGN BORN AND THE NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE

BY

NILES CARPENTER

CENSUS MONOGRAPHS
VII

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FOREWORD

When modern censuses began, the enumeration unit was the family or household, and the population was determined from the number of households and the number of persons in each. But for two generations the enumeration unit has been the individual, to whom a line on the schedule or a separate card or sheet is devoted and about whose characteristics many questions are asked. The answers state physical traits, like sex, age, and race; educational traits, like illiteracy or ability to speak English; and economic traits, like occupation or ownership of the home. Most of the tables which result from assembling the answers to these questions are necessarily underlain by the idea that the individual is, at least for census purposes, the unit out of which society or the State is constructed.

More recently this one-sided individualism of the census tabulation has been supplemented by special studies of certain social groups. This began with the volume on Indians in the United States, which was a part of the census of 1890, and which was suggested, if not made necessary, by the fact that the Indians on reservations were then enumerated for the first time and apart from the general population census. The tendency was continued at the census of 1900 by supplementary studies of the census statistics of the negro and the negro farmer, of the family, and of teachers as an occupational class. The census of 1910 was left incomplete through the exhaustion of the appropriation and the only elaborate study of a social group which resulted from it was one on the negroes in the United States.

For the census of 1920 a series of supplementary monographs was planned, some of which at least will be of the type described. The present study dealing with the foreign-born population and their American-born children is one of them.

The group which Doctor Carpenter studies is very heterogeneous. In fact, our foreign-born population is a class the members of which have only one common characteristic and that a negative one, namely, that its members were not born in the United States. This heterogeneity has proved a serious obstacle to the analysis of the group. Indeed no conclusion stands out on the following pages more clearly than this, that little significant study of the statistics of the foreign born can be made until they are divided into more homogeneous groups by classifying them according to the country or district of birth. Even the popular but superficial classification into old immigration and new immigration under analysis breaks down again and again. The author would be the last to claim that in his monograph the subject has been exhausted. Yet a comparison of his study with the first serious effort to deal with the same topic, made by the most competent American statist of the last generation in a paper read at Chicago in 1893 before the International Statistical Institute, will reveal the advance which has been made in 30 years, an advance to which the present study has greatly contributed.

WALTER F. WILLCOX.

I

INTRODUCTORY: SCOPE AND METHOD

This monograph is concerned with the various statistical problems arising out of the presence in this country of the immigrant and his children. It is based chiefly upon the data bearing on this topic that appear in the census publications, in so far as they are not taken up in other monographs in this series,[1] and it is not, therefore, in any sense, a complete treatise on the immigrant question.

Of those topics that are taken up, some are analyzed much more completely than others, not because they are intrinsically more important, but because a larger amount of material relating to them is available. Thus, the analysis of the composition of the foreign stock can be carried throughout four chapters, while the statistical information relative to the immigrant's vitality and fecundity is so scanty as to make possible only one short chapter.

In some instances, other data than those found in the Fourteenth United States Census have been utilized. The most important sources are the reports of previous censuses, the reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration, and the Report of the Immigration Commission. In addition, incidental reference is made to various statistical studies of immigration, both public and private in origin. No attempt, however, has been made to exhaust the literature of immigration statistics, since the primary basis of this monograph is the reports of the United States Census Bureau, and the only additional material which has been used is such as is directly supplementary to the information obtained from the census statistics.

Considerations of economy of effort and unity of treatment have made it seem advisable to omit the discussion of one very important element of the immigrant problem, namely, that of oriental immigration. The oriental foreign born are relatively insignificant in numbers, and they differ materially from the nonorientals, both as to the type of problems which they present and the policy which the American people has adopted toward them. Consequently, this analysis is confined to the immigration arising in Europe, Asia Minor, North, Central, and South America, and the Atlantic Islands.[2]

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[1] Rossiter, William S.: Increase of population in the United States, 1910-1920; Washington, 1922. Ross, Frank Alexander: School Attendance, 1920; Washington, 1924.

[2] African and Australasian immigration is negligible in quantity.

In addition to these deliberately imposed limitations, there are certain others inherent in the nature of the subject matter. In the first place, considerable ambiguity is involved in the terms "native stock" and "foreign stock." It is easy enough to distinguish between native and foreign *born*, but beyond this point it is difficult to proceed. Two persons may be native, but one of them may be descended from a pre-Revolutionary colonist, while another may be the infant of a recently arrived immigrant. Clearly, the second is, to a much less degree, of "native American stock" than is the first.* Even when the nativity of the parents of the native is taken into account—as is done throughout most of this study—considerable confusion still arises. The grandson of an immigrant is much less truly of native stock than the grandson of a native, though both have native parents, and neither is nearly so American in lineage as a great-grandson, or a great-great-grandson, of a native American.

There is still another set of difficulties. Of two native sons of foreign parentage, one—born, perhaps, several years after his parents' arrival in the United States—may be much more thoroughly assimilated than the other, whose nativity may date from a few months after his mother's immigration and may be, therefore, from the cultural and civic standpoint, much less "foreign" than the other; yet both must be counted as equally of foreign stock.

There seems to be no way of avoiding these anomalies. The foreign stock can be traced back only one generation; that is, the immigrants and their children can be clearly set apart, as the title of this monograph indicates. Beyond this the population must, in most cases, be treated as an undifferentiated body of "native stock." So, throughout the discussion, it must be remembered that the "native stock," as thus defined, contains individuals who represent all the way from three to nine generations of native descent, and that some of the "foreign stock," thus defined, are as truly American in speech, habits, and outlook as many of those of colonial American ancestry.[3]

A second difficulty is associated with the ethnic classification of the immigrant stock. Three different bases of analysis are used in this study—country of origin, mother tongue, and race or people. The first two are based on the census enumeration; the third is that used by the United States Bureau of Immigration. Neither presents a complete picture of the ethnic make-up of the foreign population. All three together supplement each other somewhat; yet they also confuse the question considerably. Many important aspects of the immigrant problem hinge upon questions of the racial grouping of the foreign born. Yet, so long as there is no single, clear-cut, and generally accepted basis of classification, all discussion relating to these problems, in this as in other studies, can be of only limited significance.

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*A recent study of the school population of New London, Conn., conducted by Mrs. B. B. Wessel, indicates that, whereas 39 per cent of the children were native born of native parentage, only 22 per cent were native born of homogenous native grandparents.

[3] The published census figures for parentage are for the white population only in all detailed tables. The foreign colored are numerically unimportant, except in a few States. It is of some interest to state that the total foreign colored, amounting in 1920 to 207,938, was made up of negroes from Mexico and Central and South America, from Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, and their colonies; Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus, of Asiatic origin; Indians, from Canada and Mexico; and of other small groups such as Koreans, Malays, Siamese, Samoans, and Maoris.

Again, there are certain drawbacks connected with the manner in which certain statistical material has been gathered. The most serious is the fact that the data published by the Census Bureau and the Commissioner General of Immigration can not always be profitably compared, because the first relate in general to a certain date in each decennium, and the latter are based on the appropriation or *fiscal* year; census data relating to the year of immigration and to vital statistics are based, however, on the *calendar* year. Again, there is no way of measuring net immigration before 1908, because of the absence of any record of alien departures before that date. Yet again, a study of the very important the over-border Canadian and Mexican immigration is handicapped by the chaotic condition of the statistics of immigration from these sources for much of the nineteenth century.[4]

Finally, it must be remembered that certain features of the immigrant problem are altogether incapable of statistical enumeration. Many of them are outside the realm of external observation and, therefore, of statistical study. Rather they have to do with such elusive entities as points of view, loyalties, habits, traditions, and personality make-up. Yet these are of capital importance, for they are intimately connected with questions of assimilation, fitness for citizenship, and the like. Deficiencies of the statistics in this field may be compensated by general impressions gained from observation, interviews, or otherwise. But such methods of approach have no place in a work of this nature.

In general, the discussion is based upon tables which are introduced at appropriate points in the text. Certain detailed tables are, however, omitted from the text and placed at the end of the monograph.

The maps and charts that are referred to are all contained in the text. Where charts involve the plotting of curves, the logarithmic scale is generally utilized, as it involves a minimum of distortion of rates of change.

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[4] Since this monograph was written, the Department of Labor has published an extensive statistical analysis of Latin American and West Indian immigration, prepared by Dr. Robert F. Foerster, of Princeton University. The title of the bulletin is "The Racial Problems Involved in Immigration from Latin America and the West Indies to the United States."

II

PROPORTION OF FOREIGN STOCK IN THE NATIVE POPULATION

The population of the United States is exceedingly diverse in origin. This diversity exercises a profound influence upon many important features of the national life, such as cultural continuity, institutional integrity, and national solidarity. And, other things being equal, the greater the size of the foreign group the more serious will be the problems arising from the presence of dissimilar elements in the population. Consequently the quantitative relation of the immigrants and their children to the American population is of primary interest to the student of the immigrant problem.

In this connection two questions present themselves: First, to what extent does the present population of the United States represent descendants of the original colonial stock, and to what extent does it represent the various immigrant groups which have been arriving in this country since the end of the eighteenth century? Second, who among the present population are of native stock in the sense of being native of native parentage and who are foreign in the sense of being foreign born or native of foreign or mixed parentage?

1. DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL STOCK AND OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN PRESENT POPULATION

An answer to the first question has been reached in another volume in this series of census monographs and need therefore be given only passing reference in this one.[1] According to Mr. Rossiter's computations, approximately 47,330,000 out of the 58,421,957 native whites of native parents represent "the contribution of the original stock to the population of the United States." This does not mean that all of these 47,330,000 persons were directly derived from the pre-Revolutionary population, but that there was in 1920 a group descended in varying degrees of purity from the original native stock, whose combined heredity represented the "numerical equivalent" of 47,330,000 pure-bred representatives of that stock.[2] On the basis of this calculation about 11,092,000 of the native whites of native parentage are the "numerical equivalent" of the descendants of persons immigrating to this country subsequently to the colonial period, who, with the 36,399,000 whites who are foreign born or the children of foreign parents, or of mixed native and foreign parentage, make up a total of about 47,491,000 who are in some sense foreign.

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[1] Rossiter, William S.: Increase of Population in the United States: 1910-1920; Washington, 1922.

[2] Rossiter, William S., op. cit., Ch. IX and Appendices A-F. Dr. Rufus S. Tucker, formerly of Harvard University, using the same method as Mr. Rossiter, but slightly different data, puts the descendants of the original stock at a somewhat smaller figure, namely, 45,100,000. (Doctor Tucker's computation is published in the Quarterly Journal of Economics, August, 1923.) By employing a different method Doctor Tucker obtains a maximum figure of 39,700,000.

2. FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN PRESENT POPULATION

The answer to the second question is supplied by Tables 1 to 4, following:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE: 1850–1920

CLASS OF POPULATION	NUMBER			
	1920	1910	1900	1890
Total population	105, 710, 620	91, 972, 266	75, 994, 575	62, 947, 714
Native white, total	81, 108, 161	68, 386, 412	56, 595, 379	45, 979, 391
Native parentage	58, 421, 957	49, 488, 575	40, 949, 362	34, 475, 716
Foreign parentage	15, 694, 539	12, 916, 311	10, 632, 280	8, 085, 019
Mixed parentage	6, 991, 665	5, 981, 526	5, 013, 737	3, 418, 656
Foreign-born white	13, 712, 754	13, 345, 545	10, 213, 817	9, 121, 867
All other [1]	10, 889, 705	10, 240, 309	9, 185, 379	7, 846, 456
	1880	1870	1860	1850
Total population	50, 155, 783	[2] 38, 558, 371	31, 443, 321	23, 191, 876
Native white, total	36, 843, 291	28, 095, 665	22, 825, 784	17, 312, 533
Native parentage	[3] 28, 568, 424	[3] 22, 771, 397		
Foreign parentage	[3] 6, 363, 769	[3] 4, 167, 098		
Mixed parentage	[3] 1, 911, 098	[3] 1, 157, 170		
Foreign-born white	6, 559, 679	5, 493, 712	4, 096, 753	2, 240, 535
All other [1]	6, 752, 813	4, 968, 994	4, 520, 784	3, 638, 808

CLASS OF POPULATION	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION							
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Total population	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Native white, total	76. 7	74. 4	74. 5	73. 0	73. 5	72. 9	72. 6	74. 6
Native parentage	55. 3	53. 8	53. 9	54. 8	57. 0	59. 1		
Foreign parentage	14. 8	14. 0	14. 0	12. 8	12. 7	10. 8		
Mixed parentage	6. 6	6. 5	6. 6	5. 4	3. 8	3. 0		
Foreign-born white	13. 0	14. 5	13. 4	14. 5	13. 1	14. 2	13. 0	9. 7
All other [1]	10. 3	11. 1	12. 1	12. 5	13. 5	12. 9	14. 4	15. 7

[1] Includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other nonwhite.
[2] Enumeration of 1870 is considered incomplete.
[3] Partly estimated.

TABLE 2.—PROPORTION OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL POPULATION AND IN TOTAL WHITE POPULATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1870–1920

YEAR	NUMBER				
	Total population	White population	Foreign white stock		
			Total	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
1920	105,710,620	94,820,915	36,398,958	13,712,754	22,686,204
1910	91,972,266	81,731,957	32,243,382	13,345,545	18,897,837
1900	75,994,575	66,809,196	25,859,834	10,213,817	15,646,017
1890	62,947,714	55,101,258	20,625,542	9,121,867	11,503,675
1880	50,155,783	43,402,970	[1] 14,834,546	6,559,679	[1] 8,274,867
1870	38,558,371	33,589,377	[1] 10,817,980	5,493,712	[1] 5,324,268

YEAR	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION				PER CENT OF WHITE POPULATION			
	Total population	Foreign white stock			Total white	Foreign white stock		
		Total	Foreign-born white	Native white, foreign or mixed parentage		Total	Foreign-born white	Native white, foreign or mixed parentage
1920	100.0	34.4	13.0	21.5	100.0	38.4	14.5	23.9
1910	100.0	35.1	14.5	20.5	100.0	39.5	16.3	23.1
1900	100.0	34.0	13.4	20.6	100.0	38.7	15.3	23.4
1890	100.0	32.8	14.5	18.3	100.0	37.4	16.6	20.9
1880	100.0	29.6	13.1	16.5	100.0	34.2	15.1	19.1
1870	100.0	28.1	14.2	13.8	100.0	32.2	16.4	15.9

[1] Partly estimated.

TABLE 3.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1850–1920

YEAR	POPULATION			Number of foreign born per 100,000 native
	Total	Native	Foreign born	
1920	105,710,620	91,789,928	13,920,692	15,166
1910	91,972,266	78,456,380	13,515,886	17,227
1900	75,994,575	65,653,299	10,341,276	15,751
1890	62,947,714	53,698,154	9,249,560	17,225
1880	50,155,783	43,475,840	6,679,943	15,365
1870 [1]	39,818,449	34,251,220	5,567,229	16,254
1860	31,443,321	27,304,624	4,138,697	15,157
1850	23,191,876	20,947,274	2,244,602	10,715

[1] Estimated corrected figures on account of error in census of 1870.

TABLE 4.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES, CLASSIFIED BY NATIVITY

COUNTRY	Year	POPULATION			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION		
		Total	Native	Foreign born	Total	Native	Foreign born
United States	1920	105,710,620	91,789,928	13,920,692	100.0	86.8	13.2
England and Wales	1921	37,886,699	36,610,815	[1] 1,275,884	100.0	96.6	3.4
France	1921	39,209,518	37,659,059	1,550,459	100.0	96.0	4.0
Germany	1919	60,412,084	(2)	(2)	100.0	------	------
Canada	1921	8,788,483	6,832,747	1,955,736	100.0	77.8	22.2
Argentine	1914	7,885,237	5,527,285	2,357,952	100.0	70.1	29.9
Brazil	1920	30,635,605	29,069,644	1,565,961	100.0	94.9	5.1
Chile	1920	3,754,723	3,638,960	115,763	100.0	96.9	3.1

[1] Of this number, only 328,641, or less than 1 per cent of total, born outside of British Empire.
[2] Not available. According to 1910 census, native born comprised 98.1 per cent of the total population and foreign born 1.9 per cent.

Analysis of these tables brings out four significant facts.

First, the mere bulk of the foreign white stock has increased tremendously. For example, Table 1 shows that the foreign-born white population has grown from slightly more than 2,240,000 in 1850 to upward of 13,700,000 in 1920, an increase of over 500 per cent in 70 years, while the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage have increased from about 5,324,000 in 1870 to more than 22,686,000 in 1920, a gain of over 325 per cent in 50 years. Table 2 reveals a similar rate of increase in the total foreign white stock in that period, the growth being from approximately 10,818,000 in 1870 to slightly under 36,399,000 in 1920.[3]

Second, the proportion of the foreign white stock, both in the total population and the total white population, has not varied significantly during the period under consideration.

Thus, Table 1 shows that the native white element has been about 73 per cent of the total population since 1850, exhibiting an extreme variation of only 4.1 per cent in that entire period. The same table shows that, excepting the year 1850, the foreign-born white have ranged from 13 per cent to 14.5 per cent, a variation of 1.5 per cent only.

Table 2 reveals a similar tendency in the foreign white stock, for between the years 1870 and 1920 it has ranged from 28.1 per cent to 35.1 per cent of the total population and from 32.2 per cent to 39.5 per cent of the total white population. Similar results may be obtained from Table 3, although its basis of computation differs from those preceding.[4]

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[3] No separation of the native white population as to parentage was made prior to 1870.

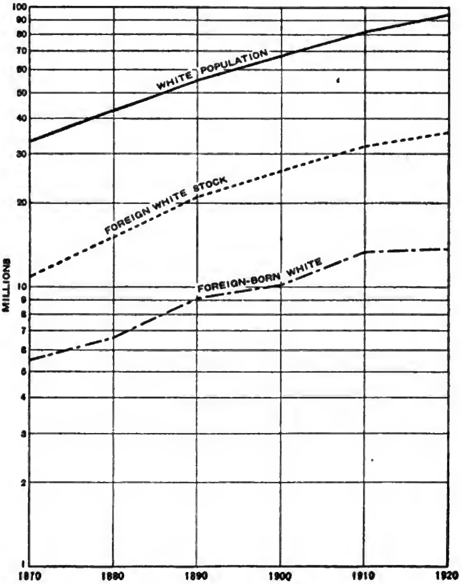
[4] The highest per cent and the highest ratio, it will be noted, were not in 1920, but in 1910.

It is therefore to be inferred that, notwithstanding the noteworthy numerical increase in the foreign element in this country, this increase has done little more than keep pace with a correspondingly rapid increase both of the total population and of the total white population. Hence, quantitatively at least, the immigration problem bulks no larger in relation to this country's population than it did 70 years ago.

This stability of the ratio of the foreign stock to the total population is expressed graphically in Chart 1.

CHART 1.—RATE OF GROWTH OF WHITE POPULATION, FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, AND FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: 1870–1920

[Logarithmic scale]



Third, in some respects, the proportionate size of the immigrant stock seems to be falling off slightly. For example, in Table 3 the number of foreign born per 100,000 natives is 15,166 in 1920, as against 17,227 in 1910, and 15,751 in 1900. Again, according to Table 1, the foreign-born white population dropped from 14.5 per cent of the total population in 1910 to 13 per cent in 1920, a figure lower than that recorded for any census since 1860. On the other hand, the accumulated effects of the birth rate dependent upon previous waves of immigration have caused the total foreign white stock to attain a steadily growing importance, relative both to the total population and the white population, right up through 1910. Nevertheless, Table 2 indicates that even this group has declined relatively between the years 1910 and 1920, from 35.1 per cent to 34.4 per cent of the total population, and from 39.5 per cent to 38.4 per cent of the white population.

This gradual diminution in the percentage of the first and second generation of the immigrant stock suggests many interesting possibilities. So far as concerns the decade 1910–1920, it is, as Mr. Rossiter[5] points out, undoubtedly due mainly to the restricted immigration and accelerated reëmigration that accompanied the World War. There may, also, be other less obvious factors, such as the gradual exhaustion of free land in this country.

Fourth, the foreign-born element in the population of this country, while much larger, relative to the total population, than that in European countries, is, nevertheless, not such a large fraction of the whole as in certain other American nations.

Thus, Table 4 shows that the foreign born compose 13.2 per cent of the population of the United States as against 4 per cent for France, and 3.4 per cent for England and Wales. On the other hand, the corresponding figure for Canada is 22.2 per cent and for Argentine 29.9 per cent. The explanation for this situation is probably the one suggested above. In comparison with the old-world countries, the United States is new and sparsely settled, attracting a heavy immigration and showing, therefore, a high ratio of foreign population. It is, however, much more thickly settled than some of the more recently developed countries of the New World, so that they are probably now outstripping the United States in the relative volume of their immigration, and certainly exceed it in the relative size of their immigrant population. Not only is the immigrant problem not peculiar to this country, it is of even smaller proportions than in certain neighboring countries.[6]

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[5] Rossiter, William S., op. cit., p. 114.

[6] See the writer's monograph on "Relative Population Densities and Immigration Policy," University of Buffalo Studies, Vol. IV, No. 1.

SUMMARY

In general, it appears that, so far as the importance of the immigration question can be *quantitatively* appraised, this country is in no very different situation than it has been for half a century. On the contrary, both the short-run effects of the World War and of restrictive legislation and the long-run effects of the increasing population of this country seem to be bringing about a slight decrease in the numerical importance of the immigrant and his children.

Moreover, despite the almost unprecedented immigration that this country has had to absorb since its formation, and despite the further fact that it has passed through a long, destructive Civil War, fought largely by descendants of the original stock, it appears that there are at the present time in this country representatives of that original colonial stock amounting to the "numerical equivalent" of upwards of 45,000,000, which is well over one-third of the total population. So long as this element maintains such a ratio to the total population—and the gradual diminution in immigration, together with the practically stationary character of the negro population, leaves little doubt but that it will do so—there is every reason to expect that a very large measure of continuity in racial type, cultural background, and traditional heritage is assured to future generations. In sum, quantitatively considered, "the immigrant invasion" is no more serious than it was two or three generations ago, and it offers no greater threat to American institutions now than it did then.

The qualitative aspects of the present as compared with past immigration are considered in later chapters.

III

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES

It is obvious that many of the most important phases of the immigration question are primarily local in their origin and bearing. To take one example among many, the relation of immigration to industry can be intelligently considered only in respect to particular localities; one industrial center may be situated in the midst of a large immigrant population, while another may tap a predominantly native population, making the results of the study of the first locality of no validity in connection with the second, and also limiting the value of conclusions based upon an averaging together of the two. Again, whole sections of the country may be differently affected by immigration. One region may have an immigrant population far in excess of the average for the country, while another shows an insignificant number of the foreign born. Hence, to the former region, all the various aspects of the immigration question may be of immensely greater importance than would appear merely from consideration of the country as a whole, while the latter may scarcely be aware of the existence of an immigration question.

In dealing with this topic of the distribution of the foreign stock four different questions at once suggest themselves: How is the foreign stock distributed among the different sections of the United States? How is the foreign stock distributed among the various local areas of the United States; e. g., urban and rural districts and the several classes of cities? How is the distribution of the foreign stock related to the characteristics of the various kinds of territory? What factors have determined this territorial distribution of the foreign stock?

1. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN STOCK

A summary of the most important data bearing on the geographic distribution of foreign and native elements is presented in Tables 5 to 9. In Table 5 the percentage distribution of the various nativity classes is shown for the principal geographic divisions of the United States. Tables 6 and 7 show, respectively, the ranking of geographic divisions and of certain States according to their total population and their total foreign white stock. Table 8 carries back to 1850 the distribution of native and foreign born for the geographic divisions, while Table 9 makes a similar comparison, running back to 1890, for the nativity classes of the white population. In Tables 135 to 137, Tables 5, 8, and 9 are expanded to show numbers and percentages for States as well as geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN AND OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	Total population	TOTAL POPULATION BY NATIVITY		WHITE POPULATION BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE			
					Foreign white stock		
		Native	Foreign born	Native white of native parentage	Total	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
United States	100.0	86.8	13.2	55.3	34.4	13.0	21.5
New England	100.0	74.5	25.5	37.9	61.0	25.3	35.7
Middle Atlantic	100.0	77.7	22.3	43.3	54.0	22.1	31.9
East North Central	100.0	84.9	15.1	54.9	42.6	15.0	27.6
West North Central	100.0	89.0	11.0	50.6	37.9	10.9	26.9
South Atlantic	100.0	97.6	2.4	62.8	6.2	2.3	4.0
East South Central	100.0	99.2	0.8	68.5	3.1	0.8	2.3
West South Central	100.0	95.5	4.5	68.0	11.3	4.5	6.8
Mountain	100.0	86.0	14.0	60.0	36.3	13.6	22.7
Pacific	100.0	79.7	20.3	51.9	44.3	18.6	25.7

Two sets of generalizations can be derived from these tables. The first relates to the absolute magnitude of the immigrant stock in the various regions. The second is concerned with the relative proportion of the foreign element in the total population.

One outstanding fact appears from the consideration of the first question, namely, absolute magnitude of the foreign born and their offspring. It is that there appears to be little relationship between the total population of a State or group of States and the magnitude of the foreign white stock in that State or group of States. This fact is clearly brought out in Tables 6, 7, and 135.

TABLE 6.—RANK OF GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO TOTAL POPULATION AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	RANK ACCORDING TO—	
	Total population	Population of foreign white stock
New England	7	4
Middle Atlantic	1	1
East North Central	2	2
West North Central	4	3
South Atlantic	3	8
East South Central	6	9
West South Central	5	7
Mountain	9	6
Pacific	8	5

It is obvious from Table 6 that there is no correspondence between the total population and the magnitude of immigrant stock in the geographic divisions, excepting as regards the Middle Atlantic and East North Central groups, where the correspondence is probably due to other elements than those being considered here. It is clear, also, that the Southern States are largely responsible for this apparently anomalous situation. For example, in one series the South Atlantic States rank third and the East South Central sixth, while in the other they rank eighth and ninth, respectively.

A similar absence of significant relation is revealed by the comparison of the highest ranking States in the two series in Table 7. Thus, Ohio is fourth in population and sixth in foreign white stock, while Wisconsin and Minnesota, ranking, respectively, as ninth and tenth in foreign white stock, appear as thirteenth and seventeenth in total population.

As in Table 6, the Southern States appear here as partially responsible for the noncorrespondence of the two series, for inspection of Table 135 shows that, with the exception of Texas, the highest ranking Southern State according to foreign stock, namely, Maryland, is more than half way down the list according to total population, ranking twenty-eighth, while the next, Louisiana, is twenty-second.

TABLE 7.—FIRST 10 STATES ACCORDING TO TOTAL POPULATION AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK: 1920

FIRST 10 STATES ACCORDING TO TOTAL POPULATION		FIRST 10 STATES ACCORDING TO FOREIGN WHITE STOCK		
State	Rank	State	Rank	Rank according to total population
New York	1	New York	1	1
Pennsylvania	2	Pennsylvania	2	2
Illinois	3	Illinois	3	3
Ohio	4	Massachusetts	4	6
Texas	5	Michigan	5	7
Massachusetts	6	Ohio	6	4
Michigan	7	New Jersey	7	10
California	8	California	8	8
Missouri	9	Wisconsin	9	13
New Jersey	10	Minnesota	10	17

Examination of the percentage distribution of the various nativity groups for geographic divisions and States and over a period of years shows, first, a most uneven distribution of the foreign stock over the various parts of the country; secondly, a steady and profound shifting in the relative importance of the population of foreign origin in the various sections of the United States; thirdly, an apparent inertia of the second generation of the foreign stock.

TABLE 8.—PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1850–1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	PER CENT NATIVE							
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
United States	86.8	85.3	86.4	85.3	86.7	85.6	86.8	90.3
New England	74.5	72.1	74.2	75.7	80.2	81.4	85.0	88.8
Middle Atlantic	77.7	74.9	78.5	78.4	80.7	78.7	79.2	82.7
East North Central	84.9	83.2	83.6	81.4	82.9	81.8	82.7	87.8
West North Central	89.0	86.1	85.2	82.7	83.8	82.6	84.0	88.7
South Atlantic	97.6	97.5	97.9	97.6	97.7	97.1	97.0	97.8
East South Central	99.2	99.0	98.8	98.4	98.3	97.6	97.5	98.5
West South Central	95.5	96.0	95.9	95.4	94.6	93.6	92.7	90.7
Mountain	86.0	82.8	82.0	78.8	75.4	72.4	86.2	94.2
Pacific	79.7	77.2	77.5	72.8	69.6	66.5	65.1	78.4

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	PER CENT FOREIGN BORN							
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
United States	13.2	14.7	13.6	14.7	13.3	14.4	13.2	9.7
New England	25.5	27.9	25.8	24.3	19.8	18.6	15.0	11.2
Middle Atlantic	22.3	25.1	21.5	21.6	19.3	21.3	20.8	17.3
East North Central	15.1	16.8	16.4	18.6	17.1	18.2	17.3	12.2
West North Central	11.0	13.9	14.8	17.3	16.2	17.4	16.0	11.3
South Atlantic	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.2
East South Central	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.5
West South Central	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.4	6.4	7.3	9.3
Mountain	14.0	17.2	18.0	21.2	24.6	27.6	13.8	5.8
Pacific	20.3	22.8	22.5	27.2	30.4	33.5	34.9	21.8

TABLE 9.—PER CENT OF NATIVE WHITE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN THE TOTAL POPULATION, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1890–1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION							
	Native white of native parentage				Total foreign white stock			
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1920	1910	1900	1890
United States	55.3	53.8	53.9	54.8	34.4	35.1	34.0	32.8
New England	37.9	39.9	44.9	51.8	61.0	59.0	53.9	47.2
Middle Atlantic	43.3	43.8	47.9	50.8	54.0	53.9	49.9	47.3
East North Central	54.9	53.4	53.1	53.9	42.6	44.8	45.2	44.4
West North Central	59.6	56.1	54.7	55.8	37.9	41.5	42.6	41.2
South Atlantic	62.8	60.2	56.5	57.2	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.9
East South Central	68.5	64.8	62.6	62.3	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.6
West South Central	68.0	65.7	61.7	58.4	11.3	10.9	11.4	11.1
Mountain	60.0	56.7	51.1	49.6	36.3	40.0	43.3	42.5
Pacific	51.9	50.3	48.2	47.0	44.3	45.7	46.7	45.9

TABLE 9.—PER CENT OF NATIVE WHITE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN THE TOTAL POPULATION, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1890–1920—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION							
	Foreign-born white				Native white of foreign or mixed parentage			
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1920	1910	1900	1890
United States	13.0	14.5	13.4	14.5	21.5	20.5	20.6	18.3
New England	25.3	27.7	25.7	24.2	35.7	31.3	28.2	23.0
Middle Atlantic	22.1	25.0	21.4	21.5	31.9	28.9	28.5	25.8
East North Central	15.0	16.8	16.4	18.6	27.6	28.0	28.8	25.8
West North Central	10.9	13.9	14.8	17.3	26.9	27.6	27.8	23.8
South Atlantic	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.3	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.6
East South Central	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.1
West South Central	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.6	6.8	6.9	7.3	6.5
Mountain	13.6	16.6	17.2	20.2	22.7	23.4	26.1	22.3
Pacific	18.6	20.5	19.6	22.6	25.7	25.1	27.1	23.3

The *first* feature, namely, the irregular distribution of the immigrants and their children among the other population elements, is made manifest by Tables 5 and 135. The percentage of foreign born in the total population ranges all the way from 0.8 per cent in the East South Central States to 25.5 per cent in the New England States. The individual States show an even wider divergence, namely, from 29 per cent for Rhode Island to 0.3 per cent for North Carolina. When the total foreign white stock is compared with the total population, a similar situation is seen to exist. In New England the foreign white stock is 61 per cent of the total population, but in the East South Central region it is only 3.1 per cent, while in Rhode Island this class appears to be 69.6 per cent of the total population, but in North Carolina attains only to seven-tenths of 1 per cent.

Moreover, as already indicated, this uneven distribution of the foreign born and natives of foreign or mixed parentage shows certain pretty clearly defined tendencies. In the Northeast there is a large accumulation of immigrant stock; in the South and Southwest this element assumes almost negligible proportions. Between these two extremes stand the Middle West and the far West, the latter slightly in the lead. These relationships are clearly brought out in Table 10.

TABLE 10.—GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF FOREIGN BORN AND OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	Per cent of foreign born in total population	Per cent of foreign white stock in total population
THE NORTHEAST:		
New England	25.5	61.0
Middle Atlantic	22.8	54.0
THE FAR WEST:		
Pacific	20.3	44.3
Mountain	14.0	36.3
THE MIDDLE WEST:		
East North Central	15.1	42.6
West North Central	11.0	37.9
THE SOUTHWEST:		
West South Central	4.5	11.3
THE SOUTH:		
South Atlantic	2.4	6.2
East South Central	0.8	3.1

As will be seen later in this chapter, especial significance attaches to the fact that similar, though not identical, results are obtained, whether the total population or the total white population is taken as the basis of comparison.

The *second* tendency in the distribution of the foreign white stock that is suggested by these data is the steady shifting of its geographical center of gravity. It appears that such a change has been going on during the entire period under consideration. For example, Table 8 shows that, in 1850, the Pacific States were most heavily occupied by immigrants when they contained not less than 21.6 per cent foreign born in their population, while the New England States, with 11.2 per cent foreign born, showed only a moderate foreign settlement. In 1920 a totally different situation is presented. New England leads the country, with 25.5 per cent of her population foreign born, while the Pacific States, with 20.3 per cent, rank third. Moreover, wide fluctuations appear within the geographic divisions, as in the case of the Mountain States, whose foreign born made up a bare 5.8 per cent of the total population in 1850, rose to 27.6 per cent in 1870, and dropped back to 14 per cent in 1920. Similar tendencies in the proportion of foreign white stock to total population are indicated in Table 9, but, as a briefer span of years is represented, a narrower fluctuation is revealed.

It is impossible to trace with much detail the course taken by this fluctuation in the proportion of the foreign white stock in the various regions. Nevertheless, certain tendencies that can be traced in the data are brought out in Table 11

TABLE 11.—RANK OF GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF FOREIGN BORN AND OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1850–1920

Rank	RANK ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF FOREIGN BORN IN TOTAL POPULATION			
	1920	1910	1900	1890
1	New England	New England	New England	Pacific
2	Middle Atlantic	Middle Atlantic	Pacific	New England
3	Pacific	Pacific	Middle Atlantic	Middle Atlantic
4	East North Central	Mountain	Mountain	Mountain
5	Mountain	East North Central	East North Central	East North Central
6	West North Central	West North Central	West North Central	West North Central
7	West South Central	West South Central	West South Central	West South Central
8	South Atlantic	South Atlantic	South Atlantic	South Atlantic
9	East South Central	East South Central	East South Central	East South Central
	1880	1870	1860	1850
1	Pacific	Pacific	Pacific	Pacific
2	Mountain	Mountain	Middle Atlantic	Middle Atlantic
3	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	East North Central
4	Middle Atlantic	New England	West North Central	West North Central
5	East North Central	East North Central	New England	New England
6	West North Central	West North Central	Mountain	West South Central
7	West South Central	West South Central	West South Central	Mountain
8	South Atlantic	South Atlantic	South Atlantic	South Atlantic
9	East South Central	East South Central	East South Central	East South Central
	RANK ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL POPULATION			
	1920	1910	1900	1890
1	New England	New England	New England	Middle Atlantic
2	Middle Atlantic	Middle Atlantic	Middle Atlantic	New England
3	Pacific	Pacific	Pacific	Pacific
4	East North Central	East North Central	East North Central	East North Central
5	West North Central	West North Central	Mountain	Mountain
6	Mountain	Mountain	West North Central	West North Central
7	West South Central	West South Central	West South Central	West South Central
8	South Atlantic	South Atlantic	South Atlantic	South Atlantic
9	East South Central	East South Central	East South Central	East South Central

Two features stand out clearly. The first is the early prominence and the recent decline of the far Western States in respect to their proportion of foreign population. The second is the consistently high percentage of foreign elements in the Middle Atlantic States and, in recent years, in the New England States. It may further be noted that the Southern States bring up the rear throughout the whole period of comparison, while the Middle West has occupied a median position, losing ground somewhat from 1870 to 1900, but gaining from 1900 to 1920.[1]

As shown at the conclusion of this chapter, any complete and satisfactory tracing of the causative factors behind the phenomena suggested by this table is at present impossible. Nevertheless, it is possible tentatively to sketch the broader outlines of what has taken place. First of all, the uniformly high ratio of immigrant stock in the Middle Atlantic States is probably due to two factors—the presence of such important ports of entry as New York and Philadelphia in these States and the rapid industrial and urban expansion which they have undergone throughout the period under consideration. The second of these factors, namely, industrialization accompanied by urbanization, probably accounts also for the steady increase of foreign elements in New England.

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[1] The reader may find it convenient to draw a light pencil line around one or another geographic division throughout the table, the more easily to follow the upward or downward course of that division.

The situation is more complex in the far West. Undoubtedly the mining history of that region has played an important part in the ebb and flow of immigrant stock. Thus, it is likely that the early predominance of the Pacific States in this respect is due in large measure to the "gold rush" to California during 1849 and the years following; likewise the development of silver mines in Nevada, Colorado, and Utah, and of copper mines in Arizona may explain the growth a little later of the foreign population in the Mountain States; while the decline in silver mining toward the end of the nineteenth century is probably responsible for the subsequent falling off of this element in this same group of States. An additional factor that may have contributed to the increase of the foreign born in the Mountain States is the systematic colonization of the State of Utah by the Mormon Church during the seventies and eighties. It will be noted that Table 136 shows this State to have reached the peak in this respect in 1870, when such activities of the Mormon Church were at their height. Moreover, both the Mountain and Pacific States have undoubtedly been influenced by oriental immigration, especially before the enactment of restrictive legislation in 1882 and 1888; yet there is danger of overestimating this factor, as the second part of Table 11 shows these divisions to contain a large element of foreign *white* stock for as long a period as data are available. It is likely that Mexican immigration into the region[2] and southern European immigration into certain irrigated sections account for much of this foreign white population.[3] Finally, it must not be forgotten that San Francisco is an important seaport, and that immigrants would tend naturally to congregate near it.

In the Middle West it seems that there has been a steady settlement of foreign peoples throughout the period under consideration. The slight decline and subsequent rise in importance of the immigrant element in this area probably mark the completion of the original occupation of its public lands, on the one hand, and the more recent industrial development of certain of its States, on the other. This hypothesis is strengthened by the fact that it is the East North Central States, in which the greater degree of industrialization and urbanization has taken place, that have begun to recover their lost ground.

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[2] Thus, Table 12, p. 49, of Vol. III of the Fourteenth Census shows that out of 478,383 white persons in the United States reported as born in Mexico, 184,115 were in the Mountain and Pacific groups, while Table 6, p. 77, of the same volume shows that 77.2 per cent of the foreign-born white in the State of Arizona were born in Mexico. *Cf.* also, *infra*, Ch. V, Tables 59 and 60, and Maps 6 and 13.

[3] It must not be forgotten that Mexican population, though containing large Indian elements, is predominantly "white" so far as the census enumeration is concerned. *Cf.* footnote 4, p. 3.

In the South it is likely that the presence of a large negro population has been the most effective influence in discouraging immigration, as Table 25 and the text accompanying it suggest.

The population changes in the several States, as presented in Tables 136 and 137, show many interesting phenomena. For example, Michigan and Wisconsin, though both in the same geographic division, show opposite tendencies. Wisconsin's foreign-born population was 36.2 per cent of the total in 1850, but has steadily dropped in importance until in 1920 it is only 17.5 per cent. On the other hand, in Michigan, the foreign-born population was only 13.8 per cent of the total in 1850, but rose to 26 per cent in 1890, and remains at the fairly high level of 19.9 per cent in 1920. The Wisconsin data probably reflect the large influx of Germans in the middle of the last century and the subsequent slowing up of their migration as well as deaths among them. Michigan, on the other hand, having been settled somewhat earlier, contained relatively few foreigners in 1850. The subsequent development of lumbering and mining, and later of furniture and automobile manufacture, appears, however, to have attracted a considerable foreign element since about 1870.

Similar comparisons could profitably be made for other States, but they would go outside the limits of this monograph.[4]

The *third* deduction to be derived from this set of data is the relative inertia of the second generation of the foreign stock, as shown by the close correspondence in the various regions between the proportion of foreign-born white and of native white of foreign or mixed parentage to the total population.

Tables 12 and 13 show that, as regards both absolute and relative magnitude, the ranking of the geographic divisions in respect to their foreign-born white population is very similar to that in respect to their native-born white population of foreign or mixed parentage. Both the immigrants and their children appear to be thickly settled in the North, East, and far West and sparsely settled in the South and Southwest. There is no evidence that the sons and daughters of the immigrants push very far beyond the regions into which their parents have come.

Moreover, in so far as there is an absence of correspondence between the density, or ratio of population to area, of foreign born and native born of foreign or mixed parentage, it seems to indicate a movement toward those areas adjacent to those most thickly settled by the foreign born. In other words, so far as may be inferred from this material, the immigrants' children remain in the same section of the country as their parents, or one adjoining it.

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[4] The writer is indebted to Prof. A. P. Usher and Prof. F. Merk, of Harvard University, and Prof. Horace Secrist, of Northwestern University, for valuable suggestions in this portion of the monograph.

This phenomenon is probably due, at least in part, to the unwillingness of the members of the various immigrant stocks to remove very far from the regions where relatives, acquaintances, or other representatives of their ethnic type are located. In so far as this is the case, it constitutes a manifestation of the general principle of *ethnic cohesion* that is discussed later in this monograph.[5]

TABLE 12.—RANK OF GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK AND ITS COMPONENT ELEMENTS: 1920

Rank	RANK ACCORDING TO—		
	Foreign white stock	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
1	Middle Atlantic	Middle Atlantic	Middle Atlantic
2	East North Central	East North Central	East North Central
3	West North Central	New England	West North Central
4	New England	West North Central	New England
5	Pacific	Pacific	Pacific
6	Mountain	West South Central	Mountain
7	West South Central	Mountain	West South Central
8	South Atlantic	South Atlantic	South Atlantic
9	East South Central	East South Central	East South Central

TABLE 13.—RANK OF GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK AND ITS COMPONENT ELEMENTS IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1920

Rank	RANK ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF—		
	Foreign white stock	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
1	New England	New England	New England
2	Middle Atlantic	Middle Atlantic	Middle Atlantic
3	Pacific	Pacific	East North Central
4	East North Central	East North Central	West North Central
5	West North Central	Mountain	Pacific
6	Mountain	West North Central	Mountain
7	West South Central	West South Central	West South Central
8	South Atlantic	South Atlantic	South Atlantic
9	East South Central	East South Central	East South Central

Before concluding this section it may be well to call attention again to a point raised at the beginning of this chapter, namely, the way in which the unequal distribution of the foreign population throughout the country leads to a variation in the intensity of the several problems arising out of immigration. The data contained in this section bring out this fact strikingly.

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[5] Cf. infra, Ch. V, pp. 142 ff.

Thus, on the average, 6 out of every 10 persons in New England are immigrants or their children, and, in the State of Rhode Island, about 7 out of every 10 inhabitants are of this class. In strong contrast stand the Southern States, with the immigrants and their children making up only 3 in 100 in the East South Central group, and 6 in 100 in the South Atlantic group. It is obvious that the immigrant question affects the two regions very differently. In the former, such problems as "Americanization," naturalization, division of loyalties, and discontinuity of tradition must tax to the limit the assimilative capacities of the population concerned. On the other hand, the relatively few foreign born found in the South are probably absorbed rapidly and easily by the overwhelming majority of native Americans.

One further observation should be made in this connection. It must never be forgotten that *only the immigrant and his children* are counted as foreign white stock in this study. Consequently, the New England States and—in only slighter degree—the Middle Atlantic States undoubtedly are faced with the necessity of absorbing an even larger infusion of foreign elements than these data suggest, since some traces of foreign language, allegiance, and point of view will usually be found in the third-generation immigrant.

2. URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN STOCK

It is clear from the foregoing that examination of the territorial distribution of the immigrant elements on the basis merely of the geographic units of the country leaves very much to be conjectured, for the character of the area covered in each region shows the widest variation. It is therefore necessary to analyze the dispersion of the immigrant population with reference to the type as well as the location of the territory in which it is found.

Perhaps the most obvious means of differentiating various regions is their classification as "urban" and "rural "areas.[6] Furthermore, one of the most striking features concerning the distribution of the immigrant stock is associated with this same distinction between urban and nonurban territory.

Tables 14, 15, and 16 show the situation regarding the distribution of the foreign stock in urban and rural areas in 1920, while Tables 17, 18, and 19 compare this situation with previous census years.

The first group of tables points to three significant conclusions, namely, the preponderance of the foreign stock in urban areas; the slight disparity between first and second generation foreigners, as between urban and rural areas; and the approximate correspondence between the size of an urban area and the percentage of foreign stock within it.

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[6] As defined by the census, urban territory includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, all towns of that size; all other territory is classed as rural. It should be noted that this classification puts under the same heading fairly densely populated towns and villages and sparsely populated open country. In other words, the "rural" areas under this basis of comparison are not uniformly of the character that their name implies.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: 1920

CLASS OF POPULATION	NUMBER		PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Total population	54,304,603	51,406,017	51.4	48.6	100.0	100.0
White	50,620,084	44,200,831	53.4	46.6	93.2	86.0
Native white of native parentage	24,556,729	33,865,228	42.0	58.0	45.2	65.9
Foreign white stock	26,063,355	10,335,603	71.6	28.4	48.0	20.1
Foreign-born white	10,356,983	3,355,771	75.5	24.5	19.1	6.5
Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	15,706,372	6,979,832	69.2	30.8	28.9	13.6

The *first* of these generalizations is based chiefly upon Table 14, which shows that 71.6 per cent of the entire foreign white stock is in urban communities, and, further, that this population group is 48 per cent of the total population in such communities as against only 20.1 per cent in the rural areas. It is clear that—at least in the present generation—the immigrant is settled most heavily in the cities.

It is true that, in one sense, the figures for urban and rural areas are not strictly comparable, for the rural population contains only 86 per cent white persons as compared with 93.2 per cent for the urban population. Nevertheless, even if only the white population were considered, the immigrant stock would still be of far greater relative importance in the city than in the country.

The *second* deduction is not quite so obvious. There is, in one sense, a correspondence between the proportion of both first and second generation foreigners in urban and rural areas, inasmuch as both are more numerous in the cities than in the country. Nevertheless, closer examination of the data brings out a disparity—slight, but well-marked—between the two component elements of the foreign white stock. Thus, only 24.5 per cent of the foreign-born white are resident in rural regions, whereas 30.8 per cent of the native born of foreign or mixed parentage are to be found there.

Until additional data can be brought to bear on this point, the cause for this disparity must rest on conjecture. It is probably due mainly to the presence, in the rural areas, of sons and daughters of an earlier generation of immigrants who settled on the land more numerously than is the case at present, but may be due also, to the moving out from city to country of sons and daughters of later immigrants.

The *third* characteristic of the urban and rural distribution of the immigrant stock is the rough correspondence between the size of an urban area and the density of its immigrant population. This relation is brought out in Tables 15 and 16.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, FOR DIFFERENT CLASSES OF URBAN COMMUNITIES: 1920

CLASS OF POPULATION	POPULATION IN PLACES OF—			
	2,500 to 25,000		25,000 to 100,000	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total population	16,534,489	100.0	10,340,788	100.0
White	15,353,913	92.9	9,594,234	92.8
Native white of native parentage	9,602,088	58.1	5,102,250	49.3
Foreign white stock	5,751,825	34.8	4,491,984	43.4
Foreign-born white	2,065,482	12.5	1,746,599	16.9
Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	3,686,343	22.3	2,745,385	26.5

CLASS OF POPULATION	POPULATION IN PLACES OF—			
	100,000 to 500,000		500,000 and over	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total population	11,060,025	100.0	16,360,301	100.0
White	10,073,615	91.1	15,598,322	95.3
Native white of native parentage	5,056,685	45.7	4,795,706	29.3
Foreign white stock	5,016,930	45.4	10,802,616	66.0
Foreign-born white	1,900,989	17.2	4,643,913	28.4
Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	3,115,941	28.2	6,158,703	37.6

When the several urban areas are grouped according to size, it appears that, in general, the larger the city, the greater the relative number of immigrants and their children within it. Thus, the population of cities of from 2,500 to 25,000 contains 34.8 per cent of foreign white stock; that of cities of from 25,000 to 100,000 contains 43.4 per cent; that of cities of from 100,000 to 500,000 contains 45.4 per cent; while that of cities of 500,000 and over contains 66 per cent. From this it would seem that the immigrant not only prefers the city to the country, but also the large city, and the larger the better.

Table 16 shows, however, that the case is not so simple; for, when the 25 principal cities of the country are arrayed according to size, there is no clear correlation with the percentage of either foreign born or native born of foreign or mixed parentage. Thus, Seattle, which ranks twentieth according to population, is eighth according to percentage of foreign born, and fifteenth according to percentage of foreign white stock. Again, Boston, which ranks seventh according to population, is second according to percentage both of foreign born and of foreign white stock. It is apparent that the more general geographic and economic factors described in the preceding section act as alternative distributing agencies. It may, indeed, be that the largest cities happen to be in the regions in which, for other reasons, the immigrants congregate.

Nevertheless, it remains true that, whatever causative factors are at work, the largest cities tend to draw the largest proportions of immigrants. The bearing of this fact upon the problems associated with the political and social life of large cities is so obvious as not to require further elucidation.

TABLE 16.—PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920

CITY	TOTAL POPULATION BY NATIVITY		WHITE POPULATION BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE			
				Foreign white stock		
	Native	Foreign born	Native white of native parentage	Total	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
New York, N. Y.	63.9	1 36.1	20.7	76.4	35.4	41.0
Chicago, Ill.	70.1	4 29.9	23.8	72.0	29.8	42.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	78.0	22.0	38.3	54.2	21.8	32.4
Detroit, Mich.	70.7	5 29.3	31.6	64.2	29.1	35.1
Cleveland, Ohio	69.9	3 30.1	26.6	69.0	30.1	38.9
St. Louis, Mo.	86.6	13.4	46.5	44.4	13.4	31.0
Boston, Mass.	67.6	2 32.4	24.3	73.3	31.9	41.4
Baltimore, Md.	88.4	11.6	51.6	33.6	11.4	22.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	79.5	20.5	36.8	56.7	20.4	36.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	78.8	21.2	51.1	43.8	19.4	24.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	76.0	24.0	32.6	66.5	24.0	42.5
San Francisco, Calif.	70.6	29.4	33.0	63.7	27.7	36.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	75.9	24.1	28.6	70.9	24.1	46.8
Washington, D. C.	93.3	6.7	54.7	20.0	6.5	13.4
Newark, N. J.	71.6	28.4	27.4	68.5	28.2	40.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	89.3	10.7	51.5	41.0	10.7	30.3
New Orleans, La.	92.9	7.1	49.2	24.6	6.7	17.9
Minneapolis, Minn.	76.8	23.2	35.0	63.9	23.1	40.8
Kansas City, Mo.	91.5	8.5	64.5	26.0	8.4	17.6
Seattle, Wash.	74.3	25.7	44.3	51.7	23.4	28.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	94.6	5.4	69.8	19.1	5.4	13.7
Jersey City, N. J.	74.4	25.6	29.2	68.1	25.5	42.6
Rochester, N. Y.	75.9	24.1	37.9	61.6	24.1	37.5
Portland, Oreg.	80.7	19.3	52.7	45.2	18.2	27.0
Denver, Colo.	85.1	14.9	56.4	40.9	14.7	26.3

The second group of tables, namely, those making a chronological comparison of the proportions of native and foreign population, brings out two tendencies. First, there is no sign of a general increase in the importance of immigrant stock in urban areas. Second, in the 25 principal cities, there has been a marked *decrease* in the proportion of the foreign-born white population, accompanied by a notable *increase* in the proportion of native white of foreign or mixed parentage.

TABLE 17.—PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES: 1920, 1910, AND 1900

CLASS OF POPULATION	URBAN			RURAL		
	1920	1910	1900	1920	1910	1900
Total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	93.2	93.4	93.2	86.0	85.0	84.4
Native white of native parentage	45.2	41.8	40.0	65.9	64.0	63.1
Foreign white stock	48.0	51.6	53.2	20.1	21.1	21.3
Foreign-born white	19.1	22.6	22.2	6.5	7.7	7.6
Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	28.9	29.0	31.0	13.6	13.4	13.7

Table 17 brings out the first of these two points. Between 1900 and 1920 the foreign white stock has declined from 53.2 per cent to 48 per cent of the total urban population, a considerably heavier decline, be it noted, than that shown for the rural sections, namely, from 21.3 per cent to 20.1 per cent. Further analysis of the table shows that this decrease has characterized both the foreign born and the natives of foreign or mixed parentage. It is true that the comparison runs back over a relatively short period,[7] and, to the extent that this is so, this generalization is of limited significance. The fact, however, that Table 18 shows an analogous decrease of the foreign born in the 25 principal cities over an even longer period, 1860–1920, seems to justify the inference that, for a considerable period, there has been at least no increase in the per cent of foreign stock residing in urban areas, and ~~probably a decrease.~~

The second generalization concerns the foreign stock in the 25 largest cities of the United States.

As just pointed out, Table 18 shows clearly that there has been a steady and general decrease in the proportion of foreign born in the principal cities of the country since 1860. Furthermore, as stated above, it is at least probable that this same decrease has occurred in the urban districts as a whole. It should be observed, however, that this decrease has not taken place at a uniform rate. For example, the foreign born in New Orleans have declined from 38.3 per cent in 1860 to 7.1 per cent in 1920, while in Boston they have decreased only from 35.9 per cent in 1860 to 32.4 per cent in 1920. There does not appear to be any general principle behind this unequal shrinkage of the urban foreign born, although a possible one is suggested by the fact noted above that there seems to be at the present time a greater accumulation of foreign born in the seacoast cities of the East and North than elsewhere.

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[7] Approximately comparable figures for 1890 indicate a similar tendency between 1890 and 1900. See Thirteenth Census Reports (1910), Vol. I, p. 184

TABLE 18.—PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1860–1920

CITY	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION NATIVE						
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860
New York, N. Y	63.9	59.2	63.0	61.2	63.0	57.9	54.5
Chicago, Ill	70.1	64.1	65.4	59.0	59.3	51.6	50.0
Philadelphia, Pa	78.0	75.2	77.2	74.3	75.9	72.8	70.0
Detroit, Mich	70.7	66.2	66.2	60.3	60.8	55.5	53.2
Cleveland, Ohio	69.9	65.0	67.4	62.8	62.9	58.2	55.2
St. Louis, Mo	86.6	81.6	80.6	74.6	70.0	63.9	40.2
Boston, Mass	67.6	63.7	64.9	64.7	68.4	64.9	64.1
Baltimore, Md	88.4	86.1	86.5	84.1	83.1	78.9	75.3
Pittsburgh, Pa	79.5	73.6	74.5	71.1	72.8	69.0	65.3
Los Angeles, Calif	78.8	79.3	80.5	74.7	71.3	65.0	....
Buffalo, N. Y	76.0	72.0	70.4	65.0	67.0	60.7	53.6
San Francisco, Calif	70.6	65.9	65.9	57.6	55.4	50.7	49.9
Milwaukee, Wis	75.9	70.2	68.8	61.1	60.1	52.7	49.5
Washington, D. C	93.3	92.5	92.8	91.9	90.4	87.4	82.4
Newark, N. J	71.6	68.1	71.0	69.4	70.5	65.8	63.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	89.3	84.4	82.2	75.9	71.9	63.2	54.3
New Orleans, La	92.9	91.6	89.4	85.8	81.0	74.7	61.7
Minneapolis, Minn	76.8	71.4	69.9	63.2	68.0	65.9	....
Kansas City, Mo	91.5	89.7	88.8	84.3	83.3	76.2	....
Seattle, Wash	74.3	71.6	72.7	68.1	....	74.8	....
Indianapolis, Ind	94.6	91.5	89.9	86.3	83.2	77.9	....
Jersey City, N. J	74.4	70.9	71.7	67.3	67.5	61.4	60.8
Rochester, N. Y	75.9	72.9	74.9	70.3	70.2	66.0	60.8
Portland, Oreg	80.7	75.7	71.4	62.7	64.1	68.9	....
Denver, Colo	85.1	81.4	81.1	76.1	75.6	76.1	....

CITY	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION FOREIGN BORN						
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860
New York, N. Y	36.1	40.8	37.0	38.8	37.0	42.1	45.5
Chicago, Ill	29.9	35.9	34.6	41.0	40.7	48.4	50.0
Philadelphia, Pa	22.0	24.8	22.8	25.7	24.1	27.2	30.0
Detroit, Mich	29.3	33.8	33.8	39.7	39.2	44.5	46.8
Cleveland, Ohio	30.1	35.0	32.6	37.2	37.1	41.8	44.8
St. Louis, Mo	13.4	18.4	19.4	25.4	30.0	36.1	59.8
Boston, Mass	32.4	36.3	35.1	35.3	31.6	35.1	35.9
Baltimore, Md	11.6	13.9	13.5	15.9	16.9	21.1	24.7
Pittsburgh, Pa	20.5	26.4	25.5	28.9	27.2	31.0	34.7
Los Angeles, Calif	21.2	20.7	19.5	25.3	28.7	35.0	....
Buffalo, N. Y	24.0	28.0	29.6	35.0	33.0	39.3	46.4
San Francisco, Calif	29.4	34.1	34.1	42.4	44.6	49.3	50.1
Milwaukee, Wis	24.1	29.8	31.2	38.9	39.9	47.3	50.5
Washington, D. C	6.7	7.5	7.2	8.1	9.6	12.6	17.6
Newark, N. J	28.4	31.9	29.0	30.6	29.5	34.2	37.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	10.7	15.6	17.8	24.1	28.1	36.8	45.7
New Orleans, La	7.1	8.4	10.6	14.2	19.0	25.3	38.3
Minneapolis, Minn	23.2	28.6	30.1	36.8	32.0	34.1	....
Kansas City, Mo	8.5	10.3	11.2	15.7	16.7	23.8	....
Seattle, Wash	25.7	28.4	27.3	31.9	....	25.2	....
Indianapolis, Ind	5.4	8.5	10.1	13.7	16.8	22.1	....
Jersey City, N. J	25.6	29.1	28.3	32.7	32.5	38.6	39.2
Rochester, N. Y	24.1	27.1	25.1	29.7	29.8	34.0	39.2
Portland, Oreg	19.3	24.3	28.6	37.3	35.9	31.1	....
Denver, Colo	14.9	18.6	18.9	23.9	24.4	23.9	....

TABLE 19.—PER CENT OF NATIVE WHITE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1890–1920

CITY	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION							
	Native white of native parentage				Total foreign white stock			
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1920	1910	1900	1890
New York, N. Y	20.7	19.3	21.5	21.2	76.4	78.6	76.6	77.2
Chicago, Ill	23.8	20.4	20.9	20.3	72.0	77.5	77.3	78.4
Philadelphia, Pa	38.3	37.7	40.3	39.6	54.2	56.8	54.7	56.6
Detroit, Mich	31.6	24.7	21.5	20.8	64.2	74.0	77.1	77.5
Cleveland, Ohio	26.6	23.6	23.0	23.6	69.0	74.8	75.4	75.2
St. Louis, Mo	46.5	39.3	32.9	26.3	44.4	54.2	60.9	67.7
Boston, Mass	24.3	23.5	26.1	30.3	73.3	74.2	71.7	67.8
Baltimore, Md	51.6	46.8	46.4	43.0	33.6	37.9	38.0	41.6
Pittsburgh, Pa	36.8	33.0	32.6	31.0	56.7	62.2	62.8	65.9
Los Angeles, Calif	51.1	53.2	52.8	49.2	43.8	42.4	43.0	44.5
Buffalo, N. Y	32.6	28.2	25.8	22.2	66.5	71.3	73.7	77.3
San Francisco, Calif	33.0	27.7	24.4	20.8	63.7	68.3	70.5	69.8
Milwaukee, Wis	28.6	21.1	17.0	13.3	70.9	78.6	82.7	86.5
Washington, D. C	54.7	50.4	48.1	46.6	20.0	21.0	20.6	20.6
Newark, N. J	27.4	27.3	29.1	30.7	68.5	69.9	68.1	67.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	51.5	42.6	34.9	27.1	41.0	52.0	60.7	69.0
New Orleans, La	49.2	43.5	35.9	29.1	24.6	30.1	36.8	44.2
Minneapolis, Minn	35.0	31.9	30.2	32.7	63.9	67.2	69.0	66.4
Kansas City, Mo	64.5	61.9	57.6	55.0	26.0	28.6	31.6	34.6
Seattle, Wash	44.3	44.6	48.1	45.7	51.7	51.4	47.1	52.5
Indianapolis, Ind	69.8	64.5	57.8	54.1	19.1	26.2	32.8	37.3
Jersey City, N. J	29.2	28.0	27.7	25.5	68.1	69.8	70.4	73.1
Rochester, N. Y	37.9	34.2	32.3	29.8	61.6	65.4	67.3	69.7
Portland, Oreg	52.7	50.3	42.2	40.2	45.2	45.7	46.9	48.9
Denver, Colo	56.4	50.1	49.9	51.1	40.9	46.9	46.9	45.1

CITY	Foreign-born white				Native white of foreign or mixed parentage			
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1920	1910	1900	1890
New York, N. Y	35.4	40.4	36.7	38.7	41.0	38.2	39.9	38.5
Chicago, Ill	29.8	35.7	34.5	40.9	42.2	41.8	42.8	37.5
Philadelphia, Pa	21.8	24.7	22.7	25.6	32.4	32.1	32.0	30.9
Detroit, Mich	29.1	33.6	33.6	39.3	35.1	40.4	43.5	38.2
Cleveland, Ohio	30.1	34.9	32.6	37.1	38.9	39.9	42.8	38.2
St. Louis, Mo	13.4	18.3	19.3	25.4	31.0	35.9	41.6	42.4
Boston, Mass	31.9	35.9	34.8	34.9	41.4	38.3	36.9	32.9
Baltimore, Md	11.4	13.8	13.3	15.8	22.2	24.1	24.6	26.8
Pittsburgh, Pa	20.4	26.3	25.4	28.9	36.3	35.9	37.4	37.1
Los Angeles, Calif	19.4	19.0	17.5	21.5	24.3	23.4	25.5	23.0
Buffalo, N. Y	24.0	28.0	29.5	34.9	42.5	43.3	44.2	42.5
San Francisco, Calif	27.7	31.4	30.4	33.9	36.0	36.9	40.1	35.8
Milwaukee, Wis	24.1	29.8	31.2	38.9	46.8	48.8	51.5	47.6
Washington, D. C	6.5	7.4	7.0	8.0	13.4	13.6	13.6	12.5
Newark, N. J	28.2	31.8	28.9	30.5	40.2	38.1	39.2	36.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	10.7	15.6	17.8	24.0	30.3	36.4	42.9	45.0
New Orleans, La	6.7	8.2	10.3	14.0	17.9	21.9	26.5	30.2
Minneapolis, Minn	23.1	28.5	30.1	36.7	40.8	38.7	38.9	29.7
Kansas City, Mo	8.4	10.2	11.2	15.5	17.6	18.4	20.4	19.0
Seattle, Wash	23.4	25.6	23.1	30.7	28.2	25.8	24.0	21.8
Indianapolis, Ind	5.4	8.5	10.1	13.7	13.7	17.7	22.7	23.6
Jersey City, N. J	25.5	29.0	28.2	32.6	42.6	40.7	42.2	40.5
Rochester, N. Y	24.1	27.0	25.0	29.7	37.5	38.4	42.3	40.1
Portland, Oreg	18.2	21.1	19.6	27.7	27.0	24.6	27.3	21.2
Denver, Colo	14.7	18.2	18.6	22.9	26.3	28.7	28.3	22.2

Table 19 serves to show that the children of the foreign born, contrary to the tendency exhibited by them in urban areas in general, have increased their relative importance in the 25 principal cities. It should be observed that the period covered is only 30 years, as against 60 years in Table 18. Further, as in the case of the decrease of the foreign born in these cities, there is a marked inequality in the rate of increase among the native white of foreign or mixed parentage. In fact, 10 out of the 25 cities show decreases, some of considerable amounts; thus, in Cincinnati, this group has dropped from 45 per cent of the total population in 1890 to 30.3 per cent in 1920. On the other hand, the sons and daughters of immigrants have assumed such large proportions in Boston and Newark as to offset the decrease in the percentage of foreign born and thus to make the percentage of total foreign white stock in 1920 actually greater than in 1890.

In the face of such mixed data any generalization is very difficult. It may, however, be pointed out that, as shown above,[8] there has been an increase in the proportion of the sons and daughters of immigrants in the total population as a result of the accumulated effects of the birth rate imputable to successive groups of immigrants. It seems probable that the tendency of the immigrants to congregate in the larger cities has thus led to an undue accentuation of the effect of these second generation foreigners in such cities. It may also be that those children of immigrants who have reached maturity, in common with many of their fellow citizens of native stock, have migrated to certain of the larger cities for economic and social reasons.[9]

It should be observed that the tendencies revealed by Tables 17, 18, and 19 are contrary to the widely held assumption on the part of many students of the immigrant problem, namely, that the so-called "new" immigrant is a more significant factor in urban life than was the "old" immigrant in former generations.

3. DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN STOCK ACCORDING TO TERRITORIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The first two sections of this chapter have made it clear that a multiplicity of causative factors lies behind the territorial distribution of immigrant stock. Some of these factors, namely, economic development and urbanization, have been suggested. It is plain, however, that other agencies than these must have been operative in the movement of this portion of the population. It is therefore necessary further to classify the various areas of the country and to relate the foreign stock to the several categories of territory resulting.

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[8] Cf. supra, Ch. II, Tables 1 and 2.

[9] Cf. Rossiter, op. cit., Ch. X.

TABLE 20.—IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES, BY PORTS OF ADMISSION, BY DECADES: 1830–1919

PORT OF ADMISSION	IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED								
	1910 to 1919	1900 to 1909	1890 to 1899	1880 to 1889	1870 to 1879	1860 to 1869	1850 to 1859	1840 to 1849	1830 to 1839
Total admitted	6,347,380	8,202,388	3,694,294	5,248,568	2,742,137	2,123,219	[1] 2,908,500	[2] 1,479,478	[3] 572,716
New York, N. Y	4,303,803	6,301,407	2,877,458	3,614,972	1,704,959	1,671,248	2,059,838	985,137	360,855
Boston and Charlestown, Mass	306,374	470,132	226,742	383,476	197,225	103,527	192,914	128,641	27,667
Philadelphia, Pa	251,072	202,035	209,098	276,442	45,725	23,732	108,540	70,762	33,345
Baltimore, Md	150,877	429,944	215,997	298,874	88,586	58,269	83,567	68,600	56,807
Portland and Falmouth, Me	12,449	13,465	5,044	9,876	24,002	32,113	11,392	7,154	2,548
New Bedford, Mass	8,702	16,910	4,016	5,033	2,721	900	730	389	290
Providence, R. I	39,798	524	49	15	175	364	690	668	327
Newport News, Va	2,208	17	32						
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va	2,421	818	16		2,432		475	1,717	2,038
Savannah, Ga	228	250	10	1	74	45	1,320	257	
Miami, Fla	11,667	[4] 5,325	98						
Key West, Fla	12,180	40,150	35,871	24,460	9,671	1,825	1,637	797	544
Other Atlantic ports	773	963	367	140	307	929	9,313	3,441	3,133
Tampa, Fla	19,591	[5] 6,267	78						
Pensacola, Fla	101	245	50	149	87				
Mobile, Ala	637	970	9	4		321	2,477	172	231
New Orleans, La	18,609	36,600	24,000	27,561	36,074	34,217	304,924	161,657	53,636
Galveston, Tex	29,615	37,398	3,093	8,234	4,672	5,292	15,431	5,288	
Other Gulf ports	329	229		25	69				
San Francisco, Calif	66,092	51,148	29,305	72,513	142,728	61,369	83,110		
Portland and other Oregon ports	317	1,812	2,198	10,778	12,257	1,587	11		
Seattle and other Washington ports	30,732	30,915	2,421	3,366	428	44			
Alaska	3,435	540							
Mexican border stations	171,777	34,642							
Through Canada:									
Atlantic ports and border stations	847,769	379,535	42,901						
Pacific ports	4,319	27,033	15,015						
Honolulu, Hawaii	41,690	93,492							
Porto Rico	9,534	10,501							
All other districts	281	121	428	512,649	469,945	127,437	32,111	44,796	31,295

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[1] Including 160,603 United States citizens; not segregated in returns by port.

[2] Including 52,141 United States citizens; not segregated in returns by port.

[3] Including 34,335 United States citizens; not segregated in returns by port.

[4] Including 989 given for the combined ports of Miami and Tampa during the period 1900 to 1905.

[5] Not including arrivals at Tampa during period 1900 to 1905. See footnote 4.

Among the many possible types of territorial characteristics that might be chosen seven have been selected for this purpose: (1) Location of ports of entry; (2) urbanization; (3) rate of population growth; (4) total population density; (5) proportion of negro population; (6) industrial development; and (7) the number of years' residence in the United States of the foreign-born white. In greater or less degree, all seven appear to bear some relation to the problem under consideration. Tables 20 to 26, and 138 to 146, inclusive, present these various comparisons.

The *first* territorial characteristic with reference to which the distribution of foreign stock is tabulated is the location of ports of entry.

Table 20, showing the numbers of immigrants admitted into the United States by decades, for the principal ports of entry, suggests that at least some relationship exists between the place where the immigrant lands in America and the region in which he settles. Thus, the three principal ports of the Northern and Eastern States, namely, New York, Boston (including Charlestown), and Philadelphia, have for the past 100 years received from three-fourths to nine-tenths of the total immigration to this country; and, as pointed out previously, it is these same Northern and Eastern States, in which these ports are located, that now contain the larger portion of foreign stock. Again, San Francisco has ranked as one of the most important ports of entry since 1850, and the Pacific States and the Mountain States, adjacent to it, have, as already seen, ranked consistently high in foreign stock during the same period. Hence, the table suggests that both the Pacific and Atlantic Seaboard States owe their relatively large foreign populations, in part, to a steadily accumulating residue of those who, through lack of resources or initiative, or through the attraction of immediate opportunity, have never penetrated very far beyond the cities in which they first landed from abroad.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that the East and West North Central States, with no seaports at all, have consistently ranked fairly high in foreign-born population, so that it is obvious that, for many immigrants, the great seaboard cities have served only as "way-stations" in the course of migration toward the interior of the country.

A *second* basis of comparison is urbanization, which is covered in Tables 21, 22, and 138 to 140.

As might be expected after consideration of the data concerning the percentage of immigrant stock in urban areas, these tables show a pretty general correspondence between the degree of urbanization of the several divisions and States and the proportion of foreign stock in them. There is one respect in which this correspondence is particularly close, namely, that obtaining between the proportion, in a given area, of the total population dwelling in cities and the proportion of immigrant stock.

TABLE 21.—URBANIZATION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	URBANIZATION			
	Total population		Urban population	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
United States	105, 710, 620	100. 0	54, 304, 603	51. 4
New England	7, 400, 909	100. 0	5, 865, 073	79. 2
Middle Atlantic	22, 261, 144	100. 0	16, 672, 595	74. 9
East North Central	21, 475, 543	100. 0	13, 049, 272	60. 8
West North Central	12, 544, 249	100. 0	4, 727, 372	37. 7
South Atlantic	13, 990, 272	100. 0	4, 338, 792	31. 0
East South Central	8, 893, 307	100. 0	1, 994, 207	22. 4
West South Central	10, 242, 224	100. 0	2, 970, 829	29. 0
Mountain	3, 336, 101	100. 0	1, 214, 980	36. 4
Pacific	5, 566, 871	100. 0	3, 471, 483	62. 4

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	PER CENT							
	Native white of native parentage		Foreign white stock					
			Total		Foreign-born white		Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	
	In total population	In urban population	In total population	In urban population	In total population	In urban population	In total population	In urban population
United States	55. 3	45. 2	34. 4	48. 0	13. 0	19. 1	21. 5	28. 9
New England	37. 9	31. 8	61. 0	66. 9	25. 3	28. 0	35. 7	38. 9
Middle Atlantic	43. 3	35. 8	54. 0	61. 0	22. 1	25. 4	31. 9	35. 5
East North Central	54. 9	45. 8	42. 6	50. 7	15. 0	19. 2	27. 6	31. 5
West North Central	59. 6	55. 6	37. 9	39. 8	10. 9	12. 8	26. 9	27. 0
South Atlantic	62. 8	59. 0	6. 2	14. 6	2. 3	5. 1	4. 0	9. 5
East South Central	68. 5	61. 7	3. 1	9. 6	0. 8	2. 4	2. 3	7. 2
West South Central	68. 0	64. 1	11. 3	17. 6	4. 5	7. 4	6. 8	10. 2
Mountain	60. 0	57. 2	36. 3	40. 8	13. 6	14. 9	22. 7	25. 9
Pacific	51. 9	49. 7	44. 3	46. 9	18. 6	19. 7	25. 7	27. 2

Table 22 shows that each group of States ranks the same in these two respects excepting the West South Central and South Atlantic groups, and these vary by only one step in the scale. Such data as this, together with that collated in the table immediately preceding, point to the conclusion that, whatever its cause, *there is a tendency for the immigrant stock to settle more heavily than elsewhere in urbanized regions.*

TABLE 22.—RANK OF GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF POPULATION URBAN AND PER CENT OF POPULATION OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	RANK ACCORDING TO—	
	Per cent of population urban	Per cent of population of foreign white stock
New England	1	1
Middle Atlantic	2	2
East North Central	4	4
West North Central	5	5
South Atlantic	7	8
East South Central	9	9
West South Central	8	7
Mountain	6	6
Pacific	3	3

The foregoing generalization must not be pushed so far as to take urbanization as the decisive factor in determining the regions in which the immigrant and his children will settle. If such were the case, Tables 139 and 140 would be likely to show a higher correlation between concentration in moderately large and very large cities than they do. In fact, as will become abundantly clear from the concluding section of this chapter, the distribution of the foreign born and their offspring is a factor with so many functions, that it is impossible to assign, either by mathematical calculation or logical deduction, a primacy of influence to any one of them.

A *third* basis for classifying the regions in which immigrants are found is the rate of population growth in that region. The figures relevant to this phase of the study are contained in Tables 23 and 141 to 143.

TABLE 23.—RATE OF GROWTH, 1900–1920, AND PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	PER CENT OF INCREASE: 1900–1920		PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION			
			Native white of native parentage	Foreign white stock		
	Total population	Urban population		Total	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
United States	39.1	78.7	55.3	34.4	13.0	21.5
New England	32.3	44.7	37.9	61.0	25.3	35.7
Middle Atlantic	44.0	65.5	43.3	54.0	22.1	31.9
East North Central	34.3	80.7	54.9	42.6	15.0	27.6
West North Central	21.2	60.4	59.6	37.9	10.9	26.9
South Atlantic	34.0	94.3	62.8	6.2	2.3	4.0
East South Central	17.8	76.3	68.5	3.1	0.8	2.3
West South Central	56.8	181.0	68.0	11.3	4.5	6.8
Mountain	99.2	124.4	60.0	36.3	13.6	22.7
Pacific	130.4	209.3	51.9	44.3	18.6	25.7

The interval between 1900 and 1920 has been selected as that in which to measure the rate of growth, partly to guard against the war-time abnormalities of the period 1910–1920, and partly to provide for the "lag" that ordinarily exists between causes and consequences in social phenomena of such large proportions as those comprehended in this comparison.

The tables show a very slight correspondence between the two sets of data. Examination of the figures for separate States, in Table 141, suggests, however, a slight tendency for States showing small population increases to show also low percentages of both foreign born and native born of foreign or mixed parentage.[10]

The *fourth* standard of comparison is that of population density and yields somewhat more positive results than the one just described. Table 24 covers the data for the major geographic divisions, while Table 144 covers the separate States. It is obvious from the former that New England and the Middle Atlantic States lead both in population density and in percentage of foreign white stock.

For the other sections, however, there is no correspondence in these two features. Moreover, examination of the individual States, as shown in Table 144, makes it clear that, except in the New England area, there is no significant correlation between the States as a whole.

The causes for this apparently contradictory result are not far to seek. Population density may betoken urbanized industrialization or relatively intensive agriculture. In New England and the Middle Atlantic division the former is generally the case; consequently, the immigrant population, which has already been seen to be associated with urbanization, is also found to bear a certain degree of relationship to population density. On the other hand, in the West and South, whatever degree of population density exists is usually indicative of relatively intensive agricultural development, while in the remaining areas one or the other phenomenon may be signified. Inasmuch as the immigrants have been found to be thinly settled in the rural regions where agriculture is carried on, it is not to be expected

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[10] Comparison between the proportion of foreign-born white stock and the *absolute* growth of the various States was also made during the preparation of this monograph, but resulted just as negatively as did that based on rate of growth; Table 142 contains the results of the computation, and shows the following nonsignificant coefficients:

Class of population	Total	Urban
Native white of native parentage	−.148±.094	−.092±.096
Foreign white stock	+.064±.096	+.121±.095
Foreign-born white	+.058±.096	+.097±.095
Native white, foreign or mixed parentage	+.058±.096	+.110±.095
Negro and foreign white stock combined	+.193±.093	+.150±.094

that a continuation of the comparison outside the New England and Middle Atlantic States would show any but negative results.

Another disturbing factor is the presence of a large negro population in the Southern States.

TABLE 24.—POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE AND PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	Population density per square mile	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION			
		Native white of native parentage	Foreign white stock		
			Total	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
United States	35.5	55.3	34.4	13.0	21.5
New England	119.4	37.9	61.0	25.3	35.7
Middle Atlantic	222.6	43.3	54.0	22.1	31.9
East North Central	87.5	54.9	42.6	15.0	27.6
West North Central	24.6	59.6	37.9	10.9	26.9
South Atlantic	52.0	62.8	6.2	2.3	4.0
East South Central	49.5	68.5	3.1	0.8	2.3
West South Central	23.8	68.0	11.3	4.5	6.8
Mountain	3.9	60.0	36.3	13.6	22.7
Pacific	17.5	51.9	44.3	18.6	25.7

The proportion of negro population in a given area constitutes the *fifth* basis of comparison. Tables 25 and 145 provide the material for its consideration. How effectively a large negro population acts as a barrier to the immigrant and his children is clearly shown in Table 25. The contrast is particularly striking in these regions, such as the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States, which are at the top of the list in percentage of negro population and at the bottom of the list in percentage of foreign white stock. The evidence is even more striking when individual States are studied, as in Table 145.

Many causes might be adduced for this feature of American population distribution. The retarded industrial development of the Southern States has probably operated to make the demand for the foreigner's labor power less urgent than in other regions. The paucity of through transportation routes in a southerly direction from the great ports of entry may also have played its part. In both these respects, it would be the South *as such*, and not as the seat of a large negro population, that failed to attract the immigrant. Yet, there must be a closer relationship of this failure with the presence of the negro in that region. Otherwise, such regions as the Northwest, which are also imperfectly industrialized and are—or were—at least as difficult of access as the South, would be as sparsely settled with foreign stock as the South, which is, of course, not the case.

TABLE 25.—PER CENT OF NEGRO POPULATION AND PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION					
	White	Negro	Native white of native parentage	Foreign white stock		
				Total	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
United States	89.7	9.9	55.3	34.4	13.0	21.5
New England	98.9	1.1	37.9	61.0	25.3	35.7
Middle Atlantic	97.2	2.7	43.3	54.0	22.1	31.9
East North Central	97.5	2.4	54.9	42.6	15.0	27.6
West North Central	97.5	2.2	59.6	37.9	10.9	26.9
South Atlantic	69.0	30.9	62.8	6.2	2.3	4.0
East South Central	71.6	28.4	68.5	3.1	0.8	2.3
West South Central	79.2	20.1	68.0	11.3	4.5	6.8
Mountain	96.3	0.9	60.0	36.3	13.6	22.7
Pacific	96.2	0.9	51.9	44.3	18.6	25.7

There are three ways in which a heavy negro population may have turned immigration to one side. First, the negroes have been sufficiently numerous to occupy most of the agricultural land, and so leave little opportunity for the land-seeking immigrant. Second, the negro has also been sufficiently numerous to satisfy, at least in part, the South's need for unskilled labor, and, by the same token, the sort of need that the immigrant has most frequently been called upon to fill.[11] Third, the complex of social and economic conditions surrounding the employment of negroes in the South has created wage scales at such a level and working conditions of such a sort as to offer little attraction to a group whose presence in this country betokens the desire for an improved economic and social status.

Whatever the cause, the phenomenon stands out as one of the most striking that this study has revealed. It is, too, one that has undoubtedly influenced the country's social history profoundly. For the South is differentiated from the rest of the country, not only in having a large negro population, but also, as is often overlooked, in not having any appreciable foreign population. And, because of this latter fact, the white South is undoubtedly closer to the colonial times in social type and mental outlook than any other region. It is, of course, true that the retarded industrialization already referred to has also operated conservatively, yet it is entirely likely that this, in itself, may be due in part to the fact that the South never experienced the influx of cheap labor and the increase of buying power that the immigrant tide brought to the North and West.

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[11] This aspect of the question is discussed at greater length in Chapter X, on the occupational distribution of the foreign-born population.

The *sixth* of the series of comparative studies rests upon the occupational distribution of the population in the several States and geographic divisions. Table 26 shows the proportion of the population 10 years of age and over gainfully occupied in the four major classes of productive industry, as well as the nativity distribution of the entire population by geographic divisions, and Table 146 carries the same comparisons into the separate States. Two broad conclusions concerning the relation of immigration to industrial development can be based on these tables. First, the immigrant and his children are *not* heavily represented in regions where agriculture and allied industries are the leading pursuits. Second, the foreign stock *is* heavily represented in those sections where manufacturing is important. The data covering extraction of minerals and transportation are inconclusive, probably because neither employs a large percentage of the population of either a State or group of States. If the analysis could have been carried down to counties, more significant results might have been obtained.

With regard to agriculture and allied extractive industries, there appears a fairly clear inverse relationship as between the geographic divisions. The New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific divisions rank 8, 9, 7, and 6, respectively, in percentage of persons employed in these occupations, and 1, 2, 4, and 3 in percentage of foreign-born white. On the other hand, the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central groups rank 3, 1, and 2, respectively, in agricultural employment, and at the bottom of the list, or 8, 9, and 7, respectively, in percentage of foreign-born white. Yet, here, as elsewhere, no unqualified deductions can be drawn for it is this same southern group of States which has just been pointed out as having an unusually large negro population. It should be further noted that no inference should be made concerning the presence or absence of the immigrant in agriculture. It will be seen in a future chapter that many immigrants, particularly of earlier migrations, have entered largely into agriculture. This table shows merely that they have not engaged heavily in agriculture as compared with other nativity classes.

The case is more clear-cut in connection with manufacturing and mechanical industries. Those regions ranking high in percentage of persons engaged in these pursuits also rank high in percentage of foreign white stock. The same is true to a considerable degree with the individual States, as shown in Table 146. Thus, among the 15 States ranking highest in order of the percentage of persons engaged in these pursuits, and among the 15 ranking States according to the percentage of total foreign white stock and of foreign-born white, respectively, there are 9 States which appear in all three of these groups.

Here it should be pointed out that agriculture and allied occupations are practiced in rural areas, and that manufacturing and mechanical pursuits are usually found in urbanized regions. Thus, it would seem that the distribution of the immigrant population is governed by a group of associated factors rather than by any one or two dominant forces.

TABLE 26.—INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, AND PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY OCCUPIED					
	Total		In specified industries			
			Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry		Extraction of minerals	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
United States	41,614,248	100.0	10,953,158	26.3	1,090,223	2.6
New England	3,234,392	100.0	255,580	7.9	4,853	0.2
Middle Atlantic	9,240,216	100.0	660,240	7.1	343,916	3.7
East North Central	8,515,849	100.0	1,633,790	19.2	216,238	2.5
West North Central	4,587,906	100.0	1,689,253	36.8	74,141	1.6
South Atlantic	5,339,999	100.0	2,177,438	40.8	134,221	2.5
East South Central	3,310,844	100.0	1,805,142	54.5	104,999	3.2
West South Central	3,716,248	100.0	1,808,064	48.7	83,069	2.2
Mountain	1,254,994	100.0	427,158	34.0	93,064	7.4
Pacific	2,413,710	100.0	496,473	20.6	35,722	1.5

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY OCCUPIED—continued				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION			
	In specified industries—Continued				Native white of native parentage	Foreign white stock		
	Manufacturing and mechanical industries		Transportation			Total	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent				
United States	12,818,524	30.8	3,063,582	7.4	55.3	34.4	13.0	21.5
New England	1,632,267	50.5	215,191	6.7	37.9	61.0	25.3	35.7
Middle Atlantic	3,812,388	41.3	799,229	8.6	43.3	54.0	22.1	31.9
East North Central	3,171,064	37.2	628,947	7.4	54.9	42.6	15.0	27.6
West North Central	962,321	21.0	358,829	7.8	59.6	37.9	10.9	26.9
South Atlantic	1,202,668	22.5	324,221	6.1	62.8	6.2	2.3	4.0
East South Central	523,407	15.8	170,665	5.2	68.5	3.1	0.8	2.3
West South Central	588,383	15.8	247,665	6.7	66.0	11.3	4.5	6.8
Mountain	227,431	18.1	111,517	8.9	60.0	36.3	13.6	22.7
Pacific	698,595	28.9	207,318	8.6	51.9	44.3	18.6	25.7

The *seventh* basis of comparison is that of the proportion of the foreign-born white population in the States, with the median length of residence of the foreign-born white population in those States.[12] As the footnote to Table 27 and the last columns in Tables 147 and 148 show, no relationship, positive or negative, appears. It is true that certain of the mid-Western States, in which the older generation of immigrants are largely settled, have also a fairly high proportion of foreign born. On the other hand, the recent immigrants, who bring the States in which they are concentrated to the bottom of the series arranged according to length of residence, have come in such large numbers as to place these same States at the head of the series according to foreign-born white population.

Nevertheless, a certain degree of correspondence between year of immigration and territorial distribution appears when both these factors are related to a third one, namely, country of origin. This comparison appears in the next chapter.[13]

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[12] NOTE ON METHOD OF COMPUTATION.—It was desired to find the correlation between per cent of population that were foreign-born white in each State with their length of residence in the United States. A study of the statistics available for determining length of residence of foreign-born white in the United States showed that the median year of immigration centered around 1900 for all States except Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and West Virginia, where the median years of immigration were on either side of 1910. Those whose median year of immigration for foreign-born white was in 1900 or before are all the West North Central and all the South Central States except Texas; also Wisconsin in the East North Central, Maine, New Hampshire, and Maryland on the Atlantic coast, and Idaho, Colorado, Utah, and Oregon in the Mountain and Pacific States. The median years of immigration for all States not mentioned were grouped within a period of a few years following 1900. This divided the States into three groups according to the median years of immigration of their foreign-born white population, thus:

Group I.—1900 or before.
Group II.—After 1900 up to and including 1910.
Group III.—After 1910 up to 1920.

Statistics showing length of residence by single calendar years were not available before 1900, so that it was impossible to determine the exact median years of residence. However, a study of the age distribution of the foreign-born white, as given on p. 170 ff. of Volume II of the Fourteenth Census Reports, shows that this distribution does not differ very widely among States whose median years of immigration fell in the same group. Accordingly, the States were ranked for length of residence as follows:

a. From one-half of the total number of foreign-born white whose year of immigration was reported the number that came in 1900 or before was subtracted. If this difference was negative, the State belonged in Group I. If the difference was positive and larger than the number whose year of immigration was from 1901 through 1910, the State was in Group III, and this last number was subtracted from the difference, leaving a second difference, which gave the number of immigrants after 1910 up to the median year of immigration. In the case of the States in Groups I and II this difference gave the number of immigrants between the end of 1900 and the median year of immigration.

b. The ratio between the remainder and the total number of immigrants during the period of the group was obtained in each case.

c. The States were ranked according to these ratios. This was as good a measure of the length of residence in the United States as could be obtained from the statistics available.

The Spearman rank correlation between the per cent of population in each State that was foreign-born white and their length of residence in the United States, as measured by the method just described, is −.173±.093.

[13] Infra, Ch. IV, sec. 2, passim.

TABLE 27.—"RANK" COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN STATES ARRAYED ACCORDING TO PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK [1] AND TYPE OF TERRITORY, FOR ALL STATES: 1920

CLASS OF POPULATION	TYPE OF TERRITORY				
	Per cent of population in cities	Per cent of population in cities of 100,000 or over	Rate of population growth of State, 1900-1920	Rate of population growth of cities, 1900-1920	Density of population per square mile
ALL STATES					
Native white of native parentage	−.366±.083	−.491±.092	−.237±.091	+.093±.096	−.139±.094
Foreign white stock	+.563±.066	+.498±.091	+.270±.089	−.183±.093	+.048±.096
Foreign-born white [1]	+.608±.061	+.577±.081	+.352±.084	−.129±.096	+.017±.096
Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	+.528±.069	+.429±.099	+.254±.090	−.179±.093	+.007±.096
OMITTING STATES WITH 25 PER CENT OR MORE OF POPULATION NEGRO					
Native white of native parentage	−.484±.083	−.532±.095	−.216±.103	+.048±.108	−.200±.104
Foreign white stock	+.487±.082	+.424±.108	+.133±.106	−.107±.107	+.208±.103
Foreign-born white	+.540±.077	+.531±.095	+.248±.101	−.042±.108	+.163±.105
Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	+.402±.091	+.315±.119	+.112±.107	−.091±.107	+.154±.105

CLASS OF POPULATION	TYPE OF TERRITORY			
	Industrial distribution of population—Per cent of population engaged in—			
	Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	Extraction of minerals	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Transportation
ALL STATES				
Native white of native parentage	+.356±.084	+.406±.080	−.292±.088	+.038±.096
Foreign white stock	−.506±.062	−.127±.095	+.497±.073	+.274±.089
Foreign-born white [1]	−.662±.054	−.082±.096	+.527±.070	+.345±.085
Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	−.520±.070	−.121±.095	+.435±.078	+.257±.090
OMITTING STATES WITH 25 PER CENT OR MORE OF POPULATION NEGRO				
Native white of native parentage	+.477±.083	+.451±.086	−.393±.091	+.055±.108
Foreign white stock	−.451±.086	−.482±.083	+.428±.088	−.160±.105
Foreign-born white	−.568±.073	−.406±.090	+.480±.083	−.029±.108
Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	−.316±.097	−.468±.084	+.331±.096	−.191±.104

[1] "Rank" coefficient of correlation between per cent distribution of foreign white stock and their length of residence in the United States is −.173±.093.

4. CAUSES OF TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN STOCK

From the foregoing, it is clear that no definitive conclusions concerning the causative influences in the distribution of the immigrant and his children can be expected from the available data. It is possible to find various groups of relationships and interrelationships, some positive, some negative. Whether or not the correlations thus indicated may properly lead to the inference of cause and effect relationships is a matter that can not be settled here. It is, nevertheless, worth while to collate such material as the data at hand may furnish, for much of it is highly suggestive, if not conclusive.

Tables 27, 147, and 148 embody the calculations made for this purpose. Table 147 shows the States arrayed according to their ranking, first as to the percentage of native and foreign white stock, and second, as to the various territorial characteristics discussed in the foregoing sections excepting that relating to negro population. Table 148 is similarly constructed, but refers only to those States having less than 25 per cent of their population negro. It is obvious that this second method of computation is designed to avoid the disturbing influence upon the ratio of immigrant stock to total population, which is exerted by the presence of a large negro population in any locality.[14] The coefficients of correlation derived from these tables are presented in Table 27.[15]

The inductions to be derived from these comparisons have already been suggested. In the first place, *there is no single example of striking correlation.* In the second place, there is a fairly well-defined set of what might be termed "*related correlations.*"

The *first* conclusion, as to the absence of any outstanding evidence of correlation, appears from inspection of Table 27, and from Tables 147 and 148 upon which Table 27 is based. Out of 72 coefficients, there are 11 which are in any way significant, that is, which come to more than 0.50, and which amount to more than $6 \times PE$. Yet, the highest of these, the inverse relation of foreign-born white population to percentage of population employed in agriculture and similar pursuits, is $-.662 \pm .054$, which, while significant, can hardly be called conclusive. The probable reason for this negative result has been given. It is the multiplicity of causative factors at work in the territorial distribution of immigrants. Some of these factors make themselves apparent in the present study; others are incapable of establishment by statistical means; still others, undoubtedly, have thus far escaped observation altogether. In view of this diversity and obscurity, it is not to be expected that the computation undertaken here could eventuate differently. The result that has been attained is, however, of some value in the very fact that it is so nearly negative. *As yet, it is impossible to assign any single factor or group of factors as the primary force in the distribution of the foreign stock in this country.*

From this conclusion, certain others, of a more practical bearing, immediately follow. It is impossible to predict with any certainty future population changes, in so far as they depend upon the migration of the foreign stock. It is, further, extremely difficult to construct any social policy upon any assumed general tendency as regards place of residence of the immigrant stock now living in the United States.

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[14] Rank tables and "Spearman" coefficients of correlation were also made, using as a basis of comparison the percentage of combined foreign stock and negro population, but they failed to give significant results, and have not been included in the monograph.

[15] It should be noted that these are "rank" coefficients, not "product-moment" coefficients.

The *second* inference to be drawn from this set of comparisons is the existence of a number of "related correlations," which, while not noteworthy, are yet of considerable significance. Inspection of Table 27 shows that the percentage of foreign white stock bears a fairly high positive correlation to the percentage of population in cities of 100,000 or more, and to the percentage of occupied persons in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Again, there is a rather pronounced negative correlation between percentage of foreign white stock and percentage of occupied persons engaged in agriculture and similar occupations. As explained in the preceding section, there seems to be evidenced a tendency on the part of the foreign born and their children to settle in urbanized rather than rural localities, more especially in the vicinity of large urban areas, and in regions in which manufacturing industries are largely present, and in which agriculture is not of great importance. In addition, direct data have previously been adduced to show that the foreign stock is much more heavily represented in urban than rural communities, and in large urban centers than in small ones. It has been seen, further, that there is some evidence of a disposition on the part of the immigrants to settle near the large seaports at which they land after their voyage from their homelands. Finally, there has been found a clear tendency on the part both of the immigrant and of his offspring to avoid those regions thickly populated by negroes.

Can any generally valid deductions be drawn from this assortment of material? Not with any degree of finality. Yet certain tentative conclusions may be put forward. The immigrant seems to prefer the city to the country, and to seek employment in industry rather than agriculture. He seeks large, densely populated cities, rather than small ones, and he does not compete in any large way with the negro.

Beyond these rather obvious generalizations it is difficult to go. It may very likely be that the immigrant's primary motivation is economic, so that he seeks the easily available, unskilled jobs to be found in large-scale industry which the cities, especially the great cities, offer. It may be that he avoids the rural areas for this reason, and that he avoids those regions largely populated by negroes, because the latter have already invaded the market for unskilled industrial labor there. Yet, the chain of causation may flow the other way. He may have settled in the great cities because the most of them are either large ports of debarkation, or are on main-traveled routes from those ports. He may, moreover, as suggested by Tables 12 and 13, have tended to cluster in these regions through the pressure of the tendency toward ethnic cohesion. He may, finally, have engaged largely in industry simply because those localities in which he has found himself had no other economic opportunities to offer. From this viewpoint, the avoidance of the "Black Belt" would be largely a fortuitous circumstance attributable to the fact that the negro is most numerous in the agricultural sections of the "Old South."

Still other factors remain to be considered. One is the tendency of industry to follow the labor supply, and hence to locate near those areas in which the foreign stock happens to be. Another is the steady urbanization and industrialization of the whole American Nation, irrespective of immigration. Still another is the gradual filling up of the western agricultural region, and the consequent "backing up" of the immigrant tide into the cities. Further analysis would undoubtedly bring out additional elements in the problem. Enough has been said, however, to establish the unlikelihood of there being any single explanation of this complex set of phenomena.

It is, indeed, more than likely that some or all of these various forces have been at work together. For example, it is certainly true that the immigrant of to-day is less numerous in the rural portions of the country than he might otherwise be because virgin soil and cheap land no longer await him. It is also just as true that the immigrant's necessitous condition makes him seek the easily found employment offered by the large-scale industries near the great urban centers. And there is no necessary contradiction between the synchronous coexistence of such influences as these. On the contrary, it is to be expected that such a far-reaching phenomenon as population movement—reaching as it does into almost every motive of human behavior—would reflect a wide variety of simultaneously operative factors.

SUMMARY

Complexity appears, therefore, to be the dominating feature of the territorial distribution of the foreign stock. This element seems to have settled most heavily, first here, and then there, according largely to the changing economic life of the country. Throughout the period, sections heavily populated by negroes have been avoided; cities have always shown a large quota of foreigners; and—probably, though not certainly—the cities have retained somewhat more immigrants than the country. This has certainly been the case for the past 20 years. It is likely, further, that during the period a steadily increasing number of "residual" foreigners have settled permanently in the vicinity of the seaport cities in which they landed from abroad. The year 1920 finds the foreign population most heavily settled in the Northeastern and far Western States, and most sparsely settled in the "Old South," and crowded most densely into the larger industrialized urbanized areas. As for the future, the data contain little upon which to base predictions. It does, however, suggest a slight movement out into the rural areas on the part of the second generation of foreigners, but also an indisposition on the part of this second generation to travel very far from their foreign-born parents and kinsmen.

Finally, it should be repeated that certain widely held assumptions find little support from the data in this chapter. The "new" immigrant does not seem any more prone to follow the routes suggested by economic motives than the "old." The American city of to-day is no more congested with foreigners than was the case a half century ago, although in certain large cities there is a large relative increase in the children of the foreign born. It is true that the "new" immigrant is found less generally in agricultural regions, and more generally in the industrialized cities than was the "old" immigrant. Yet, it must never be forgotten that the same observation applies in a great measure to the entire white population of the country, and that this shifting in location is probably due far more to the general course of social and economic development than to any change in preference or capacity on the part of the immigrant himself.

IV

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN STOCK ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

INTRODUCTORY

The foreign stock has hitherto been treated as an undifferentiated mass, since the division of this population group into any but its primary components would obscure the broad facts of nativity classification and territorial distribution with which the foregoing analysis is concerned. The further discussion of this element's significance in the population, however, requires more detailed treatment.

The composition of the foreign stock may be studied from three different points of view. First, the foreign-born portion of the immigrant stock may be classified according to its length of residence in the United States. Second, both foreign born and native born of foreign or mixed parentage may be subdivided into nationality, race, and language groups. Third, this element may be analyzed on the basis of its age and sex distribution. The first of these topics is considered in this chapter.

A very commonly used classification of the foreign born is that based upon the year of the immigrant's arrival in this country. The principal reason for the wide adoption of this device is the fact that the country of origin and racial type of the immigrant have changed profoundly during the past 40 years. About the year 1880, immigrants from the various northern and western European countries, which had previously contributed the overwhelming majority of this Nation's foreign white stock, began giving place to migrants originating in eastern and southern Europe and, latterly, in Asia Minor. Students have attached great significance to this change, from the "old immigration" to the "new immigration," as these groups are generally termed, because of the difference in racial type, cultural background, and personality traits which distinguishes—or is believed to distinguish—these two groups.[1]

There are, however, other considerations of almost equal weight that lend importance to this approach to the immigrant question. They are the relation of the year of immigration to the flow of immigration to this country, and to the territorial distribution of the foreign born. These two topics constitute the subject matter taken up in the first and second part of this chapter. The third is the relation between year of immigration and nationality, race, and language group. The fourth is the interrelation between year of immigration, territorial distribution, and nationality, race, and language group.

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[1] Cf. inter alia, Report of the United States Immigration Commission, Vol. I, pp. 23, 24.

1. YEAR OF IMMIGRATION AND FLOW OF IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

The rise and fall of the immigrant tide is a matter of fundamental concern. As stated in Chapter II, the immigrant problem is largely affected by the numbers of foreigners arriving in this country from year to year. More than this, the effect of any change in the character of the immigration at any given time is exaggerated or minimized, according as the volume of immigration is large or small. The data bearing on this subject are of two sorts, first, the annual statistics of the volume of immigration, and, second, the year of immigration of the foreign-born population resident in the country as reported in a given year. Table 28 and Charts 2 and 3 contain the first type of information, and Tables 29 and 30 and Chart 3, the second. No close correspondence between the two sets of figures is to be expected, since a large number appearing in the first would have died or emigrated before being counted in the second. They can, nevertheless, be profitably studied together.

TABLE 28.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, BY DECADES, 1820–1919, AND BY YEARS, 1910–1919[1]

DECADE	Immigration	YEAR	Immigration
1910-1919	6, 347, 380	1919	141, 132
1900-1909	8, 202, 388	1918	110, 618
1890-1899	3, 694, 294	1917	295, 403
1880-1889	5, 248, 568	1916	298, 826
1870-1879	2, 742, 137	1915	326, 700
1860-1869	2, 123, 219	1914	1, 218, 480
1850-1859	2, 747, 897	1913	1, 197, 892
1840-1849	1, 427, 337	1912	838, 172
1830-1839	538, 381	1911	878, 587
1820-1829	128, 502	1910	1, 041, 570

[1] Source: Report of Commissioner General of Immigration: 1920. Fiscal years and not calendar years are used as the unit of tabulation.

TABLE 29.—FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY YEAR OF IMMIGRATION,[1] FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	Number	Per cent	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	Number	Per cent
Total, 1920	13, 920, 692	100. 0	1914	449, 876	3. 2
			1911-1913	1, 604, 890	11. 5
1919	214, 123	1. 5	1906-1910	2, 229, 868	16. 0
1918	85, 570	0. 6	1901-1905	1, 814, 264	13. 0
1917	116, 222	0. 8	1900 or earlier	5, 761, 237	41. 4
1916	177, 184	1. 3	Not reported	1, 264, 360	9. 1
1915	203, 098	1. 5			

[1] "Years" refer to calendar years.

These tables throw into relief two sets of phenomena, first, the fluctuations in immigration during the period 1820–1919, and second, the changed composition of the foreign-born population, relative to the year of their immigration, resulting from these fluctuations and also from the war-time reëmigration.

The fluctuations may best be studied in Table 28, and Charts 2 and 3. They show that during the period 1820–1919, immigration to this country mounted rapidly, though unevenly, growing from a bare 128,000 in the decade 1820–1829 to 8,202,000 in the decade 1900–1909. The decade following, however, shows a sharp decline, namely, from 8,202,000 to 6,347,000. Table 29 and Chart 3 show that the World War was the primary cause for this decrease, as it did not set in until 1914, and ceased with the year 1918. These same tables register, moreover, a rapid rise during the year 1919, which probably would have continued well into the present decade had not restrictive legislation gone into effect in 1921.

TABLE 30.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY YEAR OF IMMIGRATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	Per cent distribution	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	Per cent distribution
Total, 1920	100.0	Total, 1910	100.0
1919	1.5	1909 (includes 1910 to Apr. 15)	6.0
1918	0.6	1908	3.1
1917	0.8	1907	5.2
1916	1.3	1906	4.7
1915	1.5	1905	3.9
1911–1914	14.7	1901–1904	11.1
1906–1910	16.0	1896–1900	7.9
1901–1905	13.0	1891–1895	8.6
1900 or earlier	41.4	1890 or earlier	39.6
Not reported	9.1	Not reported	9.9

The effect of these fluctuations upon the composition of the foreign stock is reflected in Tables 30 and 31 and Chart 3. Table 30 and Chart 3 show the rapid falling off, for the war-time period, both of immigration and of the number of immigrants enumerated in 1920 as having come to this country during those years.

Table 30 indicates certain marked changes in the composition of the foreign-born population which were brought about by this decline in immigration. Thus, in 1910, 39.6 per cent of the foreign-born population had arrived 20 years or more before the census year, while in 1920, 41.4 per cent had been in America 20 or more years. Again, in 1910, 56.1 per cent of the foreign born had immigrated 10 years or more before the census, while in 1920, 70.4 per cent had been in this country a decade or longer. On the other hand, the 1910 census shows a much larger percentage of recently arrived immigrants than does that for 1920, the former showing a higher percentage than the latter of foreign born migrating in the 9 years before each respective census year. In other words, as a result of the dislocation of immigration due to the war, this country had, in 1920, an appreciably higher proportion of immigrants who had been here 10 years or longer, and a smaller proportion who had been here 9 years or less, than in 1910.

Chart 2.—Decennial Immigration to the United States: 1820–1919

[Logarithmic scale]

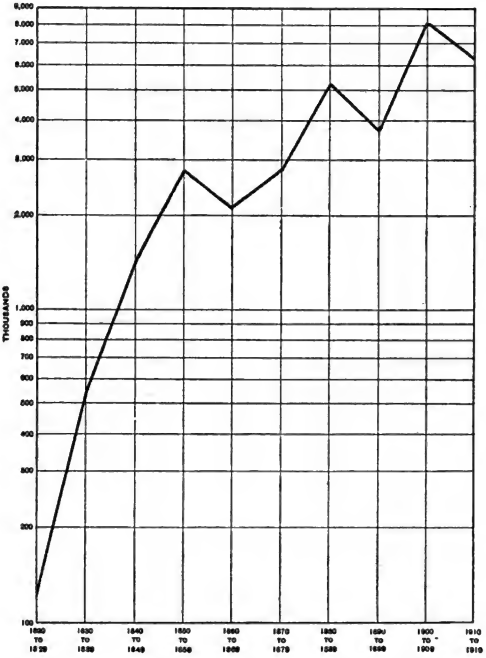
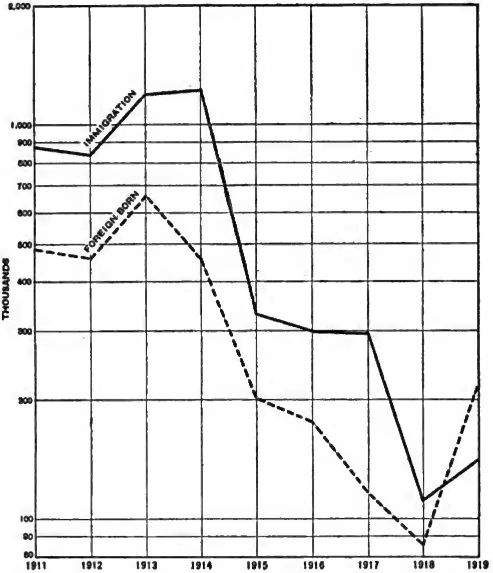


Chart 3 shows, however, that another war-time influence has been at work in cutting down the number of recent immigrants in this country. There is a rapid falling off in the number of foreign born who arrived in the years 1911–12.[2]

CHART 3.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1911–1919, AND FOREIGN BORN IN 1920, BY YEAR OF IMMIGRATION[2] 1911–1919

[Logarithmic scale]



A partial explanation for this apparent anomaly is to be found in the accompanying tabulation, which shows that, considering the difficulty of trans-Atlantic travel during that period, there was a very heavy *reëmigration* of aliens during the period 1914–15.[3] Since the majority of those returning to their mother countries during this period probably did so for the purpose of joining in the World War, they must have been the younger men, who naturally would have predominated among the later arrivals. Hence, it is likely that it is their departure which accounts to a large degree for the extensive and rapid decline in the number of immigrants who had arrived in this country in recent years and were still resident in 1920.

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[2] Deaths, of course, would have further diminished the number of foreign born remaining in this country in 1920, but there is no reason to suppose that they were unusually heavy during the period 1914–1917; so they may be disregarded in this connection.

[3] Since the fiscal year ending June 30 is the unit of tabulation used by the Bureau of Immigration, a portion of the emigration recorded for the year 1915 must have fallen within the year 1914.

FISCAL YEAR	Departed emigrant aliens [1]	FISCAL YEAR	Departed emigrant aliens [1]	FISCAL YEAR	Departed emigrant aliens [1]
1919	123, 522	1916	129, 765	1913	308, 190
1918	94, 585	1915	204, 074	1912	333, 262
1917	66, 277	1914	303, 338	1911	295, 666

[1] Source: Report of Commissioner General of Immigration, 1920.

2. YEAR OF IMMIGRATION AND TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN

Reference has already been made, in the preceding chapter, to the relationship between the territorial distribution of the immigrant and the year of his arrival in this country. It has been said that, for the country as a whole, no significant correlation exists between these two series of data. Nevertheless, examination of the figures for individual geographic divisions and States and for urban and rural areas yields certain significant results. The material bearing on this portion of the inquiry is summarized in Tables 31, 32, and 33,[4] all of which deal with the year of immigration of the foreign born by divisions, States, and urban and rural areas, while Tables 34 and 149 show the situation in the different classes of cities.

TABLE 31.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	5 years or under	Under 20 years	20 years or over
United States	5. 4	49. 3	41. 7
New England	6. 0	50. 0	44. 3
Middle Atlantic	4. 2	55. 6	37. 5
East North Central	3. 4	47. 0	43. 0
West North Central	2. 8	30. 7	56. 4
South Atlantic	5. 6	50. 5	36. 7
East South Central	2. 7	31. 6	47. 4
West South Central	22. 7	54. 6	28. 4
Mountain	13. 8	50. 8	38. 4
Pacific	9. 2	47. 4	41. 6

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[4] Detailed statistics from which these tables are derived are too voluminous to reproduce here, but may be found in the Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. VII.

TABLE 32.—STATES HAVING MORE THAN 50 OR LESS THAN 30 PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION WHO IMMIGRATED IN 1900 OR EARLIER: 1920

STATE	Per cent	STATE	Per cent
More than 50 per cent:		Less than 30 per cent:	
Iowa	60.3	Arizona	15.5
Minnesota	59.0	West Virginia	19.7
South Dakota	57.9	New Mexico	22.0
Nebraska	57.8	Texas	24.3
Wisconsin	57.7		
Kentucky	55.0		
Kansas	54.1		
Utah	52.5		
Idaho	50.6		

That it is in the rural portions of these and other States that this older generation of immigrants is found is demonstrated by Table 33, which shows 46.9 per cent of the rural foreign population to be in the group of "old" immigrants, as against 40 per cent for the urban communities.

TABLE 33.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION BY YEAR OF IMMIGRATION, FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: 1920

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	Number	Per cent	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	Number	Per cent
Urban, 1920	10,356,983	100.0	Rural, 1920	3,355,771	100.0
Year of immigration:			Year of immigration:		
1919	143,212	1.4	1919	58,068	1.7
1918	51,329	0.5	1918	25,600	0.8
1917	77,132	0.7	1917	28,927	0.9
1916	124,881	1.2	1916	42,794	1.3
1915	148,457	1.4	1915	45,227	1.3
1914	358,160	3.5	1914	82,547	2.5
1911–1913	1,289,714	12.5	1911–1913	295,432	8.8
1906–1910	1,763,726	17.0	1906–1910	430,645	12.8
1901–1905	1,428,308	13.8	1901–1905	361,872	10.8
1900 or earlier	4,144,032	40.0	1900 or earlier	1,573,433	46.9
Not reported	828,032	8.0	Not reported	411,226	12.3

The first group of tables leads to three conclusions, one of them rather striking: First, the "old" immigration seems to be concentrated in rural areas, particularly those situated in the Mississippi Valley; second, the "new" immigration is found chiefly in the far West, the Atlantic seaboard area, and the Southwest; third, certain special factors are operating in the distribution of these recent immigrants, the most notable being expansion of manufactures and mining, the utilization of Mexican agricultural labor in the Southwest, and the invasion of the New England and Middle Atlantic rural areas by relatively fresh arrivals from abroad.

The *first* generalization is established in Tables 31 to 33. Table 31 shows that the West North Central division is the only one in which over 50 per cent of the foreign whites reached this country 20 or more years before the 1920 census, and Table 32, that all but two of the States falling in this same category are in the Mississippi Valley.[5]

The cause behind this phenomenon has already been suggested.[6] The majority of alien migrants in the earlier period passed through the settled, urban areas of the East, and pushed on to the virgin prairies of the Mississippi Basin, where land was to be had for the asking or at very low prices. Once these farm lands had been occupied, however, they offered no attraction to the foreigner, and the immigrant of the past 20 years has settled either in the city or in rural areas in other parts of the country.

It may be noted at this point that the distinction between "old" and "new" immigration regarding residence in urban and rural areas is not so striking as might have been expected. This circumstance is, undoubtedly, due in large measure to the fact that the "old" immigrants, *as counted in the 1920 census*, represent a group of middle-aged and elderly persons, whose numbers have been heavily reduced by deaths in recent years. It is also attributable, in part, to the further fact that those immigrants who have reached this country in the past few years are unexpectedly found to be more prominent in the rural than in the urban population. Table 33 shows that 5.2 per cent of the urban foreign-born white immigrated in the years 1915–1919, but that 6 per cent of the rural reached this country in those years, and this in spite of the urbanizing tendency of the whole population during the war years. The special factors bringing about this result are discussed below. It need only be said here that it serves to emphasize the point made at the close of the preceding chapter, namely, the difficulty of generalizing broadly concerning the characteristics of the immigrant. It has been almost universally assumed that the "new" immigrant has uniformly sought the city, whereas the "old" settled in the country. This analysis shows that such is not by any means the case. The "old" immigrant is predominantly, but not overwhelmingly, rural, and the "new" immigrant—especially the very new—is more heavily represented in the rural regions than is ordinarily supposed.[7]

The *second* point—that is, the relatively high percentage of recent immigrants in the two seaboard regions and in the Southwest—is indicated by Table 31 and needs little further elucidation. Special reference should, however, be made to the States containing an unusually large per cent of "new" immigrants. Table 32 shows that 3 out of the 4 States in which less than 30 per cent of the foreign-born population immigrated 20 or more years ago, are in the

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[5] Utah and Idaho are the States outside this region. The early settlement of those States by Mormon colonists probably accounts for the large proportion of "old" immigrant stock.

[6] Supra, Ch. III, pp. 22 and 42.

[7] This does not, of course, mean that the actual number of "new" immigrants in the rural areas is greater than in urban areas.

West South Central and Mountain divisions, and Table 31 indicates that it is these two divisions which contain the highest percentage of immigrants arriving 5 years or less before the census.

The *third* feature connected with this portion of the study has to do with the forces behind the territorial distribution of those among the foreign born who have reached this country since 1900. The first of these is the development of manufacturing and mining. It has already been shown that there is some relationship between the development of manufacturing and the concentration of the foreign-born white stock in the various States.[8] The analysis at this point suggests that this correlation is due, in some degree, to a tendency on the part of the newer arrivals from abroad to settle in those regions where industry is expanding rapidly. The relatively heavy percentage of this class of immigrants in New England and the Middle Atlantic area may very well be in part attributed to such a tendency. It almost certainly is the force behind the fact that Michigan shows a percentage of recent immigrants equal to the average for the country, or above it, for all but two of the years from 1911–1919.

The facts are plainer in regard to the expansion of mining. West Virginia ranks third in the Union in the percentage of foreign born arriving after 1900, and Pennsylvania is fairly well up in the list. It has already been seen that West Virginia has a larger proportion of its population engaged in mining than any other State, and that Pennsylvania ranks fifth in this same respect.[9] It seems, therefore, reasonable to infer that abundant opportunity for employment in the mines has been an important agency in attracting "new" immigrants to these States. West Virginia is interesting in this regard, for it is not particularly easy of access to the foreign born. It provides a sort of object lesson of the very strong "pull" exerted by economic forces in population distribution.[10]

A second and much more clear-cut influence is the utilization of Mexican labor in the Southwest. As indicated above, Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico, and, to a lesser extent, the remaining Mountain and West South Central States, show the highest per cent of recent immigrants in the country. More than this, examination of the census figures reveals a marked increase of this element for the later years of immigration; in fact, those arriving in 1919 constituted 13.5 per cent, 8.6 per cent, and 5.8 per cent, respectively, of the foreign born in these three States, as compared with an average for the country at large of only 1.5 per cent. Reference to the statistics of the nationality of the foreign-born population shows, moreover, that this population is overwhelmingly Mexican. The Mexicans make up 56.3 per cent and 21.1 per cent of the foreign-born population in the West South Central and Mountain divisions, respectively, and are 68 per cent of the foreign born in New Mexico, 69.2 per cent in Texas, and 76.4 per cent in Arizona. Again, 74 per cent of the foreign-born Mexicans in the country are concentrated in these two divisions, 68.7 per cent being in the three States just named.

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[8] Cf. supra, Ch. III, Tables 26 and 27.

[9] Cf. Tables 146 and 147. See also, Rossiter, op. cit., Ch. XIV.

[10] It is also possible that the nonunion policy in many West Virginia mines has caused operators to make special efforts to procure immigrant labor, this type of workman being more difficult to unionize than the native born. See Report of Immigration Commission, Vol. I, pp. 530–537.

While this remarkable population movement is due, in some degree, to the contiguity of this region to Mexico, yet there must be some additional cause; else why has the Mexican immigration to this region increased so phenomenally in recent years? The additional reason is probably the temporary relaxation of immigration requirements at Mexican border points, in the interest of the agricultural needs of the Southwest, during the years 1918 and 1919. In these two years, 48,342 Mexicans entered this country, as compared with an annual average for the preceding decade of about 16,000. There probably was also an increase in "border running" in this region during these later years.[11]

This large Mexican immigration, in all likelihood, accounts for much that would otherwise be inexplicable in the distribution of the foreign stock. It certainly goes far toward explaining the surprisingly high percentage of recent immigrants in rural areas, for the Southwest is largely agricultural. Also, it probably furnishes a clue to one of the disturbing factors in the set of correlations which were calculated at the close of Chapter IV. For example, the failure of the series of States arrayed according to population density to correlate either with the series for foreign-born white or foreign white stock is, in all likelihood, due to the fact that this Southwestern group of States, ranking low in population density, ranks high in percentage of foreign-born white.

In both these respects, namely, the relation of immigration to rural population and to population density, these Southwestern States are thrown out of line from the rest of the country by this Mexican immigration. It will, indeed, be found throughout this study that the Mexican immigration in the Southwest constitutes an element different in many important respects from the foreign stock in the rest of the country.

It must not, however, be inferred that the Mexican foreign born are alone responsible for the presence of a relatively high percentage of recent immigrants in rural areas. Such a conclusion would disregard the third—and, in some respects, the most interesting—of the factors controlling the location of the "new" immigration. This is the recent entrance of the foreign born into the rural regions of the Middle Atlantic and New England divisions. It appears that the per cent of the foreign born who have migrated subsequent to 1900 is substantially higher in the rural areas of these two divisions than in the country at large.[12] The New England group is particularly interesting in this respect. In three out of the six New England States, the rural foreign-born population contains a higher proportion of recent immigrants than does the country as a whole. Again, statistics for the period 1911–1919 show that, in the State of Vermont, the percentage is considerably higher than that for the United States, while, for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, it is considerably lower.

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[11] Report of Commissioner General of Immigration for 1920, pp. 24, 184, 185. The "years" referred to above are fiscal years.

The explanation that at once suggests itself is the steady replacement of native American farmers by foreigners in these sections of the country. Support is given to this hypothesis by study of the population increase and decrease for each State. Of the three New England States which showed a high per cent of recent immigrants in their rural population, two, namely, Maine and Vermont, showed a very small increase, or a decrease, in population, during the decade 1910–1920. More than this, Vermont, a State which has suffered a decrease in total population, shows the highest percentage of recent immigrants in its rural population of all the New England States. Finally, reference to increase and decrease by counties brings out an unmistakable tendency on the part of the rural counties, in these and other States, to bear the burden of population decrease.[13]

On the other hand, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, which are highly urbanized States, and have not been affected as a whole by the depletion of their rural areas, are the only New England States in which the rural population does not show an especially significant number of very recent immigrants. Briefly, there appears to be an unusually large proportion of recent immigrants in those rural areas whose population as a whole has been diminishing.

Additional information is supplied by the census report on agriculture, which shows the farm population of New England to be 12.4 per cent foreign-born white, compared with 4.7 per cent for the United States, a figure exceeded in only one other group, namely, the Pacific States.[14] Examination of the nationality of the foreign element in these regions is illuminating. As is shown later,[15] the foreign-born white population of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont is largely Canadian born, the French Canadians being 33.1

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[12] Cf. Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. VII, Tables 4, 5, and 16.

[13] Rossiter, op. cit., Chs. III. IV, and V.

[14] Fourteenth Census of the United States, Vol. V, Ch. XIV, Table 7.

[15] Table 160, p. 348.

per cent of the total in Maine, 42 per cent in New Hampshire, and 31.8 per cent in Vermont, while the "other" Canadians are 35.9 per cent, 15.3 per cent, and 24 per cent, respectively, making a total of 69 per cent, 57.3 per cent, and 55.8 per cent Canadian born in these three States.

In the rest of the region, the central, east, and south Europeans bulk large. Thus, they make up but 37.6 per cent of the foreign-born white in New England, as compared with 62.5 per cent in the Middle Atlantic group. The examination of individual States shows that they constitute 66.6 per cent of the foreign-born white population in Pennsylvania, 61.3 per cent in New York, 59.5 per cent in New Jersey, 58.4 per cent in Connecticut, and about 35 per cent in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Keeping in mind the fact that these nationality groups predominate among the more recently arrived immigrants, it seems reasonable to conclude that, wherever in the rural foreign-born population of these States there is an unusually large number of immigrants who have been here 20 years or less, they are either Canadians or southern and eastern Europeans.

Apparently, in New England, as the native American farmer "sells out," he is replaced by a foreigner, and usually by one lately come from Canada or southeastern Europe. The failure of these newcomers completely to compensate in numbers for the loss of the native stock is probably due in part to a "lag" between the giving up of a farm by one owner and its reoccupation by another, and in part, to the complete abandonment of the less productive, or "submarginal" farms, or their consolidation with other farms.

At present this conclusion rests upon too narrow a foundation of facts to be laid down more than tentatively. Should it be firmly established by further analysis, it may well prove to be one of the most profoundly significant deductions made in this monograph. In the first place, it means that there is a possibility that perhaps the most typically "American" population in the country is being replaced by a group of recently arrived foreigners. This country is accustomed to large agglomerations of foreigners in the great cities; it is now within the realm of possibility that it may see many of the villages and farms of rural New England, and of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania as well, pass from the hands of the descendants of the Colonial Americans into the possession of a new breed from across the Canadian border and from the shores of the Baltic and Mediterranean. And, if this movement continues, it is bound to cause profoundly significant repercussions in the social history of the American people.

In the second place, this situation calls attention to a hitherto neglected phase of the immigration question, that is, the heavy infiltration of Canadians into the northern border States of this country. Just as the Mexican migration into the Southwest creates a set of immigration problems almost distinct from those found elsewhere, so the Canadian migration across the New England border is bringing about another peculiar group of phenomena.

In the third place, the presence of considerable numbers of typical "new" immigrants—that is, eastern and southern Europeans—in such rural areas as are not overrun by Canadians brings out once more the fallacy of overgeneralization concerning this group. This region is one of the few left in the United States where farm land has been sufficiently cheap and accessible to be available to the recent immigrant, and it appears that he is beginning to avail himself of this opportunity. So far as this is the case, it suggests that the predominance of the "old" northern and western European stock in the country and of the "new" southern and eastern stock in the cities is due not so much to any inherent difference in preference or capacity between the two groups as to the fact that the "old" immigrants reached this country at a time when it offered the newcomer almost unexampled opportunities for acquiring farm lands, and to the further fact that no prospects in any way comparable to these lie open to the present generation of southern and eastern Europeans. The analysis in a subsequent chapter verifies this conclusion, namely, that settlement in the city or the country is a result more of opportunity than of ethnic idiosyncrasy.

There remains to be considered the relationship between the year of immigration of the foreign-born population and its settlement in different classes of cities. Tables 34 and 149 contain the information bearing on this point. They show apparently opposite tendencies. The first is the concentration in the larger cities of the newer immigrants. The second is the relative importance in the moderately large cities of the more recently arrived among these immigrants.

The *first* tendency can be readily discerned. As the cities increase in size, they show a general decline in the percentage of those foreign born whose immigration occurred 20 years or more ago.

TABLE 34.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION BY YEAR OF IMMIGRATION, FOR DIFFERENT CLASSES OF CITIES: 1920

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	IN CITIES OF—			
	2,500 to 25,000	25,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 250,000	250,000 or more
Total, 1920	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1915-1919	5.6	5.9	6.3	4.7
1901-1914	41.3	45.6	44.8	49.6
1900 or earlier	42.6	39.8	41.3	38.8
Not reported	10.4	8.7	7.5	6.9

The *second* and somewhat contradictory tendency is equally plain. While the percentage of foreign-born white arriving during the years 1901–1914 increases proportionately to the size of the cities, the percentage of those who reached America in the years 1915–1919 shows no such regular progression. On the contrary, the smallest percentage is for the largest cities, and the largest percentage, namely 6.3, is for the moderately large cities of from 100,000 to 250,000.

A possible clue to this puzzling assortment of facts is found in the rate of increase of the various classes of cities. During the decade 1910–1920 cities of 2,500 to 25,000 grew at the rate of 23 per cent, those of 25,000 to 100,000, at the rate of 33 per cent, but those of 100,000 and over at the rate of only 24.9 per cent. In fact, New York City, with a population of 5,620,000, increased at a rate of but 17.9 per cent.[16]

Some relationship thus appears to exist between a city's rate of growth and the recentcy of immigration among its foreign born. But, whether it is that the moderately large cities are the centers of the greatest industrial expansion, and hence hold out the largest economic inducements to the foreign born, or whether it is that they find maintenance costs cheaper and living conditions more congenial in these places, and so contribute to their more rapid growth, it is impossible to determine on the basis of the present analysis.

Whatever the cause, it is clear that—contrary, once more, to general belief—though it is still the very large urban centers in which the immigrant of the present time is most heavily represented, those ranging from 100,000 to 250,000 in population seem to have attracted a large proportion of the later immigration.

In general, therefore, classification of the foreign born by year of immigration and by place of residence shows the present generation to be in the large cities, and in the West, Southwest, and East; the older generation, in the Mississippi Basin, and in rural areas or smaller cities. There are, however, many cross currents, running counter to these broad tendencies. The Mexicans, in the Southwest, and the Canadians and immigrants from southeastern Europe, in the East, are occupying rural areas; and the largest cities are running behind the moderately large ones in attracting the most recent of the foreign born.

3. YEAR OF IMMIGRATION, AND RACE, NATIONALITY, AND LANGUAGE GROUPING

At the beginning of this chapter reference was made to the value of studying the relation between the year of immigration and the country of birth of the foreign born, especially because of the light which such a classification could throw upon the composition of the "old" and "new" immigration.

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[16] Rossiter, op. cit., pp. 78–79.

The United States census reports present no statistics which would provide material for any exhaustive analysis of the data bearing upon this question. Nevertheless, two types of material are available. The first refers to the principal race stocks, such as White, Negro, Indian, and Oriental immigrants. The second contains a limited body of information concerning the nationality, race, and language groups among the white immigrant population.

Table 35 presents the facts relative to the *first* topic.

TABLE 35.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, BY RACE AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	COLOR OR RACE					
	All classes	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese
Total, 1920	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year of immigration:						
1919	1.5	1.5	8.0	10.2	2.6	6.2
1918	0.6	0.6	4.9	6.8	1.4	4.9
1917	0.8	0.8	6.1	6.9	2.2	5.1
1916	1.3	1.2	5.0	8.9	2.3	5.1
1915	1.5	1.4	4.4	5.9	3.0	5.4
1914	3.2	3.2	5.1	4.9	2.7	4.6
1911-1913	11.5	11.6	11.8	7.9	5.8	9.2
1906-1910	16.0	16.0	14.6	8.9	10.7	22.3
1901-1905	13.0	13.1	8.4	5.1	6.1	17.9
1900 or earlier	41.4	41.7	13.7	13.3	52.6	12.3
Not reported	9.1	9.0	17.9	21.2	10.6	7.0
Total, 1910	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year of immigration:						
1910, to Apr. 15	1.7	1.7	1.8	5.1	0.6	0.7
1909	4.3	4.3	5.8	3.7	2.5	2.4
1908	3.1	3.0	5.2	1.5	2.3	5.0
1907	5.2	5.2	6.4	1.2	1.7	12.1
1906	4.7	4.7	6.3	2.0	1.2	15.0
1905	3.9	3.9	5.3	1.5	1.0	11.4
1901-1904	11.1	11.1	13.8	6.2	3.3	25.9
1896-1900	7.9	7.8	10.0	5.3	6.6	13.7
1891-1895	8.6	8.6	6.7	4.8	7.5	2.6
1890 or earlier	39.6	39.7	19.0	25.2	61.6	2.9
Not reported	9.9	9.9	9.7	43.6	11.8	8.6
Period of immigration, including distribution of immigrants for whom year was not reported [1]						
FOURTEENTH CENSUS						
Total, 1920	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1911-1919	22.5	22.2	55.3	65.3	22.4	43.5
1916-1919	4.7	4.4	29.4	41.6	9.5	22.8
1911-1915	17.8	17.8	25.9	23.7	12.9	20.7
1901-1910	31.9	31.9	28.0	17.8	18.8	43.2
1906-1910	17.6	17.6	17.8	11.3	12.0	24.0
1901-1905	14.3	14.3	10.2	6.5	6.8	19.2
1900 or earlier	45.5	45.9	16.7	16.9	58.7	13.3
THIRTEENTH CENSUS						
Total, 1910	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901-1910, to Apr. 15	37.7	37.5	55.5	36.9	14.3	79.2
1906-1910, to Apr. 15	21.0	20.9	31.7	23.4	9.4	38.5
1901-1905	16.7	16.6	23.8	13.5	4.9	40.8
1900 or earlier	62.3	62.5	44.5	63.1	85.7	20.8

[1] This distribution was made on the assumption that the proportions arriving during each period of years were the same for the immigrants for whom the year was not reported as for those for whom data were received.

One significant feature is brought out by this table in relation to the foreign-born negroes enumerated in 1920 (73,803), and that is the large proportion of them who have reached this country in recent years.

Examination of Table 35 indicates that only 13.7 per cent of the foreign-born negroes reached the United States before 1901, as contrasted with 41.7 per cent for the foreign-born white. More than this, there is evidence of an especially heavy accumulation of this element for the last half decade preceding the census, 28.4 per cent of negro immigrants having arrived in the years 1915–1919, whereas a bare 5.5 per cent of the foreign white did so.

The territorial distribution of those newly migrated negroes is also noteworthy. It appears that, throughout the period in question, the bulk of negro immigrants had settled in New York, Florida, and Massachusetts, particularly those arriving in 1917, 1918, and 1919.[17]

The source of this immigration is disclosed by Table 150. Apparently, this late addition to the Nation's negro stock has come, not from Africa, but chiefly from the West Indies. For, whereas, during the period 1830 to 1879, immigration from these islands averaged about 12,000 per decade, a sharp increase set in about 1880, which continued at an increasing rate, until the decades 1900–1909 and 1910–1919 witnessed the entrance into this country of over 100,000 and 120,000, respectively.[18] Since the population of the West Indies is overwhelmingly negro,[19] it is reasonable to suppose that the foreigners coming here from those islands were likewise largely of negro stock.

The chances are, furthermore, that this recent influx of negroes is heavily underreported, for migrants born in possessions of the United States are not counted as foreign born. The population of Porto Rico contains 27 per cent[20] negroes (including mulattoes) and that of the Virgin Islands includes a much larger percentage; hence, there is every likelihood that these islands are contributing an additional quota of negroes to continental United States entirely comparable in size to that furnished by the other islands in the West Indies.

One further fact may be observed in connection with Table 158. This West Indian negro population is either very short-lived or very largely composed of "birds of passage," for, whereas about 91,000 negroes reached our shores during the years 1900–1919 only about 50,000 foreign-born negroes were enumerated in 1920 as having immigrated after 1900. In view of the fact that this group is concentrated in coastal States, such as Florida, Massachusetts, and New York, it is likely that reëmigration is the factor mainly responsible for the remarkable rapidity with which its numbers have been reduced.

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[17] Cf. Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. VII, Table 8.

[18] Central America and the Atlantic Islands have also furnished large contingents. Cf. infra, Ch. V, p. 103.

[19] Cf. p. 142, Negro Year Book, 1918-19, Monroe N. Work, editor; Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, 1919. Cf., also, Foerster, op. cit.

[20] Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. III, p. 11. The Canal Zone in 1920 had 56.8 per cent negroes in its civilian population, but only 15.1 per cent were native born. Vol. III, p. 1244.

Nothing has yet been said concerning the causes behind this phenomenon, and very little that is not conjecture can be said. Presumably, two forces have been operative. The first is the relatively rapid improvement of facilities for communication with the West Indian Islands, consequent upon the development of trade in fruit and sugar between them and the United States. It is noteworthy, in this connection, that the foreign-born negro population is concentrated in the three States in which a large part of the West Indian traffic is carried on.

A second factor which might account for the sudden increase in negro immigration during the past 10 years is, in all likelihood, the acute labor shortage felt by this country because of the virtual cessation of European immigration during the World War, and—later—because of this country's participation in the war. As pointed out earlier in this section, a heavy Mexican immigration took place during this same period, and it is probable that, in a similar fashion, the West Indies fulfilled the rôle of an easily accessible reservoir of labor power.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out that this movement will probably continue, though on a somewhat smaller scale. As American industry expands, and as restrictive legislation curtails the number of Europeans who would otherwise enter the labor market, every possible additional source of supply will be tapped. So far as the French and British West Indies and the Haitian and Dominican Republics are concerned, restrictive legislation may cut down migration from them as well as from Europe, but within the limits set by the restrictions a steady influx from them may be expected. More than this, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, being United States territory, do not fall within the scope of such restriction.

Discussion of the significance of this new negro migration must wait upon the further analysis of the question that comes later in this chapter.

The material bearing on the *second* portion of this aspect ol the analysis of the year of immigration of the foreign born, namely, the relation of year of immigration to nationality, ethnic, and language grouping, is contained in Tables 36 to 40 and 150 to 154.

As already stated, no thorough discussion of this highly important subject can be undertaken because of the limited nature of the census tabulations at this point. Certain indirect data are, however, furnished by Tables 36, 37, and 150, while the remaining tables embody the results of a special tabulation, made for the purpose of this monograph, concerning some 3,700,000 foreign-born white persons of 15 ethnic and language groups, and embracing 4 States and 4 large cities.

Three tendencies are manifested by these tables. The first is the clear-cut distinction between the "old" or northern and western European immigration and the "new" or southern and eastern immigration, with, however, two notable exceptions. The second is the steady shifting in numerical prominence from one nationality to another. The third is the heavy increase in the last few years of Mexican and Canadian immigration.

The *first* conclusion concerning the "old" and "new" immigration is readily discerned in Tables 36, 37, and 38. From Table 36 it is evident that during the decade 1880–1889 there set in a swift transition in the nationalities of the immigrants to this country, those from northern and western Europe giving way to those from southern and eastern Europe. The table shows further, that this change has continued until, during the 10 years preceding the last census, the northern and western Europeans furnished only 17.5 per cent of the total immigration as against 62 per cent for the other Europeans.

Table 38 derives similar conclusions from a different body of data. It arrays the 15 European race and language groups included in the special tabulation referred to above according to those originating in north and west Europe and those originating in south and east Europe and, further, according to the percentage of each group immigrating before 1901.[21] It shows that, of those immigrants from northern and western Europe included in the tabulation, who were living in the United States in 1920, over 50 per cent had come before 1901, in 5 out of the 6 groups represented. On the contrary, in 5 of the 6 southern and eastern European foreign-born race and language groups shown as resident in this country in 1920, less than 30 per cent of them had been in this country before 1901. Nevertheless, reference to Table 38 shows two national groups to be out of line with the others. The English immigrants are not, on the whole, of such long standing as the other northern and western Europeans, and the Bohemians and Moravians [22] have had so many representatives here for 20 years or longer as to be entirely comparable with the "old" immigrants. Indeed, the latter show a higher percentage of their number to have been in the United States before 1901 than do the English.

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[21] Table 37 contains the material upon which Table 38 is based.

[22] Or Czechs.

TABLE 36.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY REGION OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE, BY DECADES: 1820–1919 [1]

REGION	DECADE									
	1910 to 1919	1900 to 1909	1890 to 1899	1880 to 1889	1870 to 1879	1860 to 1869	1850 to 1859	1840 to 1849	1830 to 1839	1820 to 1829
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern and western Europe (including Germany)	17.5	22.1	49.4	72.5	75.8	82.5	90.3	95.6	77.5	74.7
Other Europe	62.1	71.0	47.5	16.0	6.3	8.6	2.8	0.3	1.1	2.6
All other	20.3	6.9	3.1	11.6	17.9	8.9	6.9	4.1	21.5	22.7

[1] For sources, see Table 150.

TABLE 37.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY YEAR OF IMMIGRATION OF SELECTED GROUPS OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE, IN CERTAIN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: 1920

[For composition of areas considered, see Table 151]

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE							
	Total	England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)	Denmark (Danish)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1919	1.3	2.7	0.4	4.3	3.4	0.9	0.9	1.6
1918	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5
1917	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9
1916	1.0	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.4
1915	1.3	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3
1914	3.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.4	2.2
1911–1913	11.5	8.9	6.0	4.0	2.8	5.8	4.1	6.9
1906–1910	17.1	14.8	10.9	8.3	8.1	10.3	11.2	10.8
1901–1905	14.7	8.7	9.6	7.9	7.6	13.2	14.2	11.0
1900 or earlier	41.8	47.9	59.4	49.9	60.8	57.3	55.5	54.7
Not reported	7.1	11.1	9.8	16.7	11.4	7.9	10.0	8.8

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued				MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES			
	Russia (Russian)	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1919	0.5	0.2	17.8	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
1918	0.3	0.1	7.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
1917	0.5	0.1	8.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
1916	0.8	0.3	10.4	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6
1915	1.3	0.6	8.4	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1
1914	5.5	2.3	5.6	4.5	2.0	5.1	4.7	4.3
1911–1913	18.3	10.6	8.9	15.5	6.3	22.5	21.2	15.2
1906–1910	23.7	16.7	10.6	22.4	9.6	23.8	29.0	25.4
1901–1905	18.7	15.2	5.3	20.8	8.5	15.7	21.8	22.6
1900 or earlier	25.5	48.4	9.0	26.0	63.4	26.3	17.0	27.0
Not reported	4.9	5.6	8.1	4.0	9.1	4.8	4.4	3.0

It appears, moreover, from Table 37, that a higher percentage of the English resident in the United States, in 1920, had arrived during the years 1918 and 1919 than in any other European group, "old" or "new." Clearly, English immigration has held up with considerable strength throughout the past 100 years, in contradistinction to other elements in the "old" immigration. So far is this the case that Table 150 shows England, Scotland, and Wales together to have furnished considerably more than one-third of the total north and west European immigration reaching this country in the decade 1910-1919.

In fact, as is brought out in the analysis of the nationality, race, and language composition of the foreign stock that follows this portion of the discussion, there are several racial and national groups which fail to correspond to the tendency manifested by the "old" immigration as a whole. Excepting the German and, to a slightly lesser extent, the Irish, the other north and west European peoples display a considerable variance from the trend manifested by the totality of the "old" immigrants.[23]

It is more appropriate to discuss the full significance of these conclusions in connection with the data upon which they are based than at this portion of the study. It may, however, be pointed out here that the widely accepted division of the American foreign population into "old" and "new" immigrant stocks, while generally useful as a convenient summary expression, is neither so uniformly accurate nor so universally applicable as many students would seem to regard it.

TABLE 38.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FROM NORTHERN AND WESTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND EASTERN EUROPE, ACCORDING TO PER CENT IMMIGRATING BEFORE 1901, FOR SELECTED GROUPS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: 1920

REGION OF ORIGIN OR MOTHER TONGUE	Per cent	REGION OF ORIGIN OR MOTHER TONGUE	Per cent
Northern and western Europe:		Central, southern, and eastern Europe:	
German	63.4	Slovak	17.0
Ireland	59.4	Russia (Russian)	25.5
Sweden	57.3	Italy	26.0
Norway	55.5	Polish	26.3
Denmark	54.7	Yiddish	27.0
England	47.9	Czech	48.4

The *second* tendency demonstrated by these tables is the rapid passing from one nationality to another of the leading position in immigration, and, by the same token, in the nativity of the foreign born. The facts are summarized in Table 39. This table reveals the process already described, namely, the taking of the lead from the immigrants coming from north and west European countries by those coming from the south and east. Thus during the period

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[23] Cf. infra Chart 4, p. 77.

1840–1849, Ireland furnished the heaviest contingents of immigrants, with the Germans, English, French, and Canadians following. During the following decade much the same ranking was maintained. Ten years later Germany led, but Ireland was second, as also in 1880–1889, while, in 1870–1879, the situation was substantially unchanged, Germany being in the lead, with England and Ireland about "tied" for second.[24] It is in the period 1890–1899 that a significant change began. Italy jumped suddenly into the lead; Germany dropped to second; Austria-Hungary and Russia, both eastern European countries, took third and fourth places; and Ireland fell into fifth place. Ten years later Austria-Hungary led, with Italy and Russia following; England and Ireland were fourth and fifth; and Germany, for the first time in seven decades, was not even among the first five. Finally, in the decade before the last census, Ireland also dropped out of the first group, while Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia stayed in the lead.

TABLE 39.—FIRST 5 COUNTRIES OF DECENNIAL IMMIGRATION AND FIRST 5 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION: 1850–1919

[Census data adapted to that for immigration by combining Russia, Finland, and Lithuania in 1920 and 1910, and Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia in 1920]

Rank	Immigration 1910 to 1919	Foreign born 1920	Immigration 1900 to 1909	Foreign born 1910	Immigration 1890 to 1899	Foreign born 1900	Immigration 1880 to 1889	Foreign born 1890
1	Italy	Germany	Aus.-Hun.	Germany	Italy	Germany	Germany	Germany
2	Aus.-Hun.	Russia	Italy	Ireland	Germany	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
3	Russia	Italy	Russia	Italy	Aus.-Hun.	Canada [2]	England	Canada [2]
4	Canada [1]	Aus.-Hun.	England	Aus.-Hun.	Russia	England	Canada [1]	England
5	England	Poland	Ireland	Russia	Ireland	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
	Immigration 1870 to 1879	Foreign born 1880	Immigration 1860 to 1869	Foreign born 1870	Immigration 1850 to 1859	Foreign born 1860	Immigration 1840 to 1849	Foreign born 1850
1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
2	England	Ireland	Ireland	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
3	Ireland	Canada [2]	England	England	England	England	England	England
4	Canada [1]	England	Canada [1]	Canada [2]	France	Canada [2]	France	Canada [2]
5	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	Scotland	Canada [1]	France	Canada [1]	Scotland

[1] British America. [2] Includes Newfoundland.

When the human drama behind this table is visualized—when it is seen to mean that year after year the living cargo of the immigrant ships has steadily changed from English[25] to Irish, from Irish to German, and from German to Italian, Austro-Hungarian, and Russian—some idea may be obtained of the portentous transformation which the foreign white stock of this country has undergone, all within the span of a not very long life.

The effect of all this upon the racial and national make-up of the foreign-born white population of the country may also be inferred from Table 39. The accumulated influence of previous waves of immigration gives more stability to the nationality ranking of the foreign-born population than is the case with immigration. Hence, despite the fact that the Germans have not even been among the first five, according to immigration, since 1899, the German-born population remaining in the country as a result of the previous heavy migration of that element is still sufficiently large to rank first among the foreign born. It is to be expected, however, that the advanced age of many of these German born, together with continued immigration from southern and eastern Europe, will serve to dislodge this group from first place before the 1930 census. The other representatives of the "old" immigration have already begun to give ground through the dual effect of the increasing numbers of "new" immigrants, and of their own old age and consequent high death rate.[26] Hence, by 1910—that is, 30 years after the change to southern and eastern European immigration set in — the Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and Italian born had already pushed the English, Canadians, and Swedes out of the leading group, and, by 1920, the Irish had also been thrust from second place and altogether out of the leading group, while the Russians, Italians, Austro-Hungarians, and Poles ranked as second, third, fourth, and fifth, respectively.[27]

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[24] England, 484,533; Ireland, 422,264. See Table 150.

[25] Table 150 shows the English to have been second only to the Irish in 1820–1829, and it is almost certain that the English and Scotch-Irish predominated during the colonial and post-Revolutionary periods.

Certain other interesting facts may be derived from this group of tables. For example, the temporary prominence of Scandinavia as a source of immigration is evidenced by the appearance of Sweden among the first five sources of immigration during the period 1860–1889. Apparently, the Scandinavian immigration was the latest of the "old" immigration to get under way in any volume, and lasted longer than that from other adjacent countries, excepting England.[28]

The *third* deduction to be based on this group of material has already been discussed in part and requires only passing mention here. It is the continuing importance of Canada as a source of immigration during the entire period under discussion, and of Mexico in addition during recent years. Thus, in Table 39, Canada is found among the first 5 countries according to volume of immigration in 6 out of the 8 decades covered, and among the first 5 according to nationality of the foreign-born population for almost the entire 80-year period. Again, reference back to Table 37 establishes the fact that the Canadians are second only to the Mexicans in the proportion of foreign born immigrating in recent years.

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[26] See in this connection Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. VII, p. 777.

[27] The high death rate of the Irish probably has contributed to their spectacular decline in numerical importance. Cf. infra, Ch. VII, Tables 91 and 92, pp. 198, 199.

[28] Norway was incorporated with Sweden during the whole of this period. The two countries were not shown separately in immigration reports until 1863. Addition of Danish immigration to that from Sweden does not put the two at any higher rank than that held by Sweden.

The figures regarding the Mexicans are truly remarkable. Barely 9 per cent of the Mexican population in this country has been here for over 20 years, and over 52 per cent crossed the border since 1915. In this respect the Mexican population is unique among white immigrants, the foreign-born Indians being the only other population group showing such a high proportion of very recent arrivals. The causes of this recent influx of Mexicans have already been discussed. It may be added that the present quota limitation laws do not apply either to the Canadians or Mexicans; so that, with a continued expansion of industry, and a continued curtailment of immigration from the countries of Europe through restrictive legislation, there is every reason to suppose that these elements will keep on coming into the Northeastern and Southwestern border States. Attention should also be called to the dovetailing of the facts brought out here regarding Mexican and Canadian migration with those adduced above in connection with the heavy settlement of recent immigrants in the rural areas of the Southwestern and Northeastern sections of the country.

4. INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN YEAR OF IMMIGRATION, TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION, AND NATIONALITY, RACE, AND LANGUAGE GROUP

Abundant evidence has already accumulated to show that the foreign population of this country is responding in its territorial distribution to a complexly related set of conditions. As the analysis at the close of the preceding chapter showed, there seems to be no single cause primarily controlling the settlement of the immigrant and his children, but, rather, there appears to be a group of related causes all acting simultaneously, and all reacting upon each other. It is accordingly to be expected that the several factors examined in the foregoing discussion would, in some respects, show a reciprocal relation to each other, and to the tendencies brought out previously.

At least one instance of such a tendency is discernible. There appears to be a certain degree of correspondence between the territorial distribution of the foreign-born white according to region of origin, and according to year of immigration, *as regards the "old" immigration only.* Table 40 and Tables 151 to 154 embody the material bearing on this point.

In Table 40 are shown the first 10 among the States according to the percentage of foreign-born white born in northern and western Europe and central, eastern, and southern Europe, and according to the per cent immigrating in 1900 or earlier, and after 1900. The table also presents "rank" coefficients of correlation for the per cent in all States born in northern and western Europe and the per cent immigrating in 1900 or earlier, and for the per cent born elsewhere in Europe and the per cent emigrating after 1900. Besides the crude coefficients based on the ranking of all the States, adjusted coefficients are presented based on all States except those having an unusual per cent of Canadian or Mexican foreign born.

TABLE 40.—FIRST 10 STATES AND "RANK" COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION OF PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, RANKED ACCORDING TO YEAR OF IMMIGRATION AND REGION OF BIRTH

[Derived from Table 154]

FIRST 10 STATES RANKED ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF FOREIGN BORN			
Born in northern and western Europe (including Germany)	Immigrating in 1900 or earlier	Born in other Europe	Immigrating after 1900
Iowa	Iowa	West Virginia	Arizona
Utah	Minnesota	Pennsylvania	New Mexico
South Dakota	South Dakota	New York	West Virginia
Minnesota	Nebraska	Delaware	Texas
Kentucky	Wisconsin	Ohio	Pennsylvania
Idaho	Kentucky	New Jersey	Ohio
Nebraska	Kansas	Maryland	Connecticut
Wisconsin	Utah	Connecticut	New York
Washington	Idaho	Louisiana	New Jersey
Arkansas	North Dakota	Illinois	Delaware

RANK COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION (ALL STATES)

Per cent born in northern and western Europe with per cent immigrating in 1900 and earlier, all States	+.695±.050
Per cent born in other Europe with per cent immigrating after 1900, all States	+.284±.089
Per cent born in northern and western Europe with per cent immigrating in 1900 and earlier, omitting certain States [1]	+.688±.054
Per cent born in other Europe with per cent immigrating after 1900, omitting certain States [1]	+.499±.077

[1] States omitted, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

As just suggested, it is obvious that there is a positive and significant correlation, as regards the "old" immigration. Of the first 10 States, ranked according to per cent born in northern and western Europe, 8 are found in the first 10 ranked according to per cent immigrating in 1900 or earlier. The coefficients based on all the States in each series is +.695 ± .050, while the adjusted coefficient is +.688 ± .054.

Nevertheless, the correlation does not, as might be expected, extend to the southern and eastern European nationality groups, and to the foreign born who arrived after 1900, that is, to the "new" immigrants. There are only 6 States common to the first 10 in each column, and the coefficients of correlation are only +.284 ± .089 for all the States and +.499 ± .077 for the selected States. When it is borne in mind that the selection of States entering into the adjusted correlation is made specifically to eliminate the distortion due to the Mexicans and Canadians among the recent immigrants, the failure of the two series to show more than a suggestion of correlation despite that adjustment is particularly striking

Can any explanation for this puzzling situation be put forward? One is suggested by reference to the first 10 States in which the "old" immigration figures most prominently. Seven out of the 10 are in the Mississippi Valley, in one column, and 8 out of the 10, in the other. It has already been shown that 7 out of the 8 States in which 50 per cent or more of the foreign-born population had reached this country before 1901 were also in this region. As pointed out above, these States were the ones which offered exceptional opportunities to the settler at the time when the "old" immigration was coming to this country in largest numbers—that is, during the period included roughly between the dates 1840 and 1890. During these years the northern and western Europeans, especially the Germans and Scandinavians, found abundant fertile lands, which could be had for the asking, or for a small sum, and which were being made increasingly accessible through the unprecedented railway development of that period. Consequently, they settled so thickly in this great Prairie Belt as to impart to it certain characteristics of racial composition which it bears to this day, and, presumably, will continue to bear many years hence.

With the settling of these lands, however, the scene suddenly changed. Not only was another portion of Europe tapped for immigrants, but the cheap and easily accessible farm lands had disappeared. It is true that much free land was open for homesteading, but it was hard to reach and much of it required irrigation, a process involving a heavier investment than the average immigrant could afford. More than this, the industrial and urban development of the country brought into play a new set of influences conditioning the distribution of the foreign born. Consequently, with no single factor to dominate the situation, a variety of influences—some previously present, but temporarily obscured; others recently established—began to make themselves felt. The result is that no clear correlation exists between the territorial distribution of the "new" immigrants according to year of migration and region of origin *because they have followed no consistent course in choosing their domicile.* In some regions they have sought the city; in others, the country. They are heavily represented in West Virginia, which is one of the most sparsely populated States in the Union; they are likewise heavily represented in New York, which is one of the most densely populated. Such contradictions might be cited at considerable length. Enough have been instanced both in this and in the foregoing discussion to establish the point at issue here. It is fairly easy to make certain generalizations concerning the location and characteristics of the territory in which the "old" northern and western Europeans have settled, simply because certain exceptional circumstances very largely controlled that settlement. And, on the contrary, the disappearance of those exceptional circumstances, released such a complex of social forces as to leave little basis for any generalizations concerning the way in which the "new" immigrants have been or will be distributed. To a certain extent they have entered industry and mining rather than agriculture; urban rather than rural areas; moderately large cities rather than smaller ones; but this is true only to a certain extent and probably not to a very much greater extent than has the population in general. In other words, so far as this portion of the study is concerned, it would seem less profitable to discuss the preferences and capacities of the "old" and "new" immigrant, than the various circumstances that have influenced now one, now the other.

Table 153 contains certain additional data of interest in this connection. Of 15 ethnic and language groups among the foreign born in selected rural areas, all of these from northern and western Europe show over 50 per cent to have immigrated before 1901, whereas all but one of these from central, eastern, and southern Europe show less than 30 per cent to have come in this period.[29] In other words, in the rural regions, the older generation of immigrants is made up largely of northern and western Europeans; the younger generation, of those from elsewhere. A further feature of interest is the large percentage of the "new" immigrants in the rural regions who have immigrated during the period 1901–1913, and the relatively small percentage who arrived in America after that time. It would seem that, after waiting a few years to accumulate money and to familiarize themselves with the country, certain among these southern and eastern Europeans seek the country districts. In other words, as one authority has put it, they use the cities as temporary "way stations." Yet, it must not be forgotten that this table is based upon a relatively small number of persons, especially as regards the "new" immigrants, more or less arbitrarily selected, and that it is unsafe to draw final conclusions from them.

Examination of Table 152, which shows the year of immigration for 15 ethnic and language groups in certain urban areas according to year of immigration, shows nothing of particular note. Excepting the Mexicans and Canadians, who have proved to be out of line with the other immigrants in many other respects, the distribution of the various groups is about the same as it is for urban and rural areas together, as shown in Table 37. The only significance which can be attached to this result is that it accords with a condition pointed out in the preceding chapter, namely, the heavy urban settlement of the foreign born during the period 1860–1880, when the northern and western Europeans were coming to the United States most heavily.[30]

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[29] The exception is the Bohemian and Moravian group, which was shown by Table 38 to belong, in a chronological sense, to the "old" immigration.

SUMMARY

It thus appears that the "old" northern and western European immigrants did not by any means seek the rural areas exclusively. They crowded into the cities, forming a somewhat larger element of city population than does the present-day foreigner, and are distributed there to-day, as regards year of immigration, about as they are over the country as a whole. In addition, however, a large group of this generation of immigrants passed through the cities to the middle western farm lands. Furthermore, as will be seen in the chapter following, the Irish elements of the "old" immigration have settled much more largely in urban than in rural areas.

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[30] Supra, Ch. III, Table 18, p. 26.

V

NATIONALITY, ETHNIC, AND LANGUAGE COMPOSITION OF THE FOREIGN STOCK

In the analysis just completed frequent reference has been made to the ethnic and national origin of the foreign stock. Little need be said as to the importance of studying the immigrant and his children from these points of view. As indicated in Chapter II, such grave questions as assimilability, institutional integrity, and cultural continuity depend in large measure upon whether or not the new accretions to the population are similar or different from the native type in language, background, and viewpoint. Nor is this all. Ethnic strains differ markedly in vitality, fecundity, and morbidity, and, according to some students, in mental capacity and native intelligence. Therefore, a thorough understanding of the peoples making up the immigrant stock is prerequisite to any sound conclusions regarding its ultimate influence upon the life of the country.

The subject may be approached from three viewpoints. First, the country of origin of the foreign stock can be ascertained. Second, the ethnic and language structure of the immigrant group can be analyzed. Third, the territorial distribution of the immigrant stock can be studied in relation to its nationality, ethnic, and language grouping.

It should be observed, at the outset, that the first type of classification is the only one that can be pursued with any degree of completeness, and even this has been rendered partly untrustworthy by the boundary changes in Europe and Asia Minor caused by the World War. The ethnic classification of the immigrant group must necessarily be very arbitrary, for, save as regards color, there is no general agreement as to the composition of the various subtypes of the human species. The situation is even more confused when one attempts tabulation by language or mother tongue. Nevertheless, considerable value attaches to the utilization of all three methods of approach, for, though none in itself is entirely satisfactory, they together produce a fairly complete picture of the make-up of the foreign elements in the American population.

1. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF FOREIGN STOCK

In Chapter III it was pointed out that the census carries the classification of the foreign stock through two generations only—that is, the foreign born and the native born of foreign or mixed parentage.[1] As shown in the same chapter, the author of another monograph in this series has found it possible partially to overcome the inadequacy in the data resulting from this practice, and to estimate the magnitude of that more inclusively defined foreign stock, which consists of the descendants of all immigrants reaching this country subsequent to 1790. This calculation did not, however, attempt any subdivision of the foreign stock, as thus determined, into its constituent national or ethnic elements.

Therefore, excepting for one calculation of limited scope, it has not seemed wise to carry the study of the ethnic and nationality structure of the foreign stock beyond the census classification. The material available permits two sorts of analyses: First, the study of the foreign-born white population on the basis of country of birth, and, second, the determination of the country of origin of the total foreign white stock. In addition, it is possible to arrive by calculation at a third type of data, the number of children of the native born of foreign or mixed parentage in the United States, as of the year 1900.

Before the discussion may proceed, however, cognizance must be taken of a complicating factor to which brief reference has already been made. This is the boundary changes following the World War. Not less than 25 countries have undergone territorial changes as a result of the war, many of them involving thousands of square miles.[2] The consequence is, of course, that the data for the foreign-born white as of 1920 are largely incomparable with those based on previous censuses. Indeed, certain countries, such as Lithuania and Czechoslovakia, have been created from territory formerly belonging to other powers, and do not appear at all as countries of origin of the foreign white stock before 1920. It would be possible to recompute the figures for 1920 so as to permit comparison with the earlier tabulations. Such a procedure would, however, necessarily involve arbitrary assumptions and give to the resulting figures an unwarranted appearance of accuracy. Moreover, for the purpose of future studies, it would make this portion of the monograph of little value, since it is to be expected that, for a considerable period, the present boundary lines will persist and will form the basis for census tabulations. It therefore seems best frankly to recognize a complete "break" in the data, beginning with the census of 1920, and to keep it in mind throughout the tabulations and analyses based on such data.

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[1] See also Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Chs. VI and IX.

[2] Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. VI, p. 687.

There is, however, one feature in which some adjustment of this sort seems desirable, namely, the country of origin of the native born of foreign or mixed parentage. The parents of most of this group migrated from Europe prior to the events that have made over the map of Europe, and any attempt to distribute them among the countries as now constituted would involve so many unverifiable estimates as to render the results unreliable. Consequently, for this class, as well as for the total foreign white stock, of which it forms the dominant element, the pre-war classification of the countries of origin is retained.

The *first* point to be examined is the country of birth of the foreign-born population. Tables 41 to 45 and 155 and Chart 4 show the situation for 1920 and for previous census years.[3]

The outstanding feature in the present distribution of the foreign-born white is the preponderance of European-born immigrants, especially of those originating in central, southern, and eastern Europe. Of the 13 millions and more of foreign-born white included in Table 41, some 86 per cent, or about 12,000,000, were born in Europe, and 46 per cent, or about 6,350,000, were born in central, southern, and eastern Europe, leaving 40 per cent, or about 5,500,000, who originated in northern and western Europe. Of the remainder, the majority came from America, 12.1 per cent, or about 1,600,000, having been born in Central and South America, the West Indies, Canada, or Mexico. The number of our foreign whites born in Asia and other parts of the world is negligible.

Examination of the separate nationalities in Table 41 and of the 10 leading nationalities in Table 42 emphasizes the numerical importance among the foreign born of the European peoples, although the large number of Germans remaining from earlier waves of immigration somewhat obscures the predominance of the central, southern, and eastern Europeans. Nevertheless, the four leading nationalities from the latter region slightly outnumber the four most numerously represented northwestern European countries of birth, the Italian, Russian, Polish, and Austrian composing 34.4 per cent of the total foreign-born white, as against a combined percentage of 30.4 per cent for the German, Irish, English, and Swedish.

As stated earlier in this chapter, it is the northern and western European stock that constitutes the so-called "old" immigration, and the central, southern, and eastern European, from which most of the "new" immigration is drawn.[4] In terms of this classification, it is manifest from the foregoing that the "new" immigration is clearly in the ascendency among the foreign-born white population, although the most numerous of the "old" immigration, to wit, the German element, still maintains a slight lead over every other single national group.

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[3] See also Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. VI.

[4] It includes also the Levantine Asiatic.

TABLE 41.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

COUNTRY OF BIRTH, POSTWAR BOUNDARIES	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION: 1920	
	Number	Per cent distribution
All countries	13,712,754	100.0
Europe	11,877,991	86.6
Northwestern Europe	5,514,978	40.2
England	812,828	5.9
Scotland	254,567	1.9
Wales	67,066	0.5
Ireland	1,037,233	7.6
Norway	363,862	2.7
Sweden	625,580	4.6
Denmark	189,154	1.4
Netherlands	131,766	1.0
Belgium	62,686	0.5
Luxemburg	12,585	0.1
Switzerland	118,659	0.9
France:		
France	118,569	0.9
Alsace-Lorraine	34,321	0.3
Germany	1,686,102	12.3
Central, southern, and eastern Europe	6,357,112	46.4
Poland	1,139,978	8.3
Czechoslovakia	362,436	2.6
Austria	575,625	4.2
Hungary	397,282	2.9
Yugoslavia	169,437	1.2
Russia	1,400,489	10.2
Lithuania	135,068	1.0
Finland	149,824	1.1
Rumania	102,823	0.7
Bulgaria	10,477	0.1
Turkey in Europe	5,284	(1)
Central, southern, and eastern Europe—Continued.		
Greece	175,972	1.3
Albania	5,608	(1)
Italy	1,610,109	11.7
Spain	49,247	0.4
Portugal	67,453	0.5
Other Europe [2]	5,901	(1)
Asia	110,450	0.8
Armenia	36,628	0.3
Palestine	3,202	(1)
Syria	51,900	0.4
Turkey in Asia	11,014	0.1
Other Asia	7,708	0.1
America	1,656,801	12.1
Canada—French	307,786	2.2
Canada—Other	810,092	5.9
Newfoundland	13,242	0.1
Mexico	478,383	3.5
West Indies [3]	26,369	0.2
Central and South America	20,929	0.2
Other countries	67,512	0.5
Atlantic Islands	38,984	0.3
Australia	10,801	0.1
All other	17,727	0.1

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[2] Comprises Danzig, Fiume, Saar Basin, and "Europe, not specified."
[3] Except possessions of the United States.

TABLE 42.—FIRST 10 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

Rank	COUNTRY OF BIRTH, POSTWAR BOUNDARIES	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION: 1920	
		Number	Per cent of total
1	Germany	1,686,102	12.3
2	Italy	1,610,109	11.7
3	Russia	1,400,489	10.2
4	Poland	1,139,978	8.3
5	Canada (French and "Other")	1,117,878	8.1
6	Ireland	1,037,233	7.6
7	England	812,828	5.9
8	Sweden	625,580	4.6
9	Austria	575,625	4.2
10	Mexico	478,383	3.5

Special note should be taken of that portion of the foreign-born white population tabulated as Russian, for this group is probably the most ambiguously classified of any in the census. It is made up only to a certain degree of true Russians, in the ethnic sense, and consists principally of Hebrews who happen to have been born within the limits of Russia.[5]

The enumeration of immigrants born in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, and Albania is also of particular interest. All of these countries were created as separate political entities after the World War; so that an adequate count of the number of their natives resident in this country appears for the first time in the present census. Their combined contribution to the foreign-born white population is noteworthy—over 1,800,000, or 13.1 per cent of the total. It is interesting to speculate as to how large a proportion of the "Germans," "Austro-Hungarians," "Russians," and "Greeks" of previous censuses would have been enumerated otherwise, if the present basis of classification had been used.[6]

Among the non-European foreign born, those coming from North America are, as has been stated, most numerous. The two countries most heavily represented are Canada and Mexico. The Canadians—French and non-French—are, in fact, among the first five nationalities in the foreign-born group, amounting to 1,117,878, or 8.1 per cent of the total foreign-born white population. The Mexicans are tenth, having slightly less than 480,000, and composing 3.5 per cent of the total. It should be borne in mind, however, that the heavy territorial concentration of both Canadian and Mexican born immigrants makes them of far greater ethnic and sociological importance, in the regions where they are settled, than their ranking in the total foreign-born population would suggest.

A comparison of the relative position of the foreign-born national groups in the present census with previous censuses has been made in the preceding chapter.[7] Tables 43, 44, and 45, and Chart 4 furnish additional material. In the case of the European immigrants, both Tables 43 and 44 reveal the same swift and steady transition from "old" to "new" already noted. From Table 43 it appears that, whereas, in 1850, the northern and western Europeans made up 90 per cent of the total foreign born, as against 0.5 per cent for central, eastern, and southern Europeans, in 1880 the former had dropped to 81.7 per cent and the latter had risen to 4.3 per cent, and in

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[5] In 1920, 56.5 per cent of the Russian-born population was reported as of "Yiddish and Hebrew" mother tongue.

[6] It should be remembered that Yugoslavia includes what was formerly Serbia and Montenegro.

[7] Cf. supra, Ch. IV, Table 39.

1920 the percentages were 39.6 per cent, and 45.7 per cent, respectively. It should be noted, however, that the relative decrease of northern and western European elements has not been wholly due to central, southern, and eastern European migrations. A part of the difference has been made up by a slight gain in the number of Asiatic-born foreigners, and by a heavy increase of American-born, particularly Mexicans, and Central and South Americans.[6]

Graphic expression is given to this set of phenomena in Chart 4. The total north and west European population is seen to have increased steadily to 1890, and to have dropped off slowly since then, whereas the central, south, and eastern elements have grown by leaps and bounds from relative insignificance until they have now outstripped the other group. Incidentally, the chart depicts clearly the acceleration in the rate of decrease in the one group, and the slackening in the rate of increase of the other during the decade just closed.

Some account has already been given of the shifting in position of the various nationalities from one census year to another. Tables 43 to 45 permit a closer examination of the same subject. From Table 44, which shows the increase or decrease of each national group from one decade to another, it is seen that, in general, the natives of northern and western Europe have been diminishing steadily in numbers since 1890—that is, since the end of the decade in which the tide of immigration turned from "old" to "new." On the other hand, from that same date, those born in other portions of Europe have mounted steadily in numbers. The gain in numbers of those born in certain south European countries is particularly noticeable. Not only has Italy sent a steadily swelling stream of her natives to this country, but other south European countries, such as Greece, Spain, and Portugal, have also furnished rapidly accumulating bodies of immigrants, more particularly in the past two or three decades. The increase in the Greek population in this country since 1880 is spectacular, there having been barely 776 Greeks here in that year, as against 8,500 in 1900 and 175,900 in 1920. From 1900 to 1910 the Greek element in this country increased by over 1,000 per cent. The Spanish have also been adding rapidly to their numbers in this period, showing an increase of 213.6 per cent from 1900 to 1910, and of 124.1 per cent from 1910 to 1920. There thus seems to have been, in very recent years, a definite southward drift of the starting point of European immigration to the United States.

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[6] In order to obtain a long-range comparison, these tables are for the total foreign born, and therefore include the small number of foreign-born nonwhites.

Chart 4.—European-born Population of the United States, by Region and Selected Countries of Birth: 1850–1920

[Logarithmic scale]

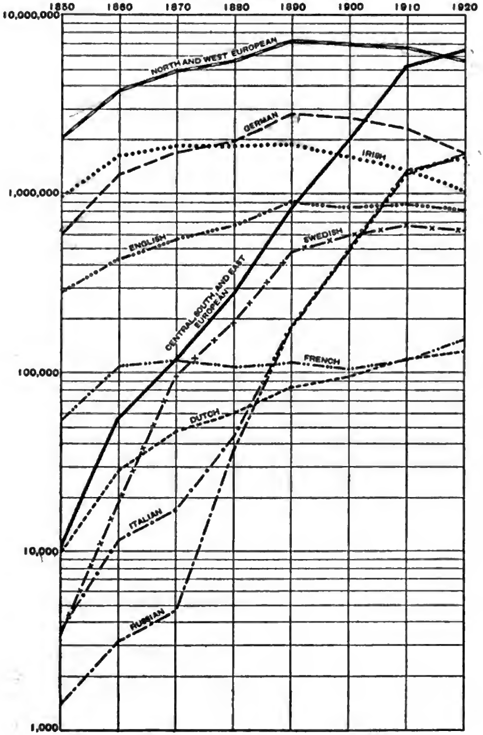

TABLE 43.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN

[Figures for each census year relate to

	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	NUMBER					
		1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870
1	Total foreign born	13,920,692	13,515,886	10,341,276	9,249,560	6,679,943	5,567,229
2	Europe	11,882,053	11,791,841	8,871,780	8,020,608	5,744,311	4,936,618
3	Northwestern Europe	5,516,202	6,550,304	6,806,101	7,165,646	5,461,226	4,815,171
4	England	813,853	877,719	840,513	909,092	664,160	555,046
5	Scotland	254,570	261,076	233,524	242,231	170,136	140,835
6	Wales	67,066	82,488	93,586	100,079	83,302	74,533
7	Ireland	1,037,234	1,352,251	1,615,459	1,871,509	1,854,571	1,855,827
8	Norway	363,863	403,877	336,388	322,665	181,729	114,246
9	Sweden	625,585	665,207	582,014	478,041	194,337	97,332
10	Denmark	189,154	181,649	153,690	132,543	64,196	30,107
11	Netherlands	131,766	120,063	94,931	81,828	58,090	46,802
12	Belgium	62,687	49,400	29,757	22,639	15,535	12,553
13	Luxemburg	12,585	3,071	3,031	2,882	12,836	5,802
14	Switzerland	118,659	124,848	115,593	104,069	88,621	75,153
15	France	153,072	117,418	104,197	113,174	106,971	116,402
16	Germany	1,686,108	[2] 2,311,237	2,663,418	2,784,894	1,966,742	1,690,533
17	Central and eastern Europe	4,448,737	3,712,804	1,473,228	635,735	221,034	93,916
18	Poland	1,139,979	[2] 937,884	383,407	147,440	48,557	14,436
19	Czechoslovakia	362,438					
20	Austria	575,627	[2] 845,555	432,798	241,377	124,024	70,797
21	Hungary	397,283	495,609	145,714	62,435	11,526	3,737
22	Yugoslavia	169,439					
23	Serbia		4,639				
24	Montenegro		5,374				
25	Russia	1,400,495	[2] 1,184,412	423,726	182,644	35,722	4,644
26	Lithuania	135,068					
27	Finland	149,824	129,680	62,641			
28	Rumania	102,823	65,923	15,032			
29	Bulgaria	10,477	11,498				
30	Turkey in Europe	5,284	[3] 32,230	[4] 9,910	[4] 1,839	[4] 1,205	[4] 302
31	Southern Europe	1,911,213	1,525,875	530,200	206,648	58,265	25,853
32	Greece	175,976	101,282	8,515	1,887	776	390
33	Albania	5,608	(3)				
34	Italy	1,610,113	1,343,125	484,027	182,580	44,230	17,157
35	Spain	49,535	22,108	7,050	6,185	5,121	3,764
36	Portugal	69,981	59,360	30,608	15,996	8,138	4,542
37	Other Europe [4]	5,901	2,858	2,251	12,579	3,786	1,678
38	Asia	237,950	191,484	120,248	113,396	107,630	64,565
39	Armenia	36,628	59,729	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
40	Palestine	3,203					
41	Syria	51,901					
42	Turkey in Asia	11,019					
43	China	43,560	56,756	81,534	106,701	104,468	63,042
44	Japan	81,502	67,744	24,788	2,292	401	73
45	India	4,901	4,664	2,031	2,143	1,707	586
46	Other Asia	5,236	2,591	11,895	2,260	1,054	864
47	America	1,727,017	1,489,231	1,317,380	1,088,245	807,230	551,335
48	Canada—French [6]	307,786	385,083	395,126	302,496	717,157	493,464
49	Canada—Other [6]	817,139	819,554	784,796	678,442		
50	Newfoundland [6]	13,249	5,080				
51	Cuba	14,872	15,133	11,081	23,256	6,917	5,319
52	Other West Indies	[7] 64,090	[7] 32,502	[7] 14,354		9,484	6,251
53	Mexico	486,418	221,915	103,393	77,853	68,399	42,435
54	Central America	4,912	1,736	3,897	1,192	707	301
55	South America	18,551	8,228	4,733	5,006	4,566	3,565
56	All other [5]	73,672	43,330	31,868	27,311	20,772	14,711

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[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Persons reported in 1910 as of Polish mother tongue born in Germany (98,182 males; 91,914 females), Austria (199,485 males; 129,933 females), and Russia (270,363 males; 148,007 females) have been deducted from the respective countries and combined as Poland for comparison with number reported in 1920 as born in Poland.

[3] Albania included with Turkey in Europe in 1910.

POPULATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1850–1920

countries as constituted in that year]

NUMBER—continued		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION								
1860	1850	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	
4,138,697	2,244,602	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
3,805,701	2,031,867	85.4	87.2	85.8	86.7	86.0	88.7	92.0	90.5	2
3,748,286	2,021,249	39.6	48.5	66.4	77.5	81.7	86.5	90.5	90.0	3
433,494	278,675	5.8	6.5	8.1	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.6	12.4	4
108,518	70,550	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.1	5
45,763	29,868	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	6
1,611,304	961,719	7.5	10.0	15.6	20.2	27.8	33.3	38.9	42.8	7
43,995	12,678	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.1	1.1	0.6	8
18,625	3,559	4.5	4.9	5.6	5.2	2.9	1.7	0.5	0.2	9
9,962	1,838	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	10
28,281	9,848	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	11
9,072	1,313	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	12
....	....	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1	....	....	13
53,327	13,358	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	14
109,870	54,069	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.4	15
1,276,075	583,774	12.1	17.1	25.8	30.1	29.4	30.4	30.8	26.0	16
35,647	2,466	32.0	27.5	14.2	6.9	3.4	1.7	0.9	0.1	17
7,298	....	8.2	6.9	3.7	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	....	18
....	....	2.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
25,061	946	4.1	6.3	4.2	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.6	(1)	20
....	....	2.9	3.7	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	....	....	21
....	....	1.2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
....	....	....	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
....	....	....	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
3,160	1,414	10.1	8.8	4.1	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	25
		1.0								26
		1.1	1.0	0.6						27
....	....	0.7	0.5	0.1	....	....	....	....	....	28
....	....	0.1	0.1	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
[4] 128	[4] 106	(1)	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	30
20,365	8,152	13.7	11.3	5.1	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	31
328	86	1.3	0.7	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	32
....	....	(1)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33
11,677	3,679	11.6	9.9	4.7	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	34
4,244	3,113	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	35
4,116	1,274	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	36
1,403	....	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	....	37
36,796	1,135	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.1	38
(4)	(4)	0.3	0.4							39
		(1)								40
		0.4		....	....	....	....	....	....	41
		0.1								42
35,565	758	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.9	(1)	43
....	....	0.6	0.5	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	....	....	44
....	....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	....	....	45
1,231	377	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	46
288,285	168,484	12.4	11.0	12.7	11.8	12.1	9.9	7.0	7.5	47
249,970	147,711	2.2	2.8	3.8	3.3	10.7	8.9	6.0	6.6	48
		5.9	6.1	7.6	7.3					49
		0.1	(1)	....	....					50
7,353	5,772	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	51
		0.5	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1			52
27,466	13,317	3.5	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	53
233	141	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	54
3,263	1,543	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	55
7,915	43,116	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.9	56

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[4] Turkey in Asia included with Turkey in Europe prior to 1910.

[5] Includes "Europe, not specified" at each census, and Danzig, Fiume, and Saar Basin in 1920.

[6] Newfoundland included with Canada prior to 1910.

[7] Except possessions of the United States.

[8] Africa, Australia, Atlantic Islands, Pacific Islands except possessions of the United States, "country not specified," and born at sea.

TABLE 44.—INCREASE IN FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY

[The increases and decreases for each decade have been based on the numbers of persons reported, at the in which the censuses were taken. The increases and decreases for the decade 1910-1920 are, therefore, place within that decade. Per cent not shown where base is less than 100. A minus sign (−) denotes

	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	1910-1920		1900-1910		1890-1900	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1	Total foreign born	404,806	3.0	3,174,610	30.7	1,091,716	11.8
2	Europe	90,212	0.8	2,920,061	32.9	851,172	10.6
	Countries with unchanged boundaries since 1910:						
3	England	−63,866	−7.3	37,206	4.4	−68,579	−7.5
4	Scotland	−6,506	−2.5	27,552	11.8	−8,707	−3.6
5	Wales	−15,422	−18.7	−11,098	−11.9	−6,493	−6.5
6	Ireland	−315,017	−23.3	−263,208	−16.3	−256,050	−13.7
7	Norway	−40,014	−9.9	67,489	20.1	13,723	4.3
8	Sweden	−39,622	−6.0	83,193	14.3	103,973	21.7
9	Netherlands	11,703	9.7	25,132	26.5	13,108	16.0
10	Luxemburg	9,514	309.8	40	1.3	149	5.2
11	Switzerland	−6,189	−5.0	9,265	8.0	11,524	11.1
12	Finland	20,144	15.5	67,039	107.0	(1)	....
13	Spain	27,427	124.1	15,058	213.6	865	14.0
14	Portugal	10,621	17.9	28,752	93.9	14,612	91.3
	Countries with changed boundaries since 1910:						
15	Denmark	7,505	4.1	27,959	18.2	21,147	16.0
16	Belgium	13,287	26.9	19,643	66.0	7,118	31.4
17	France	35,654	30.4	13,221	12.7	−8,977	−7.9
18	Germany	[2] −625,129	−27.0	[2] −352,181	−13.2	−121,476	−4.4
19	Austria	[2] −209,928	−31.9	[2] 412,757	95.4	191,421	79.3
20	Hungary	−98,326	−19.8	349,895	240.1	83,279	133.4
21	Russia and Lithuania	[2] 351,151	29.6	[2] 760,686	179.5	[1] 303,723	166.3
22	Rumania	36,900	56.0	50,891	338.6	15,032	....
23	Bulgaria	−1,021	−8.9	11,498	....	....	....
24	Turkey in Europe	−26,946	−83.6	[3] 22,320	225.2	[3] 8,071	438.9
25	Greece	74,694	73.7	92,767	1,089.5	6,628	351.2
26	Italy	266,988	19.9	859,098	177.5	301,447	165.1
	Countries organized since 1910:						
27	Poland	[2] 202,095	21.5	[2] 554,477	144.6	235,967	160.0
28	Czechoslovakia	362,438	....	....	....	....	....
29	Yugoslavia	159,426	....	....	....	....	....
30	Albania	5,608	....	(3)	....	....	....
31	Other Europe [4]	3,043	106.5	10,620	471.8	−10,328	−82.1
32	Asia	46,466	24.3	71,236	59.2	6,852	6.0
33	Armenia	43,022	72.0	[3] 59,729	....	(3)	....
34	Palestine						
35	Syria						
36	Turkey in Asia						
37	China	−13,196	−23.3	−24,778	−30.4	−25,167	−23.6
38	Japan	13,758	20.3	42,956	173.3	22,496	981.5
39	India	237	5.1	2,633	129.6	−112	−5.2
40	Other Asia	2,645	102.1	−9,304	−78.2	9,635	426.3
41	America	237,786	16.0	171,851	13.0	229,135	21.1
42	Canada—French [5]	−77,297	−20.1	−10,043	−2.5	92,630	30.6
43	Canada—Other [5]	−2,415	−0.3	34,758	4.4	106,354	15.7
44	Newfoundland [5]	8,169	160.8	5,080	....	....	....
45	West Indies [6]	31,327	65.8	22,200	87.3	2,179	9.4
46	Mexico	264,508	119.2	118,522	114.6	25,540	32.8
47	Central and South America	13,499	135.5	1,334	15.5	2,432	39.2
48	All other [7]	30,342	70.0	11,462	36.0	4,557	16.7

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[1] Finland included with Russia prior to 1900.

[2] Persons reported in 1910 as of Polish mother tongue born in Germany (98,182 males; 91,914 females), Austria (199,485 males; 129,933 females), and Russia (270,363 males; 148,007 females) have been deducted from the respective countries and combined as Poland for comparison with number reported as born in Poland in 1920.

[3] Albania included with Turkey in Europe in 1910. Turkey in Asia included with Turkey in Europe prior to 1910.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1850–1920

beginning and end of the decade, as having been born in the specified countries as constituted in the years affected, in the case of certain countries, by the changes in the boundaries of those countries which took decrease]

1880–1890		1870–1880		1860–1870		1850–1860		
Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
2,569,617	38.5	1,112,714	20.0	1,428,532	34.5	1,894,095	84.4	1
2,276,297	39.6	807,693	16.4	1,130,917	29.7	1,773,834	87.3	2
244,932	36.9	109,114	19.7	121,552	28.0	184,819	55.6	3
72,095	42.4	29,301	20.8	32,317	29.8	37,968	53.8	4
16,777	20.1	8,769	11.8	28,770	62.9	15,895	58.2	5
16,938	0.9	−1,256	−0.1	244,523	15.2	649,585	67.5	6
140,936	77.8	67,483	59.1	70,251	159.7	31,317	247.0	7
283,704	146.0	97,005	99.7	78,707	422.6	15,066	423.3	8
23,738	40.9	11,288	24.1	18,521	65.5	18,433	187.9	9
−9,954	−77.5	7,034	121.2	5,802	----------	----------	----------	10
15,448	17.4	13,468	17.9	21,826	40.9	39,969	299.2	11
(1)	----------	(1)	----------	(1)	----------	(1)	----------	12
1,064	20.8	1,357	36.1	−480	−11.3	1,131	36.3	13
7,858	96.6	3,596	79.2	426	10.3	2,842	223.1	14
68,347	106.5	34,089	113.2	20,145	202.2	8,124	442.0	15
7,104	45.7	2,962	23.8	3,481	38.4	7,759	590.9	16
6,203	5.8	−9,431	−8.1	6,532	5.9	55,801	103.2	17
818,152	41.6	276,209	16.3	414,458	32.5	692,301	118.6	18
117,353	94.6	53,227	75.2	45,736	182.5	24,115	2,549.2	19
50,909	441.7	7,789	208.4	3,737	----------	----------	----------	20
[4] 146,922	411.3	[4] 31,078	669.2	[4] 1,484	47.0	[4] 1,746	123.5	21
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	22
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	23
[5] 634	52.6	[5] 903	299.0	[5] 174	135.9	[5] 22	20.8	24
1,111	143.2	386	99.0	62	18.9	242	----------	25
138,350	312.8	27,073	157.8	5,480	46.9	7,998	217.4	26
98,863	203.6	34,121	236.4	7,138	97.8	7,298	----------	27
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	28
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	29
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	30
8,798	232.3	2,106	125.6	275	19.6	1,403	----------	31
5,766	5.4	43,065	66.7	27,769	75.5	35,661	3,141.9	32
(3)	----------	(3)	----------	(3)	----------	(3)	----------	33 34 35 36
2,233	2.1	41,426	65.7	27,477	77.3	34,807	4,592.0	37
1,891	471.6	328	----------	73	----------	----------	----------	38
436	25.5	1,121	191.3	586	----------	----------	----------	39
1,206	114.4	190	22.0	−367	−29.8	854	226.5	40
281,015	34.8	255,895	46.4	263,050	91.2	119,801	71.1	41
263,781	36.8	223,693	45.3	243,494	97.4	102,259	69.2	42 43 44
6,855	41.8	4,831	41.8	4,217	57.4	1,581	27.4	45
9,464	13.8	25,964	61.2	14,969	54.5	14,149	106.2	46
925	17.5	1,407	36.4	370	10.6	1,812	107.6	47
6,539	31.5	6,061	41.2	6,796	85.9	−35,201	−81.6	48

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[4] Includes "Europe, not specified" at each census, and Danzig, Fiume, and Saar Basin in 1920.
[5] Newfoundland included with Canada prior to 1910.
[6] Except possessions of the United States.
[7] Africa, Australia, Atlantic Islands, Pacific Islands except possessions of the United States, "country not specified," and born at sea.

Especially striking is the change that has occurred in the decade just closed, as shown in Table 45, which, so far as possible, adapts the published figures for 1920 to those for the pre-war areas of Europe, giving Alsace-Lorraine in connection with figures for Germany, and combining the population figures for the former areas of Austria-Hungary. Of the 13 northwestern European national groups, 8 show a decrease, while, of the 10 other European groups, all show an increase. The combined *decrease* for the northern and western European born is 1,034,102, or 15.8 per cent, while the combined *increase* for the central, southern, and eastern European born is 1,121,271, or 21.4 per cent.

TABLE 45.—FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH: 1920 AND 1910 [1]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION			
	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	
			Number	Per cent
All countries	13,920,692	13,515,886	+404,806	+3.0
Europe	11,882,053	11,791,841	+90,212	+0.8
Northwestern Europe	5,516,202	6,550,304	−1,034,102	−15.8
England	813,853	877,719	−63,866	−7.3
Scotland	254,570	261,076	−6,506	−2.5
Wales	67,066	82,488	−15,422	−18.7
Ireland	1,037,234	1,352,251	−315,017	−23.3
Norway	363,863	403,877	−40,014	−9.9
Sweden	625,585	665,207	−39,622	−6.0
Denmark	189,154	181,649	+7,505	+4.1
Netherlands	131,766	120,063	+11,703	+9.7
Belgium	62,687	49,400	+13,287	+26.9
Luxemburg	12,585	3,071	+9,514	+309.8
Switzerland	118,659	124,848	−6,189	−5.0
France	118,751	117,418	+1,333	+1.1
Germany and Alsace-Lorraine	1,720,429	2,311,237	−590,808	−25.6
Central, southern, and eastern Europe	6,359,950	5,238,679	+1,121,271	+21.4
Austria, Hungary, etc	[2] 1,504,787	[3] 1,351,177	+153,610	+11.4
Poland	1,139,979	937,884	+202,095	+21.5
Russia and Lithuania	1,535,563	1,184,412	+351,151	+29.6
Finland	149,824	129,680	+20,144	+15.5
Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, and Turkey in Europe	124,192	109,651	+14,541	+13.3
Greece	175,976	101,282	+74,694	+73.7
Italy	1,610,113	1,343,125	+266,988	+19.9
Spain	49,535	22,108	+27,427	+124.1
Portugal	69,981	59,360	+10,621	+17.9
Other Europe	5,901	2,858	+3,043	+106.5
Asia	237,950	191,484	+46,466	+24.3
America	1,727,017	1,489,231	+237,786	+16.0
Canada:				
French	307,786	385,083	−77,297	−20.1
Newfoundland	13,249	5,080	+8,169	+160.8
Other	817,139	819,554	−2,415	−0.3
West Indies [4]	78,962	47,635	+31,327	+65.8
Mexico	486,418	221,915	+264,503	+119.2
Central and South America	23,463	9,964	+13,499	+135.5
All other	73,672	43,330	+30,342	+70.0

[1] Adapted from Table 27, Rossiter: Increase of Population in the United States, 1910–1920.
[2] Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.
[3] Austria, Hungary, Serbia, and Montenegro.
[4] Except possessions of the United States.

The record of certain countries is particularly noteworthy. Thus, Germany shows, in Table 44, an increase of over 690,000 from 1850 to 1860, a slight falling off during the next two decades, and the very heavy increase of over 800,000 for the decade 1880–1890. Since then, the German-born population has declined steadily in numbers, although, as shown above, it still is the largest single national group in the United States.

The Irish, on the other hand, have been losing in numerical importance since 1860. Their rate of increase dropped from 67.5 per cent for the decade 1850–1860 to 15.2 per cent for the decade 1860–1870, and from that time onward, they have shown a positive decrease, except only for an increase of less than 1 per cent in 1880–1890. Between 1890 and 1900, the Irish were diminished by over 256,000; between 1900 and 1910, by about 263,000; and in the last decade by slightly more than 315,000. That is, there were, in 1920, nearly 835,000 fewer Irish in this country than in 1890. As will be seen in the chapter on fecundity and vitality, the high death rate of the Irish born is partly responsible for this spectacular decline in their numbers.

The English show a marked contrast both to the Irish and Germans. They have alternately increased and decreased throughout the period from 1850 to 1920~~, but have, in~~ general, increased; the maximum number of English born, 909,092, not having been reached until 1890. Moreover, the decrease from 1890 to 1920 has been only slightly over 95,000. As pointed out in the preceding section, this steady infiltration of English into the American population during the past three-quarters of a century is a phenomenon whose long-run significance is entirely comparable with the more spectacular but short-lived migrations from other countries. It betokens a heavy reenforcement of the Anglo-Saxon element composing the bulk of the original colonial stock, and, therefore, a more enduring Anglo-Saxon influence in the population than is generally believed to exist.

The Scandinavians have, as previously pointed out, continued increasing for a much longer period than the other northwestern Europeans. Their numbers did not show any appreciable gain until 1880–1890, and continued growing, though at a lower rate, until 1910 in the case of the Norwegians and Swedes, and right on down to 1920 in the case of the Danes.

For some unexplained cause, the French, Belgian, Dutch, and Luxemburger populations have also kept up their increase right up to the present census. Of inconsiderable numbers in 1850, the number of Belgians has grown at the rate of from 3,000 to 20,000 per decade, until in 1920 they are close to 63,000. The Luxemburgers appear to have come in two waves, for they increased from 5,800 in

1870 to 12,800 in 1880; decreased to 2,900 in 1890; increased again by a scant 1,000 over the period of two decades, and then suddenly swelled their numbers to 12,500 in 1920, at the remarkable rate of 309.8 per cent. The French seem to have gone through a similar process, having reached a high point of about 116,000 in 1870, 10 years before the first peak reached by the Luxemburgers, and after 30 years of alternating gains and losses, due perhaps to the detachment and the later reannexation of Alsace-Lorraine, to have established a new high record in the present census. On the other hand, the Dutch have increased steadily throughout the 70-year period for which statistics are available. Clearly, France and the "low countries" are out of line in comparison with the rest of northern and western Europe, in that they have continued sending newcomers to this country in fairly large numbers during the period when the migration from neighboring countries was falling off rapidly. So far as the writer is aware, this very interesting fact has not been given more than passing notice heretofore by students of the immigration question, and no attempt has been made to establish the causative factors behind it.

A very striking feature of the "new" immigration is the astounding rate of increase shown by certain nationalities over various intervals. For instance, the Italians have increased at a rate of over 100 per cent in every decade but two from 1850 to 1920.[9] This record means, of course, a very rapid growth from relatively small beginnings. Thus, the Italians increased by only 7,998 in the period 1850–1860; but in 1870–1880 their numbers swelled by over 27,000; in 1880–1890, by over 138,000; in 1890–1900, by over 300,000; and in 1900–1910, by nearly 860,000—the heaviest numerical increment shown by any nationality over the entire 70-year period.

In Chart 4 the rapid growth of these south and east European populations is expressed by the steep slope of the curves representing them. The contrast between these curves and those for the north and west Europeans—for instance, the Russians compared with the Dutch—is striking.

The data for the American immigration are so incomplete as to be valueless for comparative purposes, especially in the case of Canada. The most significant feature of the foreign-born population from other portions of America is its rapid increase in recent years, this increase being particularly noteworthy in the case of Mexico.

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[9] The Austrians, Greeks, and the Russians and Lithuanians showed even higher rates of increase, for shorter periods.

It would be interesting to trace the many and diverse causal circumstances accompanying the nationality distribution of the foreign-born population in 1920 and in earlier census years. The subject is, however, too extensive and complex to be treated in this monograph.[10] It may be pointed out, however, that the investigator who is seeking light upon this question will find the data presented in this portion of the study of value in supporting and checking his conclusions.

One further topic of general significance may be noted here, in connection with the widely observed classification of the foreign born into "old" and "new" immigration. This portion of the study shows this distinction to be of substantive value when applied to whole regions and over a considerable period of time, but to be of less validity when brought to bear on *separate nationalities* or *for short periods of time.*

It is self-evident that, generally speaking, northern and western European immigration has been giving way to central, southern, and eastern European immigration since about 1890, and that, as a result, the foreign-born population of the United States is now predominantly made up of "new" immigrants from Russia, Italy, Austria, Poland, and adjoining countries, and not of "old" immigrants from Germany, Ireland, England, Scandinavia, and neighboring nationalities. Generally speaking, this is true, but particularly speaking, it is not true. Some northwestern European nationalities fall clearly within the chronological limits ordinarily assigned the "new" immigration; such are France, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands, as well as the Scandinavian countries, and, in some degree, England. Contrariwise, certain of the central, southern, and eastern Europeans were coming here in large numbers during the years when the "old" immigration was in the ascendancy. This, certainly, was the case with the Bohemians[11] and probably with the Poles,[12] while a considerable number of Italians can also claim enumeration as "old" immigrants, there having been over 11,000 Italian-born in this country as early as 1860, 17,000 in 1870, and 44,000 in 1880. There is, obviously, no such clear-cut distinction between the "old" and "new" immigration as many students appear to believe.

In this connection, reference to Chart 4 proves illuminating. It serves to show how widely certain nationalities diverge from the trend imputed to the "old" immigration as a whole. It also suggests the source of the error into which most students have fallen in this matter. The curve for all the "old" or north and west European immigrants is shown at the top of the chart. It rises fairly steeply from 1850 to 1890, falling off thereafter, at first slowly, but with considerable rapidity in the decade 1910–1920. Now, the remarkable feature about this chart is that only one of the separate countries shown here exhibits curves similar to this. The curve for the Irish begins to flatten out in 1870, and declines with increasing sharpness from 1880 to 1920. The English curve parallels the "old" immigration curve fairly closely up to 1890, but goes its own way after that, showing a slight increase from 1900 to 1910, and a much less precipitous decrease in the last decade than the other curve. The trend shown for the French population is entirely atypical. Beginning with 1860, it continues almost flat, with slight "ups and downs" until 1900, after which it registers an increase. More remarkable is the course taken by the Dutch curve, a rapid increase from 1850 to 1860, and a slightly less rapid growth maintained steadily from that year down to the present. Finally, the Swedish foreign born show a trend which, over the 40 years from 1850 to 1890, parallels very closely that of the "new" immigration; in fact, during the two decades following 1850, the Swedes display a steeper rate of increase than either the Italians or Russians. Even after 1880, the Swedish population registers a steady growth down to 1910, and, like the English, only a moderate decline in the last decennium. The only curve whose configuration is similar to that shown for the "old" immigration is that for the German born, and herein probably lies the factor that has confused the issue. The Germans have been first or second among the foreign born since 1850, and, since 1890 have been the predominant element among the "old" immigration. So overwhelming have been their numbers that *they have determined the trend for the combined north and west European group*. In sum, the chart shows that conclusions based on the total of the north and west European foreign born accurately describe only the course taken by the numerically preponderant German-born element in that group; that it approximates more or less the course of the English and Irish population; and that it misrepresents very seriously the trend of the French, Dutch, and neighboring peoples, and positively distorts that displayed by the Scandinavians.

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[10] The question is discussed at some length in the Report of the United States Immigration Commission, Vol. I, pp. 161-204, and Vol. IV. The writer finds himself unable to agree with the report's stressing of economic, as against political and religious causes of immigration in the case of the "new" immigrants, and believes, further, that the report seriously underrates the economic factors actuating the "old" immigration, on the one hand, and the political, social, and religious influences motivating the "new" immigration, on the other. Cf. infra, pp. 111, 112, and 116.

[11] See supra, Ch. IV, Sec. 3, Table 38, and accompanying text.

[12] Some of them were counted as "German," "Russian." and "Austrian" in earlier years. Cf. supra, Table 43, and p. 75.

The classification of "old" and "new" immigrants is a useful generalization for presenting a summary view of certain features of the immigrant problem, but it can not with accuracy be given universal application to particular nationalities or to short periods of time. As was brought out in the discussion of the territorial distribution of the foreign born, and as will be shown still more clearly in succeeding sections of the monograph, there is danger of even greater error when the effort is made to impute any physical, economic, or other characteristic to every nationality and race within the "old" or "new" immigrant groups. For all detailed analyses, it would, therefore, seem desirable to give primary consideration to nationalities and racial strains as separate entities.

The country of origin of the total foreign white stock—that is, of the foreign born and their children, taken together—constitutes the *second* heading under which this question may be considered.[13] The statistics bearing on the topic are found in Tables 46 to 50, and 155.

TABLE 46.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1890–1920

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (PRE-WAR BOUNDARIES)	FOREIGN WHITE STOCK							
	Number				Per cent distribution			
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1920	1910	1900	1890
Total	36,398,958	32,243,382	25,859,834	20,625,542	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northwestern Europe:								
England	2,307,112	2,322,442	2,173,741	1,977,595	6.3	7.2	8.4	9.6
Scotland	731,239	659,663	594,297	519,252	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.5
Wales	230,380	248,947	253,045	225,582	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1
Ireland	4,136,395	4,504,360	4,826,904	4,795,681	11.4	14.0	18.7	23.3
Norway	1,023,225	979,099	788,758	606,316	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9
Sweden	1,457,382	1,364,215	1,082,388	730,569	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.5
Denmark	467,525	400,064	310,127	216,995	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Netherlands	362,318	293,574			1.0	0.9		
Belgium	122,686	89,264			0.3	0.3		
Luxemburg	43,109	6,945			0.1	(1)		
Switzerland	327,797	301,650	257,428		0.9	0.9	1.0	
France	333,678	292,389	268,292	258,919	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3
Germany	7,259,992	8,282,618	8,111,453	6,857,229	19.9	25.7	31.4	33.2
Central and eastern Europe:								
Austria	3,129,798	2,001,559	895,500	341,549	8.6	6.2	3.5	1.7
Hungary	1,110,905	700,227	218,447	77,121	3.1	2.2	0.8	0.4
Russia	3,871,109	2,541,649	955,918	258,583	10.6	7.9	3.7	1.3
Finland	296,276	211,026			0.8	0.7		
Rumania	134,318	87,721			0.4	0.3		
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	43,708	22,685			0.1	0.1		
Turkey in Europe	23,268	35,314			0.1	0.1		
Southern Europe:								
Greece	212,342	109,665			0.6	0.3		
Italy	3,336,941	2,098,360	727,844	249,544	9.2	6.5	2.8	1.2
Spain	77,947	33,134			0.2	0.1		
Portugal	134,794	111,122			0.4	0.3		
Europe not specified	10,998	7,576			(1)	(1)		
Asia:								
Turkey in Asia	164,480	78,631			0.5	0.2		
All other countries	10,735	7,264			(1)	(1)		
America:								
Canada—French	848,309	932,238	830,335	526,934	2.3	2.9	3.2	2.6
Canada—Other	1,755,519	1,822,377	1,637,603	1,255,629	4.8	5.7	6.3	6.1
Newfoundland	25,448	8,635			0.1	(1)		
West Indies[2]	45,496	41,842			0.1	0.1		
Mexico	725,332	382,002			2.0	1.2		
Central and South America	19,487	13,510			0.1	(1)		
All other	116,458	74,523	871,604	1,013,774	0.3	0.2	3.4	4.9
Of mixed foreign parentage	1,502,457	1,177,092	1,056,152	714,270	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.5

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. [2] Except possessions of the United States.

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[13] The foreign white stock from any specific country represents the total of native whites having one or both parents born in that country and foreign-born whites born in the same country, except that in 1920 the latter element was classified by the birthplace of father on the pre-war basis. See also Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. IX.

The most significant aspects of the tables are those referring to the situation in 1920. Of these, two are noteworthy: The relatively high proportion of the "old" immigrant stock in this combined group of immigrants and their children, and the variation in the percentage of native born of foreign or mixed parentage to the total foreign stock.

TABLE 47.—FIRST 10 COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK: 1920

Rank	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	FOREIGN WHITE STOCK: 1920	
		Number	Per cent of total
1	Germany	7, 259, 992	19. 9
2	Ireland	4, 136, 395	11. 4
3	Russia	3, 871, 109	10. 6
4	Italy	3, 336, 941	9. 2
5	Austria	3, 129, 798	8. 6
6	Canada (French and "Other")	2, 603, 828	7. 1
7	England [1]	2, 307, 112	6. 3
8	Sweden [2]	1, 457, 382	4. 0
9	Hungary	1, 110, 905	3. 1
10	Norway	1, 023, 225	2. 8

[1] England, Scotland, and Wales, 3,268,731, or 8.9 per cent.
[2] Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 2,948,132, or 8.1 per cent.

Both Tables 46 and 47 bring out the fact that, in the groups composed of immigrants and their children, the "old" north and west European immigrants still predominate. Two of the first 5, and 5 of the first 10 countries of origin of the total foreign white stock are of this class. The first 5 northwestern European groups make up 44.4 per cent of the total foreign white stock, and the entire contingent from this region comes to 51.5 per cent of the total. On the other hand, only 4 central, southern, and eastern European countries are represented in the first 10, and amount only to 31.5 per cent of the total, while the entire central, southern, and eastern European element in the population equals but 34.1 per cent of the foreign white stock. This distribution contrasts strongly with that for the foreign-born population, and the cause is not far to seek. This combined group is influenced by the character of the immigration of the past generation—that is, the parents of the present native born of foreign or mixed parentage—and, *pari passu*, of the northern and western European stock. Table 46 shows how great this "carry-over" from the earlier migrations has been.[14] It appears that a marked decrease in the number of foreign born from certain countries in the decade 1910–1920 is accompanied by a substantial increase in respect to the total foreign white stock from those same countries during this decade. This situation is a result, obviously, of a large increase in the number of native-born children of immigrant parents from those countries. Scotland, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland come under this head. Again, the decrease as regards total foreign white stock from certain other countries is at a much smaller rate than as regards the foreign born from these same countries. Thus, Germany, whose foreign-born population in this country shrank 27 per cent between 1910 and 1920, showed for her total foreign white stock in the United States a loss of only 12.3 per cent.

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[14] See also Table 153.

A similar tendency is revealed by the comparison, for the various census years, of the first five countries according to immigration, to foreign-born white population, and to native-born white population of foreign or mixed parentage, as set forth in Table 48. The table shows the native born of foreign or mixed parentage to respond much less quickly to fluctuations in immigration than the foreign born. It is clear that the children of the foreign born have caused a perceptible retardation in the transition of the foreign stock from "old" to "new" immigration. Indeed, they have partially neutralized it, as is pointed out below.

TABLE 48.—FIRST 5 COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF THE DECENNIAL IMMIGRATION, AND OF THE COMPONENT ELEMENTS OF THE FOREIGN WHITE STOCK: 1880–1920

[Census data adapted to that for immigration by combining Russia, Finland, and Lithuania in 1920 and 1910, and Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia in 1920]

Rank	Immigration 1910 to 1919	Foreign-born white: 1920	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage: 1920	Immigration 1900 to 1909	Foreign-born white: 1910	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage: 1910
1	Italy	Germany	Germany	Aus.-Hun.	Germany	Germany
2	Aus.-Hun.	Russia	Ireland	Italy	Russia	Ireland
3	Russia	Italy	Aus.-Hun.	Russia	Aus.-Hun.	Canada
4	Canada [1]	Aus.-Hun.	Russia	England	Ireland	England
5	England	Poland	Canada	Ireland	Italy	Aus.-Hun.

Rank	Immigration 1890 to 1899	Foreign-born white: 1900	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage: 1900	Immigration 1880 to 1889	Foreign-born white: 1890	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage: 1890
1	Italy	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
2	Germany	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
3	Aus.-Hun.	Canada	England	England	Canada	England
4	Russia	England	Canada	Canada [1]	England	Canada
5	Ireland	Aus.-Hun.	Aus.-Hun.	Sweden	Aus.-Hun.	Aus.-Hun.

[1] British America.

This consideration leads to the second interesting feature in these tables, namely, the variation in the proportion of the second-generation foreign element among the various national strains composing the foreign white stock. Table 49 shows that, as might be expected, there is in general an inverse ratio between the recency of a group's migration, and the percentage of second-generation immigrants within it. Thus, all but four of the "old" north and west European nations show a ratio higher than the average of the entire foreign white stock, while all of the "new," or central, south, and east European immigrants show a ratio lower than the average. Moreover, the four "old" immigrant groups which exhibit less than the average quota of second-generation elements are those which the preceding analysis has shown to be closely comparable to the "new" immigration. They are Scotland[15] and Sweden, the population from which increased up to 1910, and Denmark and Belgium, whose representation was still gaining in 1920. On the other hand, the Dutch and the Luxemburgers, whom the present census also shows to be growing in numbers, have something more than the average percentage of the second generation in their total contribution to the foreign stock. This situation is plainly anomalous, but, until students of the immigrant question give more attention than they have hitherto to this whole group from "the low countries," it is impossible to assign any reason for it that can be more than a conjecture.[16]

TABLE 49.—PER CENT NATIVE BORN OF TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	Per cent native born
Total	62.3
Europe:	
Northwestern Europe—	
England	64.3
Scotland	57.6
Wales	70.9
Ireland	71.8
Norway	64.6
Sweden	56.6
Denmark	59.0
Netherlands	63.0
Belgium	48.5
Luxemburg	70.2
Switzerland	64.2
France	62.6
Germany	73.6
Central, southern, and eastern Europe—	
Austria	53.8
Hungary	46.2
Russia	47.8
Finland	49.1
Europe—Continued.	
Central, southern, and eastern Europe—Continued.	
Rumania	36.5
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	25.2
Turkey in Europe	18.7
Greece	21.5
Italy	51.6
Spain	32.4
Portugal	49.6
Europe not specified	69.6
Asia:	
Turkey in Asia	38.7
All other countries	52.1
America:	
Canada—French	64.3
Canada—Other	68.2
Newfoundland	51.6
West Indies	51.8
Mexico	34.7
Central and South America	39.5
All other	58.5

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[15] The Scotch decreased slightly at the census of 1900 and increased again in 1910.

[16] In the case of Luxemburg, an explanation is suggested by the fact that there have been *two* waves from that country; so that the high percentage of children of foreign born in that group may represent the offspring from the earlier group of immigrants, enough of whom have died to reduce the total number of foreign born for the nationality. No such hypothesis is possible, however, for the Dutch immigration.

Certain general observations may now be made concerning the significance of the tendencies brought out in this portion of the discussion. They have to do, in the first instance, with the relative size of the total foreign white stock, as compared both with the foreign-born population, and with the entire white population. There are at present about 36,400,000 first and second generation immigrants in this country; that is, over twice the number of foreign born, and close to two-fifths (38.4 per cent) of the entire white population of the country. It is this total foreign white stock that is, for this generation at least, of major numerical importance, and therefore, of principal ethnic significance in the Nation's immigration problem. Now, the tables just reviewed have shown that the "old," or, more properly, the north and west European immigrants, are still in a very heavy majority in this larger group, not only because of the presence of large numbers of descendants of older immigrants, but also because of the generally disregarded continuation, down to the beginning of this last decade, and even down to the census of 1920, of an increase in the number of foreign born from some half dozen north European countries. When, in addition, cognizance is taken of the millions of descendants of original colonial stock to be found in the country, and, yet again, of the other millions of grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the earlier waves of English and of German immigrants, it becomes perfectly obvious that the white population of this country is predominantly of north and west European stock, and is so in a far larger degree than contemplation merely of the *present generation of foreign born* would lead one to infer. If the present restrictive legislation should be completely relaxed, and the central, southern, and eastern European peoples given unlimited access to the United States, this situation would in time be altered, but the shifting in the preponderance between the two groups would take far longer than might be supposed, for the descendants of the colonial and of the north and west European stocks would continue reproducing themselves and would have such a lead over the other elements that they could only slowly be overtaken. Moreover, consideration of the recent trend of English, Scotch, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Belgian immigration suggests that there may be substantial increments to the foreign stock from these portions of northwestern Europe for some time to come. If, on the other hand, the present restrictive policy is continued without material modification, there seems to be no chance of there ever being any significant change in the existing relation between the two stocks, unless the central, south, and east European elements should reproduce themselves at a very much more rapid rate than the north and west Europeans, a contingency which Mr. Rossiter's analysis seems to put outside the limits of present possibility.[17]

The *third* set of data relating to the country of origin of the foreign white stock is in line with the observations just made. It is a partial estimate of the numbers of grandchildren of the foreign born of the several nationalities present in the United States in 1920. The estimate is made by imputing to the native born of foreign or mixed parentage of each national group in the population of 1910 the same percentage of natural increase—namely, 11.6 per cent—as has been reckoned by Mr. Rossiter for the entire group of native born of foreign or mixed parentage in 1910.[18] It should be borne in mind that this estimate applies to the offspring only of those children of the foreign born enumerated in one census, and to a 10-year period only. It should also be remembered that the imputed rate of increase is itself based upon a number of arbitrary assumptions, and that it is, accordingly, to be accepted with the reservations appropriate to such a species of statistical tabulation.

TABLE 50.—ESTIMATED FOREIGN WHITE STOCK INCLUDING PART OF THIRD GENERATION, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	Foreign white stock including part of third generation (estimated)	Foreign white stock: 1920	Natural increase from native white of foreign and mixed parentage: 1910-1920
Total foreign white stock	38, 591, 106	36, 398, 958	2, 192, 148
Europe	33, 031, 653	31, 185, 237	1, 846, 416
Northwestern Europe	20, 311, 612	18, 802, 838	1, 508, 774
England	2, 474, 846	2, 307, 112	167, 734
Scotland	777, 480	731, 239	46, 241
Wales	249, 690	230, 380	19, 310
Ireland	4, 502, 051	4, 136, 395	365, 656
Norway	1, 089, 953	1, 023, 225	66, 728
Sweden	1, 538, 470	1, 457, 382	81, 088
Denmark	492, 864	467, 525	25, 339
Netherlands	382, 446	362, 318	20, 128
Belgium	127, 310	122, 686	4, 624
Luxemburg	43, 559	43, 109	450
Switzerland	348, 308	327, 797	20, 511
France	353, 996	333, 678	20, 318
Germany	7, 930, 639	7, 259, 992	670, 647
Central, eastern, and southern Europe	12, 708, 495	12, 371, 401	337, 094
Austria	3, 225, 687	3, 129, 798	95, 889
Hungary	1, 134, 642	1, 110, 905	23, 737
Russia	3, 980, 021	3, 871, 109	108, 912
Finland	305, 713	296, 276	9, 437
Rumania	136, 846	134, 318	2, 528
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	43, 846	43, 703	143
Turkey in Europe	23, 627	23, 268	359
Greece	213, 317	212, 342	975
Italy	3, 424, 555	3, 336, 941	87, 614
Spain	79, 241	77, 947	1, 294
Portugal	141, 000	134, 794	6, 206
Europe not specified	11, 546	10, 998	548

[17] Rossiter, op. cit., pp. 189-191.

[18] Rossiter, op. cit., p. 191, and Appendices B and C.

TABLE 50.—ESTIMATED FOREIGN WHITE STOCK INCLUDING PART OF THIRD GENERATION, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Con.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	Foreign white stock including part of third generation (estimated)	Foreign white stock: 1920	Natural increase from native white of foreign and mixed parentage: 1910-1920
Asia	177,719	175,215	2,504
Turkey in Asia	166,676	164,480	2,196
All other countries	11,043	10,735	308
America	3,622,291	3,419,591	202,700
Canada—French	911,779	848,309	63,470
Canada—Other	1,872,840	1,755,519	117,321
Newfoundland	25,861	25,448	413
West Indies [1]	47,662	45,496	2,166
Mexico	744,147	725,332	18,815
Central and South America	20,002	19,487	515
All other	120,443	116,458	3,985
Of mixed foreign parentage	1,639,000	1,502,457	136,543

[1] Except possessions of the United States.

Table 50 sets forth the results of this calculation. They are what would be expected from the study of the first and second generation foreign white stock. The addition of a portion of the third generation makes the north and west European elements far outnumber the central, south, and east European stock, the ratio being nearly two to one. The Asiatic group shrinks to relative insignificance—less than 200,000 in a total of nearly 38,600,000. Likewise, the Mexican stock, when measured in terms of its long-run contribution to the population, is seen to be of inconsiderable proportions, as regards both the Canadian elements and the total foreign stock.

Finally, attention should be directed to the impressively large total attained by this more widely defined foreign white stock. It comes to just about 38,600,000, which is more than 35 per cent of the total population, and over 40 per cent of the total white population. Nor should it be forgotten that this figure includes only a fraction of the third generation of the foreign white stock.

In general, consideration of the country of origin of the foreign stock leads to four generalizations. *First*, the foreign-born population, for the first time in this country's history, contains a majority of central, south, and east Europeans, in contradistinction to the north and west Europeans who have predominated heretofore. *Second*, this drift from "old" to "new" immigration is not nearly so uniform nor so complete as one might believe from the consideration merely of *total* figures. On the one hand, certain of the so-called "new" immigrant peoples have been present in large numbers in this country for a long period; on the other hand, many of the "old" immigrant nationalities have continued increasing their representation in this country well into the period when the *total* north and west European element was declining in importance, while some of them have increased their numbers right down to the present. *Third*, if to the foreign born are added the children of an earlier immigrant generation, the foreign stock appears to be yet more heavily of northwestern European origin, and, if the grandchildren of a still earlier generation are included, this element's lead becomes decisive. When, finally, the descendants of the colonial stock are taken into account it is clearly seen that the northwest European strain will dominate the ethnic make-up of this country for several generations to come, if not permanently. *Fourth*, southern Europe and Mexico seem to be the most important of the new sources of population reënforcement for this country. The fact that the Spanish elements of south Europe and the Mexicans are similar in language and culture warrants particular note.

These conclusions find general confirmation and elucidation when attention is directed to the ethnic and language structure of the foreign stock.

2. RACE AND MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN STOCK

Though the country of origin provides the most practicable and complete basis for analyzing the foreign stock, it is in many ways unsatisfactory. On the one hand, there are often many distinct ethnic groups within the borders of one nation, particularly in central and eastern Europe, where, indeed, the friction and oppression growing out of such differences has been a major cause of migration. On the other hand, certain immigrant peoples are scattered throughout several countries of origin, and would entirely escape observation unless classified on some other basis than nationality. Such are the Hebrews, who arrived in this country to the number of over 1,500,000 during the two decades ending July 1, 1919. Again, certain populations are diverse in nationality and race, but are yet linked together in language and customs; so that—culturally, at least—they constitute a uniform group. The English-speaking English, Irish, Welsh, Scotch, and Canadians make up one such group and the Spanish-speaking Spanish, Mexicans, West Indians, and Central and South Americans make another.

Unfortunately, however, nothing like so comprehensive an analysis of the foreign population is possible on the ethnic or linguistic basis as is the case with the country of origin. Not only is it difficult to reach any generally accepted classification of race or language, but there is a paucity of statistical material for both types of data. The Census Bureau has recorded the "mother tongue" of the foreign stock for only two census periods, and has interpreted "race" as covering only such broad groups as White, Negro, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, etc.[19] On the other hand, the Bureau of Immigration has, since 1899, classified immigrants by "race or people" but the data gathered by this agency are not at all comparable with the census returns,[20] the first set being concerned with foreign-born persons migrating into this country from year to year, the other, with the foreign born and their children resident in this country at each decennium. The information to be drawn from each source is, however, valuable as a check upon and an aid to the more comprehensive analysis by country of origin.

Tables 51 to 53, 56, 58, 156, and 157, as well as Chart 5, are concerned with the mother tongue of the foreign stock. Tables 54, 55, 57, 158, and 159 deal with the "races or peoples" entering into the United States, as tabulated by the Bureau of Immigration.

The *first* feature of interest in these tables is the fact that they confirm certain of the conclusions reached in the earlier analysis, such as those relating to the general shift from "old" to "new" immigration, and to the recent increase in south European and Mexican, West Indian, and Spanish-American immigration.

The trend away from north and west European immigration and toward central, south, and east European immigration is reflected in one way or another by all of the tables concerned. Table 51 shows that, among the foreign born, those with mother tongues characteristic of north and west European populations—to wit, English and Celtic, Germanic, and Scandinavian—all declined in numbers, both absolutely and relatively, from 1910 to 1920, whereas the opposite is true of those whose languages dominate in other portions of Europe, that is, Latin and Greek, Slavic and Lettic, Semitic,[21] and Ugro-Finn. In 1910 the first group amounted to 56.5 per cent of the total foreign born and the second to 42.5 per cent. The situation was reversed in 1920, the north and west European language groups accounting for only 48.5 per cent of the total foreign born as against 51.3 per cent for the other European language types.

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[19] For a discussion of the classification according to mother tongue, see Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. X, p. 968. For the purposes of this monograph, two additional classes have been added: Semitic, consisting of Yiddish and Hebrew, Syrian and Arabic, and Armenian; and Ugro-Finn, consisting of Magyar and Finnish. Cf. Kroeber: "Anthropology." New York, 1923, pp. 95, 96.

[20] For a discussion of the classification of races used by the Bureau of Immigration, see Report of the Immigration Commission, Vol. 1, pp. 265–283 and Vol. V, passim.

[21] Hebrew is also a Levantine language.

CHART 5.—ELEMENTS OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, BY LINGUISTIC GROUPS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910

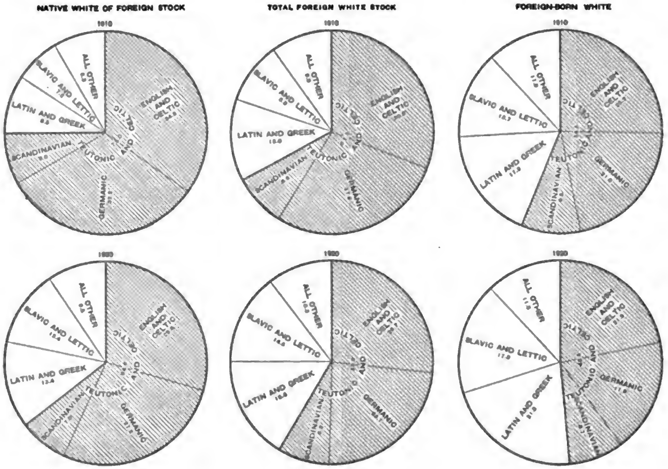

TABLE 51.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910

MOTHER TONGUE	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION			
	1920		1910	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All mother tongues	13,712,754	100.0	13,345,545	100.0
English and Celtic	3,007,932	21.9	3,363,792	25.2
Germanic	2,449,364	17.9	2,910,857	21.8
Scandinavian	1,194,933	8.7	1,272,150	9.5
Latin and Greek	2,990,954	21.8	2,385,388	17.9
Slavic and Lettic	2,460,332	17.9	1,831,666	13.7
Semitic	1,187,024	8.7	1,108,573	8.3
Ugro-Finn	401,679	2.9	349,180	2.6
Unclassified	13,370	0.1	7,667	0.1
Unknown	7,166	0.1	116,272	0.9
English and Celtic	3,007,932	21.9	3,363,792	25.2
Germanic:				
German	2,267,128	16.5	2,759,032	20.7
Dutch and Frisian	136,540	1.0	126,045	0.9
Flemish	45,696	0.3	25,780	0.2
Scandinavian:				
Swedish	643,203	4.7	683,218	5.1
Norwegian	362,199	2.6	402,587	3.0
Danish	189,531	1.4	186,345	1.4
Latin and Greek:				
Italian	1,624,998	11.9	1,365,110	10.2
French	466,956	3.4	528,842	4.0
Spanish	556,111	4.1	258,131	1.9
Portuguese	105,895	0.8	72,649	0.5
Rumanian	62,336	0.5	42,277	0.3
Greek	174,658	1.3	118,379	0.9
Slavic and Lettic:				
Polish	1,077,392	7.9	943,781	7.1
Czech	234,564	1.7	228,738	1.7
Slovak	274,948	2.0	166,474	1.2
Russian [1]	392,049	2.9	57,926	0.4
Ruthenian	55,672	0.4	25,131	0.2
Slovenian	102,744	0.7	123,631	0.9
Serbo-Croatian—				
Croatian	83,063	0.6	74,036	0.6
Dalmatian	2,112	(2)	4,344	(2)
Serbian	36,471	0.3	23,403	0.2
Montenegrin	4,198	(2)	3,886	(2)
Bulgarian	12,853	0.1	18,341	0.1
Slavic, not specified	2,039	(2)	21,012	0.2
Lithuanian and Lettish	182,227	1.3	140,963	1.1
Semitic:				
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,091,820	8.0	1,051,767	7.9
Armenian	37,647	0.3	23,938	0.2
Syrian and Arabic	57,557	0.4	32,868	0.2
Ugro-Finn:				
Magyar	268,112	2.0	229,094	1.7
Finnish	133,567	1.0	120,086	0.9
Unclassified:				
Turkish	6,627	(2)	4,709	(2)
Albanian	5,515	(2)	2,312	(2)
All other	1,228	(2)	646	(2)
Unknown	7,166	0.1	116,272	0.9

[1] Probably includes a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously reported as of Russian mother tongue.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Although Table 52 reveals relatively little change within the first 10 mother tongues in the foreign-born population, nevertheless, as shown later, whatever change has taken place is in favor of the "new" immigrant types, the Norwegian dropping from eighth to tenth place in the decade, and the French from seventh to eighth; while the Spanish have risen from ninth to seventh.[23]

TABLE 52.—PRINCIPAL MOTHER TONGUES OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION: 1920 AND 1910

Rank	1920	1910
1	English and Celtic	English and Celtic
2	German	German
3	Italian	Italian
4	Yiddish and Hebrew	Yiddish and Hebrew
5	Polish	Polish
6	Swedish	Swedish
7	Spanish	French
8	French	Norwegian
9	Russian	Spanish
10	Norwegian	Magyar

Table 53, which considers the combined first and second generation foreign stock, displays a similar, but, as might be expected, a less rapid transition, the "old" immigrant mother tongues showing a heavy predominance in 1920. Table 156 provides for this situation an explanation similar to that found in the case of the country of origin of the foreign stock, namely, the very large percentage of north and west European language stocks obtaining among the native white of foreign or mixed parentage.

TABLE 53.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, BY MOTHER TONGUE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910

MOTHER TONGUE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE STOCK			
	Number		Per cent distribution	
	1920	1910	1920	1910
All mother tongues	36, 398, 958	32, 243, 382	100. 0	100. 0
English and Celtic	9, 729, 365	9, 930, 861	26. 7	30. 8
Germanic	8, 622, 500	9, 000, 139	23. 7	27. 9
Scandinavian	2, 972, 796	2, 781, 402	8. 2	8. 6
Latin and Greek	6, 036, 001	4, 185, 932	16. 6	13. 0
Slavic and Lettic	5, 270, 581	3, 194, 647	14. 5	9. 9
Semitic	2, 200, 592	1, 740, 327	6. 0	5. 4
Ugro-Finn	739, 010	512, 798	2. 0	1. 6
Unclassified	16, 719	8, 438	(1)	(1)
Unknown or mixed mother tongue	811, 394	888, 838	2. 2	2. 8
English and Celtic	9, 729, 365	9, 930, 861	26. 7	30. 8
Germanic:				
German	8, 164, 111	8, 646, 402	22. 4	26. 8
Dutch and Frisian	370, 499	311, 015	1. 0	1. 0
Flemish	87, 890	42, 722	0. 2	0. 1
Scandinavian:				
Swedish	1, 485, 062	1, 394, 410	4. 1	4. 3
Norwegian	1, 020, 788	976, 827	2. 8	3. 0
Danish	466, 946	410, 165	1. 3	1. 3

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

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[23] The Spanish include most of the Mexicans.

TABLE 53.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, BY MOTHER TONGUE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910—Continued

MOTHER TONGUE	TOTAL FOREIGN WHITE STOCK			
	Number		Per cent distribution	
	1920	1910	1920	1910
Latin and Greek:				
Italian	3, 365, 864	2, 135, 393	9. 2	6. 6
French	1, 290, 110	1, 288, 897	3. 6	4. 0
Spanish	850, 848	444, 132	2. 3	1. 4
Portuguese	215, 728	139, 221	0. 6	0. 4
Rumanian	91, 683	49, 588	0. 3	0. 2
Greek	221, 768	128, 701	0. 6	0. 4
Slavic and Lettic:				
Polish	2, 436, 895	1, 684, 108	6. 7	5. 2
Czech	622, 796	531, 193	1. 7	1. 6
Slovak	619, 866	281, 707	1. 7	0. 9
Russian [2]	731, 949	91, 341	2. 0	0. 3
Ruthenian	95, 458	34, 837	0. 3	0. 1
Slovenian	208, 552	181, 594	0. 6	0. 6
Serbo-Croatian—				
Croatian	140, 559	92, 260	0. 4	0. 3
Dalmatian	3, 119	5, 372	(1)	(1)
Serbian	52, 208	26, 483	0. 1	0. 1
Montenegrin	4, 535	3, 949	(1)	(1)
Bulgarian	14, 420	19, 183	(1)	0. 1
Slavic, not specified	3, 624	34, 799	(1)	0. 1
Lithuanian and Lettish	336, 600	207, 821	0. 9	0. 6
Semitic:				
Yiddish and Hebrew	2, 043, 613	1, 664, 142	5. 6	5. 2
Armenian	52, 840	29, 690	0. 1	0. 1
Syrian and Arabic	104, 139	46, 495	0. 3	0. 1
Ugro-Finn:				
Magyar	473, 538	315, 283	1. 3	1. 0
Finnish	265, 472	197, 515	0. 7	0. 6
Unclassified:				
Turkish	8, 505	5, 310	(1)	(1)
Albanian	6, 426	2, 358	(1)	(1)
All other	1, 788	770	(1)	(1)
Unknown	20, 336	297, 918	0. 1	0. 9
Of mixed mother tongue	791, 058	590, 920	2. 2	1. 8

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] It is probable that a considerable proportion of the persons returned as Russian in mother tongue were in reality Hebrews. The increase between 1910 and 1920 is, therefore, probably exaggerated.

All these relationships are given graphic expression on page 96, the shaded areas of the various diagrams in Chart 5 representing the north and west European languages. Particularly striking is the contrast between the diagram shown for the native white of foreign stock in 1910 and the diagram for the foreign born in 1920. As pointed out above, the second generation foreigners at any given time reflect the characteristics of the immigration of the preceding generation. The shrinking of the shaded portion from three-fourths of the first diagram to less than one-half in the other reveals, therefore, a corresponding shrinkage among the foreign born of the Teutonic and Celtic language elements between 1890, or thereabouts, and 1920.

On the other hand, the classification of recent immigration to the United States by races or peoples shows a tendency somewhat opposed to this general movement. Tables 54 and 158 show the "new" immigrant races to have decreased considerably more than the "old," and to have constituted a smaller per cent of the total immigration in the decade 1910–1919 than in the one preceding. Again, four out of eight "old" immigrant races showed positive increases in the second of the two decennial periods, whereas only six out of twenty-one "new" immigrant peoples sent heavier quotas to this country in 1910–1919 than in 1900–1910.

It is difficult with any assurance of certainty to assign a cause to this apparent anomaly. A primary difficulty is the short period covered by the data; it represents but two decades and a series involving only two units of comparison is so inadequate as to throw into doubt any conclusions derived from it. The general slump in immigration accompanying and following the World War is probably the major cause of disturbance. Another is the fact that certain non-European elements, such as the English and French Canadians, for the purposes of this classification, are added to the true English and French, and so swell the "old" immigrant quotas. On the other hand, it may be that this table gives evidence of a recrudescence of the north and west European sources of immigration that has been obscured in the data using the more arbitrary classification of country of origin. Whether this be true or not, these tables certainly do corroborate the point made above, namely, that there is no correspondence between the Irish and German immigration, on the one hand, and the other north and west European stocks, on the other. During the 10 years ended June 30, 1919, the Irish and German immigration showed a decided falling off, as compared with the previous decennial period, but the English, Scotch, French, Dutch, and Flemish all showed absolute increases, and the Welsh gained relatively. This situation reflects the tendency indicated in Chart 4, to wit, that the decreasing numerical importance generally imputed to the whole of the "old" immigration is, in large measure, attributable rather to the diminution of the two largest elements in that immigration—that is, the Irish and Germans—than to any generally uniform falling off throughout the group.

The data for mother tongue and race give definite confirmation to the conclusions reached above in connection with the recent increase in numbers of southern European and certain American stocks. Reference to Table 54, which represents a grouping of the races, from Table 158, brings out the fact that three of the five "new" immigrant groups that register an increase in absolute numbers in the decade 1910–1919 compared with the preceding decennium, are southern European, namely, Greek, Portuguese,[23] and Spanish.

TABLE 54.—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, BY RACES OR PEOPLES, 1910–1919, IN COMPARISON WITH 1900–1909

RACE OR PEOPLE	CHANGE IN NUMBER		CHANGE IN PER CENT OF TOTAL	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Total immigration	183, 636	2, 038, 644		
Northern and western European		362, 765	2.0	
Central, southern, and eastern European, and Levantine		1, 619, 678		5.0
West Indian, Mexican, and Spanish American	148, 625		2.7	
African (black)	35, 011		0.7	
All other		56, 201		0.2
Northern and western European:				
Dutch and Flemish	15, 542		0.5	
English	70, 254		2.3	
French	80, 038		1.6	
German		246, 638		1.5
Irish		111, 358		0.4
Scandinavian		226, 700		1.7
Scotch	57, 085		1.3	
Welsh		988	0.1	
Central, southern, and eastern European, and Levantine:				
Armenian	14, 264		0.3	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)		39, 259		0.3
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin		13, 846	0.1	
Croatian and Slovenian		121, 562		0.9
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian		3, 234	0.1	
Finnish		54, 368		0.4
Greek	88, 128		2.1	
Hebrew		391, 634		2.8
Italian (North)		232, 255		2.1
Italian (South)		459, 264		1.7
Lithuanian		41, 625		0.2
Magyar		154, 001		1.3
Polish		192, 195		0.2
Portuguese [1]	15, 269		0.4	
Rumanian		130	0.3	
Russian	106, 567		1.9	
Ruthenian (Russniak)	22, 504		0.8	
Slovak		194, 098		1.9
Spanish	40, 979		0.8	
Syrian		7, 505	[2]	[2]
Turkish		2, 413	[2]	[2]
American:				
Cuban		9, 848	[2]	[2]
Mexican	149, 672		2.4	
Spanish American	7, 991		0.2	
West Indian (except Cuban)	810		0.1	
Other races and peoples:				
Chinese		297	0.1	
East Indian		805	0.1	
Japanese		65, 279		0.5
Korean		6, 753		0.1
African (black)	35, 011		0.7	
Pacific Islanders		656	[2]	[2]
Other peoples	17, 589		0.3	

[1] Includes Atlantic Islanders.

[2] No change in per cent of total.

The Portuguese would include a large number of Atlantic Islanders, however. On the other hand, the Spanish are accurately estimated, since separate counts have been made for Mexican and Spanish American.

Moreover, Table 51 records notable advances between 1910 and 1920 in the absolute and the relative number of foreign-born peoples speaking mother tongues characteristic of the same ethnic families. Particularly noteworthy is the showing of the Spanish-speaking population, which registers an increase of close to 300,000 for the decade, and moves up from ninth to seventh place in numerical rank among the foreign born.

The increase in Mexican and Spanish-American peoples is even more strikingly brought out by this set of data. As has already been suggested, the rapid expansion of the Spanish-speaking foreign group, evidenced by Table 51, is in a large measure due to Mexican and Spanish-American migration. Table 157 serves to show how heavy is the proportion of Spanish-speaking peoples among this class of immigrants. Not less than 99.6 per cent of the 478,000 Mexicans in this country claim Spanish as their mother tongue; the Central and South Americans are 54.9 per cent Spanish-speaking; and the West Indians, 49.8 per cent. The total number of Spanish-speaking foreigners from these three regions thus approximates 500,000, or about 90 per cent, of the 556,000 Spanish element in this country. The bulk of the remaining 56,000 come from Spain.[24]

The evidence based on the racial composition of recent immigration is even clearer in this regard. Reference to Table 158 establishes the fact that the Mexican immigration rose from 23,991 in 1900–1909 to 173,663 in 1910–1919, an increase of over 600 per cent. Table 55 reflects this remarkable gain by showing that in the period 1910–1919 the Mexican element appeared, for the first time, among the first ten races or peoples migrating to the United States. Table 158 indicates a similar tendency on the part of the Spanish-American immigration, which grew from 9,769 in 1900–1909 to 17,760 in 1910–1919, and Table 54 shows that the entire Spanish-American group—Mexican, Cuban and other West Indian, and Spanish American—increased by 148,625 and made up 2.7 per cent more of the total body of immigrants in the decennium ending 1919 than in the one preceding.

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[24] There are in this country about 4,500 Spanish-speaking persons born in Greece and Turkey in Europe. These are probably in the main "Sephardim" or "Spanioli" Jews who were expelled from Spain at the close of the fifteenth century. Cf. Dixon: The Racial History of Man, New York, 1923, p. 163.

TABLE 55.—TEN PRINCIPAL RACES OR PEOPLES IMMIGRATING TO THE UNITED STATES: 1900–1919

Rank	1910 to 1919	1900 to 1909	Rank	1910 to 1919	1900 to 1909
1	Italian (South)	Italian (South)	6	Scandinavian	Italian (North)
2	Polish	Hebrew	7	Greek	Irish
3	Hebrew	Polish	8	Irish	English
4	English	German	9	Italian (North)	Slovak[1]
5	German	Scandinavian	10	Mexican	Magyar

[1] Probably largely Bohemian.

It goes without saying that there are important *ethnic* differences between the Mexican, West Indian, and the Central and South American "Spanish," on the one hand, and the Spanish-born Spanish, on the other. The former include a very heavy infusion of Indian blood, and—in the West Indies—of negro blood. The latter are, of course, true Spanish. Nevertheless, it must be repeated that there is a large measure of identity in *culture* between the two groups. They speak the same language, inherit the same customs, subscribe for the most part to the same type of religion, and share similar social and political heritages. As stated at the outset of this study, it is *culture* fully as much as it is *ethnic stock* that lends significance to the immigrant problem. Hence, this large, and rapidly expanding Spanish-speaking element in our population is bound to make an important impress upon the life of this country.

Tables 54, 158, and 159 corroborate the conclusions reached earlier in this chapter concerning the extent and origin of the recent negro migration to the United States. Table 54 shows the "African (black)" immigration to have increased by 35,011 in the second of the two decades under consideration. The source of this new negro migration is revealed by Table 159. Of the 63,263 "African" immigrants entering American ports in 1910–1919, 45,392 came from the West Indies, and 3,883 from Central America, while reference to the reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration suggests that the Azores and Cape Verde Islands are the starting point of most of the remaining 13,988 negro migrants.[25] In other words, during the decade ended June 30, 1919, there came into this country a group of Portuguese, French, English, and Spanish-speaking negroes, hailing from Central America, the West Indies, and the Atlantic Islands, at the rate of about 6,000 per year.

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[25] Thus, the reports for the 10 years ending June 30, 1919, show 8,832 "African" immigrants to have come from "Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands."

There can be no doubt but that this new racial drift will add novel and significant features to the negro problem of this country. As shown above, these foreign-born negroes congregate along the Atlantic seaboard, in the terminal points of the West Indian trade. Two of their three chief centers of settlement, New York and Boston, are northern cities; so that this group is serving to swell the rapidly expanding negro population in Northern States, and thereby to make the negro problem a national one, rather than primarily the concern of the South. Again, this migration is serving, in a considerable measure, to offset the rapid diminution in natural increase which the American negro population is suffering.[26]

A far more significant, though less tangible, set of consequences of this population movement lies in the fact that these immigrant negroes have been accustomed to social and economic conditions far different from those which their race has experienced in the United States. In none of the countries from which they come has there been the type of race relations that often obtains in the United States; in certain of them the "color line" is nonexistent; and in certain others, such as Haiti and San Domingo, the negro is in the ascendency. It can not but be expected that these people will react strongly to this new environment, and that this reaction will cause repercussions within the native population, both negro and white, the nature and extent of which can only be conjectured at this time.

It is, of course, true that this foreign negro element is very small in comparison both with the total foreign-born population, and with the negro population. The intensity of race problems, however, usually gains in direct ratio to race differences, especially such differences as involve obvious physical characters. The Negro is *par excellence* a racial type to which this generalization applies. Accordingly, it would seem that this recently manifested population movement merits more serious consideration than its mere numerical importance would suggest.

For reasons made clear earlier in this study, the simplest and most generally useful basis of classifying the foreign stock in the United States is the country of origin. Yet, certain European nationalities are so racially diverse that some supplementary scheme of organization is necessary, to prevent such an analysis from being inadequate or even misleading. The data being considered here, namely, the race and mother tongue of the foreign population, provide this additional information. And it is the light thrown by this material upon the ethnic composition of the various nationalities entering into American immigration that constitutes the *second* feature in which it contributes to this study. Tables 56 to 58, 157, and 159 are of particular pertinence in this connection.

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[26] Rossiter, op. cit., pp. 127-132.

TABLE 56.—REGION OF BIRTH OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

REGION OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: 1920	
	Number	Per cent distribution
Europe	11,877,991	100.0
Northwestern Europe	5,514,978	100.0
English and Celtic	2,162,077	39.2
German	1,779,614	32.3
Swedish	624,126	11.3
Norwegian	361,344	6.6
Danish	188,760	3.4
French	154,829	2.8
Dutch and Frisian	133,881	2.4
Flemish	45,445	0.8
Polish	29,160	0.5
Yiddish and Hebrew	16,442	0.3
Italian	10,395	0.2
All other	8,906	0.2
Central Europe	2,644,758	100.0
Polish	970,914	36.7
German	340,860	12.9
Slovak	270,865	10.2
Magyar	263,975	10.0
Yiddish and Hebrew	233,274	8.8
Czech	232,016	8.8
Serbo-Croatian	123,814	4.7
Slovenian	100,572	3.8
Ruthenian	54,664	2.1
Russian	23,508	0.9
Rumanian	9,386	0.4
Italian	5,323	0.2
Lithuanian	4,533	0.2
English and Celtic	2,552	0.1
Slavic, not specified	1,985	0.1
All other	6,517	0.2
Eastern Europe	1,803,965	100.0
Yiddish and Hebrew	834,019	46.2
Russian	364,199	20.2
Lithuanian	175,727	9.7
Finnish	132,113	7.3
German	125,540	7.0
Polish	74,696	4.1
Rumanian	51,939	2.9
Swedish	17,912	1.0
Bulgarian	9,775	0.5
Magyar	2,897	0.2
Greek	2,501	0.1
English and Celtic	2,408	0.1
Slovak	2,353	0.1
Spanish	1,426	0.1
All other	6,460	0.4
Europe—Continued.		
Southern Europe	1,908,389	100.0
Italian	1,604,702	84.1
Greek	168,608	8.8
Portuguese	66,779	3.5
Spanish	52,031	2.7
Albanian	5,323	0.3
Bulgarian	2,658	0.1
English and Celtic	1,655	0.1
German	1,583	0.1
All other	5,050	0.3
Other Europe	5,901	100.0
German	2,334	39.6
Syrian and Arabic	809	13.7
Polish	443	7.5
English and Celtic	425	7.2
Czech	248	4.2
Greek	215	3.6
Slovak	200	3.4
Yiddish and Hebrew	152	2.6
Croatian	144	2.4
Italian	117	2.0
Spanish	108	1.8
All other	706	12.0
Asia	110,450	100.0
Syrian and Arabic	55,312	50.1
Armenian	36,321	32.9
Turkish	5,780	5.2
English and Celtic	3,542	3.2
Yiddish and Hebrew	3,098	2.8
Greek	1,732	1.6
German	900	0.8
Persian	817	0.7
Russian	689	0.6
All other	2,259	2.0
America	1,656,801	100.0
English and Celtic	817,011	49.3
Spanish	501,279	30.3
French	308,857	18.6
German	12,572	0.8
Italian	3,635	0.2
Yiddish and Hebrew	3,075	0.2
Portuguese	1,570	0.1
All other	8,802	0.5

TABLE 57.—IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES, BY REGION OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND PRINCIPAL RACES OR PEOPLES: 1910–1919

REGION OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACE OR PEOPLE	Number	Per cent distribution
Total immigration	6,347,380	100.0
Northwestern Europe	1,112,638	17.5
Scandinavian	236,207	3.7
English	214,721	3.4
Irish	182,674	2.9
German	174,259	2.7
Scotch	84,565	1.3
Dutch	74,362	1.2
All other races	145,850	2.3
Central Europe (including Bulgaria) [1]	1,181,907	18.6
Polish	227,813	3.6
Croatian and Slovenian	158,536	2.5
Magyar	147,009	2.3
Slovak	133,198	2.1
German	125,600	2.0
All other races	389,751	6.1
Eastern Europe (excluding Bulgaria) [1]	1,191,713	18.8
Hebrew	401,463	6.3
Polish	339,052	5.3
Russian	147,316	2.3
Lithuanian	98,655	1.6
Finnish	62,335	1.0
All other races	142,892	2.3
Southern Europe	1,563,775	24.6
Italian	1,226,076	19.3
Greek	189,989	3.0
Portuguese	73,444	1.2
Spanish	51,229	0.8
African (black)	8,876	0.1
All other races	14,161	0.2
Other Europe	6,527	0.1
Greek	2,136	(2)
Italian	790	(2)
Spanish	202	(2)
English	170	(2)
Rumanian	145	(2)
All other races	3,084	(2)
Asia	196,587	3.1
Japanese	76,270	1.2
Syrian	32,006	0.5
Armenian	26,482	0.4
Greek	21,324	0.3
Chinese	18,374	0.3
All other races	24,131	0.4
America	1,070,539	16.9
English	189,523	3.0
Mexican	173,325	2.7
French	123,375	1.9
Scotch	81,090	1.3
Irish	73,120	1.2
All other races	430,116	6.8
Other countries	21,694	0.3
English	7,853	0.1
Hebrew	2,379	(2)
Italian	1,499	(2)
Irish	1,491	(2)
Scotch	1,323	(2)
All other races	7,149	0.1

[1] Bulgaria returned with Serbia and Montenegro in Reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 58.—MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

[Countries shown in this table represent their postwar areas]

MOTHER TONGUE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: 1920	
	Number	Per cent distribution
All mother tongues	13,712,754	100.0
English and Celtic	3,007,932	21.9
Germanic	2,449,364	17.9
Scandinavian	1,194,933	8.7
Latin and Greek	2,990,954	21.8
Slavic and Lettic	2,460,332	17.9
Semitic	1,187,024	8.7
Ugro-Finn	401,679	2.9
Unclassified	13,370	0.1
Unknown	7,166	0.1
English and Celtic	3,007,932	100.0
Ireland	1,035,944	34.4
England	797,358	26.5
English and Celtic—Con.		
Canada	789,347	26.2
Scotland	252,994	8.4
Wales	66,914	2.2
Newfoundland	13,075	0.4
West Indies [1]	11,364	0.4
Australia	9,838	0.3
Germany	3,917	0.1
Pacific Islands [1]	3,057	0.1
India	2,287	0.1
Africa	2,094	0.1
Russia	1,934	0.1
At sea	1,842	0.1
South America	1,734	0.1
Other countries	14,233	0.5

[1] Except possessions of the United States.

TABLE 58.—MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued

[Countries shown in this table represent their postwar areas.]

MOTHER TONGUE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: 1920	
	Number	Per cent distribution
Germanic:		
German	2,267,128	100.0
Germany	1,641,482	72.4
Austria	201,608	8.9
Russia	116,535	5.1
Switzerland	97,087	4.3
Hungary	76,845	3.4
Poland	38,179	1.7
France	21,997	1.0
Czechoslovakia	16,446	0.7
Canada	11,136	0.5
Luxemburg	10,844	0.5
Rumania	8,167	0.4
Yugoslavia	7,787	0.3
Belgium	1,910	0.1
At sea	1,825	0.1
Danzig	1,685	0.1
Netherlands	1,677	0.1
Italy	1,497	0.1
England	1,488	0.1
Denmark	1,487	0.1
Other countries	7,451	0.3
Dutch and Frisian	136,540	100.0
Netherlands	128,905	94.4
Belgium	2,383	1.7
Germany	1,614	1.2
Canada	687	0.5
Switzerland	343	0.3
West Indies [1]	294	0.2
Russia	290	0.2
Africa	285	0.2
Hungary	207	0.2
Austria	206	0.2
Pacific Islands [1]	191	0.1
Denmark	183	0.1
England	178	0.1
Luxemburg	144	0.1
South America	144	0.1
Other countries	486	0.4
Flemish	45,696	100.0
Belgium	44,776	98.0
Netherlands	252	0.6
France	249	0.5
Luxemburg	87	0.2
Canada	104	0.2
Other countries	228	0.5
Scandinavian:		
Swedish	643,203	100.0
Sweden	621,545	96.6
Finland	17,721	2.8
Norway	1,546	0.2
Canada	658	0.1
Denmark	619	0.1
Other countries	1,114	0.2
Norwegian	362,199	100.0
Norway	360,754	99.6
Canada	462	0.1
Sweden	308	0.1
At sea	184	0.1
Other countries	491	0.1
Scandinavian—Continued.		
Danish	189,531	100.0
Denmark	185,564	97.9
Germany	2,589	1.4
Canada	361	0.2
Norway	269	0.1
Sweden	197	0.1
Other countries	551	0.3
Latin and Greek:		
Italian	1,624,998	100.0
Italy	1,604,492	98.7
Switzerland	7,527	0.5
Austria	4,256	0.3
South America	2,580	0.2
France	1,918	0.1
Canada	847	0.1
Other countries	3,378	0.2
French	466,956	100.0
Canada	307,790	65.9
France	125,589	26.9
Belgium	12,793	2.7
Switzerland	12,605	2.7
Germany	1,540	0.3
Luxemburg	1,283	0.3
Italy	466	0.1
Austria	417	0.1
England	415	0.1
Africa	370	0.1
South America	364	0.1
West Indies [1]	371	0.1
Denmark	269	0.1
Other countries	2,684	0.6
Spanish	556,111	100.0
Mexico	476,618	85.7
Spain	48,535	8.7
West Indies [1]	13,125	2.4
South America	8,263	1.5
Central America	3,228	0.6
Greece	3,188	0.6
Turkey in Europe	1,313	0.2
Other countries	1,841	0.3
Portuguese	105,895	100.0
Portugal	66,726	63.0
Atlantic Islands [2]	37,314	35.2
South America	1,419	1.3
West Indies [1]	110	0.1
Other countries	326	0.3
Rumanian	62,336	100.0
Rumania	51,682	82.9
Hungary	4,646	7.5
Austria	4,399	7.1
Greece	383	0.6
Yugoslavia	220	0.4
Canada	188	0.3
Russia	164	0.3
Turkey in Asia	100	0.2
Albania	98	0.2
Poland	77	0.1
England	64	0.1
Bulgaria	64	0.1
Other countries	251	0.4

[1] Except possessions of the United States.

[2] Includes Azores and Cape Verde Islands.

TABLE 58.—MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued

[Countries shown in this table represent their postwar areas.]

MOTHER TONGUE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: 1920	
	Number	Per cent distribution
Latin and Greek—Con.		
Greek	174,658	100.0
Greece	168,276	96.3
Turkey in Europe	2,084	1.2
Turkey in Asia	1,451	0.8
Austria	634	0.4
Poland	245	0.1
Europe, not specified	215	0.1
Russia	202	0.1
Africa	197	0.1
Yugoslavia	194	0.1
Albania	187	0.1
Italy	135	0.1
Bulgaria	134	0.1
Rumania	129	0.1
Armenia	110	0.1
Syria	105	0.1
Other countries	410	0.2
Slavic and Lettic:		
Polish	1,077,392	100.0
Poland	922,812	85.7
Russia	72,065	6.7
Austria	43,618	4.0
Germany	27,853	2.6
Hungary	2,138	0.2
Lithuania	1,840	0.2
Czechoslovakia	1,537	0.1
Canada	978	0.1
England	852	0.1
Yugoslavia	809	0.1
Other countries	2,890	0.3
Czech	234,564	100.0
Czechoslovakia	190,868	81.4
Austria	38,820	16.5
Hungary	1,287	0.5
Russia	908	0.4
Germany	700	0.3
Yugoslavia	637	0.3
Poland	404	0.2
Europe, not specified	245	0.1
Canada	136	0.1
Other countries	559	0.2
Slovak	274,948	100.0
Czechoslovakia	133,179	48.4
Austria	90,370	32.9
Hungary	28,771	10.5
Yugoslavia	13,815	5.0
Poland	4,730	1.7
Russia	1,730	0.6
Germany	374	0.1
Rumania	343	0.1
Italy	245	0.1
Canada	187	0.1
Europe, not specified	141	0.1
Other countries	1,063	0.4
Russian [1]	392,049	100.0
Russia	361,843	92.3
Austria	12,117	3.1
Poland	8,781	2.2
England	1,327	0.3
Hungary	1,255	0.3
Lithuania	1,157	0.3
Canada	984	0.3
Rumania	936	0.2
Czechoslovakia	928	0.2
Yugoslavia	427	0.1
Asia, not specified	412	0.1
Slavic and Lettic—Con.		
Russian—Continued.		
Germany	397	0.1
Other countries	1,485	0.4
Ruthenian	55,672	100.0
Poland	43,534	78.2
Austria	7,452	13.4
Czechoslovakia	3,228	5.8
Russia	545	1.0
Hungary	339	0.6
Rumania	203	0.4
Yugoslavia	111	0.2
Canada	90	0.2
Other countries	170	0.3
Slovenian	102,744	100.0
Yugoslavia	46,388	45.1
Austria	44,611	43.4
Czechoslovakia	5,678	5.5
Hungary	3,290	3.2
Poland	605	0.6
Russia	547	0.5
Italy	490	0.5
Germany	305	0.3
Rumania	128	0.1
Other countries	702	0.7
Serbo-Croatian	125,844	100.0
Yugoslavia	94,114	74.8
Austria	24,028	19.1
Hungary	4,466	3.5
Czechoslovakia	908	0.7
Italy	528	0.4
Poland	298	0.2
Greece	205	0.2
Russia	155	0.1
Fiume	143	0.1
Rumania	140	0.1
Germany	136	0.1
Canada	114	0.1
Other countries	609	0.5
Bulgarian	12,853	100.0
Bulgaria	9,462	73.6
Greece	2,651	20.6
Turkey in Europe	177	1.4
Yugoslavia	129	1.0
Russia	93	0.7
Germany	78	0.6
Austria	76	0.6
Hungary	64	0.5
Other countries	123	1.0
Slavic, not specified	2,039	100.0
Hungary	1,615	79.2
Austria	343	16.8
Germany	33	1.6
Other countries	48	2.4
Lithuanian and Lettish	182,227	100.0
Lithuania	126,441	69.4
Russia	49,140	27.0
Poland	3,446	1.9
Austria	682	0.4
Germany	634	0.3
Scotland	415	0.2
England	404	0.2
Czechoslovakia	179	0.1
Yugoslavia	146	0.1
Canada	139	0.1
Other countries	601	0.3

[1] Probably includes a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously reported as of Russian mother tongue.

TABLE 58.—MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued

[Countries shown in this table represent their postwar areas.]

MOTHER TONGUE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: 1920	
	Number	Per cent distribution
Semitic:		
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,091,820	100.0
Russia	791,181	72.5
Poland	114,362	10.5
Austria	99,279	9.1
Rumania	37,287	3.4
Hungary	16,964	1.6
England	9,845	0.9
Lithuania	4,971	0.5
Germany	3,100	0.3
Canada	2,687	0.2
Czechoslovakia	2,024	0.2
Palestine	1,568	0.1
France	897	0.1
Turkey in Asia	796	0.1
Italy	712	0.1
Scotland	694	0.1
Ireland	694	0.1
Yugoslavia	645	0.1
Other countries	4,114	0.4
Armenian	37,647	100.0
Armenia	35,321	93.8
Turkey in Asia	524	1.4
Russia	471	1.3
Turkey in Europe	391	1.0
Asia, not specified	313	0.8
Syria	131	0.3
Africa	78	0.2
Greece	55	0.1
Austria	54	0.1
Bulgaria	51	0.1
Other countries	258	0.7
Syrian and Arabic	57,557	100.0
Syria	50,727	88.1
Turkey in Asia	1,656	2.9
Asia, not specified	1,640	2.8
Palestine	1,183	2.1
Europe, not specified	807	1.4
Africa	495	0.9
Yugoslavia	160	0.3
Canada	139	0.2
South America	96	0.2
Armenia	93	0.2
Mexico	77	0.1
Turkey in Europe	62	0.1
Greece	58	0.1
Austria	52	0.1
Other countries	312	0.5
Ugro-Finn:		
Magyar	268,112	100.0
Hungary	253,780	94.7
Czechoslovakia	6,682	2.5
Yugoslavia	2,678	1.0
Rumania	2,606	1.0
Poland	817	0.3
Germany	375	0.1
Canada	281	0.1
Russia	244	0.1
Other countries	649	0.2
Ugro-Finn—Continued.		
Finnish	133,567	100.0
Finland	130,808	97.9
Russia	1,294	1.0
Sweden	580	0.4
Canada	388	0.3
Norway	313	0.2
Other countries	184	0.1
Unclassified and unknown:		
Turkish	6,627	100.0
Turkey in Asia	5,326	80.4
Turkey in Europe	416	6.3
Armenia	263	4.0
Greece	223	3.4
Syria	107	1.6
Palestine	48	0.7
Albania	41	0.6
Bulgaria	32	0.5
Asia, not specified	35	0.5
Other countries	136	2.1
Albanian	5,515	100.0
Albania	5,086	92.2
Greece	119	2.2
Italy	118	2.1
Turkey in Europe	39	0.7
France	32	0.6
Other countries	121	2.2
All other	1,228	100.0
Asia, not specified	802	65.3
Africa	173	14.1
Russia	51	4.2
Yugoslavia	42	3.4
Austria	23	1.9
Other countries	137	11.2
Unknown	7,166	100.0
Austria	1,327	18.5
Unknown	1,196	16.7
Poland	662	9.2
Russia	507	7.1
West Indies [1]	471	6.6
Hungary	369	5.1
South America	348	4.9
Europe, not specified	343	4.8
Germany	300	4.2
Yugoslavia	203	2.8
At sea	199	2.8
Atlantic Islands [2]	137	1.9
Luxemburg	132	1.8
Africa	115	1.6
Turkey in Asia	103	1.4
Central America	102	1.4
Switzerland	90	1.3
Asia, not specified	78	1.1
Belgium	72	1.0
Finland	69	1.0
France	51	0.7
Other countries	292	4.1

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[1] Except possessions of the United States.

[2] Includes Azores and Cape Verde Islands.

The data provided by this group of tables derive their chief interest from the light they throw upon the racial composition of the central and eastern European and the Levantine immigration. Among the north, west, and south European peoples there is a large measure of correspondence between national boundaries and ethnic divisions, so that in their case the classification by country of birth requires little supplementation.

At least two aspects of the race and language characteristics of these "old" immigrants are, nevertheless, worthy of note. The first is the relative number of Irish among the more recent immigrants from the United Kingdom. The second is the racial complex in Switzerland, France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg.

From Table 159 it is seen that out of approximately 538,000 arrivals from the United Kingdom in 1910–1919, slightly more than 182,000, or 33.8 per cent, were Irish. That is to say, there are to-day about two English, Scotch, and Welsh immigrants to every Irish immigrant—a state of affairs very different from that existing in the "eighteen forties and fifties."

The peculiarities of the ethnic situation in Switzerland, France, Belgium, and Netherlands are set forth in Tables 157 and 159.

Both show that the Swiss immigration consists chiefly of Germans, with a minority of French, and a still smaller minority of Italians, and that the Belgian, Dutch, and Luxemburger populations are a confused medley of German, French, Flemish, Dutch, and Frisians. In other words, this group of countries has not sent to the United States a uniform class of immigrants, but a diverse group, whose racial types and cultural characteristics are affiliated with one or another of the larger neighboring nationalities.

The French immigration is notable for the surprisingly large number of Germans included within it. Table 157 indicates that 14.4 per cent of the natives of France [27] now resident in this country claim German as their mother tongue, and Table 159, that during the decade ended 1919 some 2,440 out of 60,335 French immigrants spoke German. It is probable that most of these "German-French" came from the border provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

These ethnic complications are, however, as nothing in comparison with those indicated for central and eastern Europe. Tables 56 and 58 show how complex are the race and language groups in central and eastern Europe and in the Near East. Central Europe presents the most confused picture, for, according to Table 56, the 2,644,000 foreign born originating from that region contain not less than 8 separate language families numbering over 100,000 each. The majority of the lingual stocks represented in this group are various branches of the Slavic-speaking peoples; yet they make up by no means all of it. Over 30 per cent are of German, Hebrew, or Magyar mother tongue. Much the same distribution of peoples is shown by the racial classification of immigrants from this region, set forth in Table 57.

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[27] Postwar boundaries are used in this table.

The data for the separate countries of central Europe in Tables 58 and 157 display a similar sort of ethnic mosaic for each nationality, as well as for the whole body of immigrants from that area. Thus, Table 157 shows that in only one foreign-born national group are there as many as 80 per cent of one mother tongue. This is the immigration coming from Poland. Among the Hungarians, the dominant Magyars make up not quite 64 per cent of the total; among the Czechoslovaks, the Czechs, who are the principal language group, are only 52.7 per cent of the whole nationality; among the Austrians, the German-speaking element is a bare 35 per cent of that country's representation, and the Croats make up only slightly more than that percentage of the Yugoslavian quota. The remaining 20 to 65 per cent in each nationality contains a congeries of Hebrews, Germans, and various Slavic elements. This does not mean that the actual populations of these countries are made up of similar proportions of these various races. It is among the immigrants from these countries that this diversity exists. And the reason is pretty plain. *The minority race groups emigrate much more readily than those composing the dominant majorities.* It is the minorities who suffer from religious persecution, social discrimination, and restricted economic opportunity, and who, therefore, seek the wider opportunities of the New World much more numerously in proportion to their population than do the more favorably situated majority races. That is to say, the peoples in central Europe display a far greater variety of races, languages, and cultures than consideration of national boundary lines alone would indicate. And the race friction arising out of this state of affairs causes this racial diversity to appear in an exaggerated form among the immigrants sent by this region to America, for the burden of this friction bears most heavily upon the minority elements among these peoples and gives them a special motive to seek an asylum in this country.

Examination of the data for eastern Europe leads to similar results. Much the same sort of "confusion of tongues" is manifested by Tables 56 and 57, covering the whole region, as well as by Tables 58 and 157, which take up each country within the area. There is, of course, a difference in the races involved. The Germans lose in prominence, and the Ugro-Finn stock, particularly the Finnish element, gains. Moreover, the Hebrews assume a leading position among all the immigrants from eastern Europe. Of 1,191,713 eastern Europeans admitted to the United States in 1910–1919, over one-third, or 401,463, were Hebrews. And 46.2 per cent of the eastern

European foreign born enumerated as of 1920 claim "Yiddish and Hebrew" as their mother tongue, while it is likely that a considerable number of the additional 20.2 per cent Russian-speaking foreigners from that region are also Hebrews.[28] This predominant Hebrew strain among the eastern European immigrants throws into high relief the generalization just made concerning racial minorities. The Hebrews are not nearly so numerous in eastern Europe as their prominence among the immigrants from there would suggest. However, they have been a bitterly oppressed people, and they consequently appear among the immigrants from that area in far higher proportion than have other peoples.

Even more strongly marked is this tendency when the data for the separate eastern countries are examined. Thus it appears from Table 157 that at least 56.5 per cent—probably more—of the Russian-born foreigners in this country are Hebrew. When it is remembered that less than 4 per cent of the population of European Russia is Hebrew,[29] this heavy influx of Russian Hebrews appears truly remarkable. The Rumanian born exhibit likewise an abnormally high percentage of Hebrew-speaking peoples, namely, 36.3 per cent of that group. Moreover, Table 159 shows that, among recent immigrants from Rumania, the Hebrews have been greatly in the majority, making up 10,088 out of 13,566 coming from that country.[30]

An even more striking example of the same tendency is manifested by the small group of foreign born originating in European Turkey. A bare 416 out of 5,284 of these Turkish born, resident in this country in 1920, speak the Turkish tongue. The overwhelming majority speak Greek, Spanish,[31] Armenian, and Yiddish or Hebrew. Obviously, it is the racial minorities, suffering from religious animosities and political conflict, who make up the bulk of "Turkish" immigrants to this country.

The south European immigration is not so mixed in race and language. Tables 157 and 159 show that over 90 per cent of the immigrants from each south European country belong to the dominant racial or language group in that country. It is true that, according to Table 159, a rather large number of Portuguese immigrants are recorded as of "African" or Negro race, but, as is indicated by the footnote attached to that table, most of these are not natives of Portugal, but of the Portuguese-owned Cape Verde and Azores Islands.

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[28] Cf. Fourteenth Census of the United States, Vol. II, Ch. X, p. 967. This conclusion is based on the fact that there is an abnormal and otherwise inexplicable increase in the Russian-speaking population in the 1920 census as compared with the 1910 census.

[29] About 5,000,000 out of 125,000,000. Encyclopedia Britannica, eleventh edition, Cambridge, 1911, Vol. XXIII, p. 885 (article on "Russia" by Walter A. Phillips).

[30] For the political and religious background of Rumanian Hebrew immigration, see Joseph, Jewish Immigration to the United States, New York, 1914, pp. 66, 67.

[31] Probably "Spanioli" Hebrews.

The foreign born from the Near East deserve some attention. As with central and eastern Europe, the immigration from this region reflects an exceedingly confused racial situation, with Greeks, Armenians, Hebrews, and Syrians in the majority. It is true that, in apparent contradiction to the tendency just pointed out, Table 157 shows that the Armenian and Syrian speaking peoples make up the bulk of the Armenian and Syrian immigrations—that is, the Armenian and Syrian immigrants represent the dominant groups in those countries; yet both of these nationalities really represent isolated, almost beleaguered, groups, surrounded, outnumbered, and harried by hostile neighbors, so that the generalization regarding racial minorities still applies to them.

The most noteworthy features of the ethnic make-up of the various immigrants from other parts of the Western Hemisphere have already been discussed. Of minor interest is the unexpectedly large proportion of non-Spanish-speaking persons coming from Central and South America. Table 157 brings out the fact that only a little more than half of the foreign born from Central and South America are of Spanish mother tongue. The rest are Italian, English and Celtic, Portuguese, German, and French. The Portuguese are, probably, in the main, from Brazil, while the French and English may represent, in part, inhabitants of French and British Guiana. The Italians and Germans, however, and many of the French and English are probably relatively recent arrivals from Europe, who, after having tried their fortunes in one or another of the countries to the south, have reemigrated thence to the United States. In addition, a few may be sons and daughters of an earlier generation of European immigrants to these southern countries. Altogether, there are about 7,688 of these Portuguese, Italian, English, French, and German speaking "Spanish-Americans," furnishing another interesting example of the devious and unsuspected channels by which the population stream of this country is being fed.

There remains to be considered the *third* set of factors brought out by these tables, namely, the extent and distribution of certain nonnational and extra-national stocks. Table 58 is of major interest in this connection. Two types of racial dispersion are exhibited by this and the accompanying tables. The first is that of the *nonnational* groups; the second is that of the *extra-national*. The most important example of the nonnational stocks is the Hebrew. Excepting in the recently established mandate of Palestine, there is no geographical region over which this people exercises political sovereignty; hence, if the foreign stock of this country were classified merely according to nationality, this important element would be completely disregarded. There are, nevertheless, at least 1,091,000 Yiddish and Hebrew speaking persons among the foreign born of this country, probably many more. So numerous are they, indeed, that they rank fourth among the mother-tongue groups of the foreign born.

The dispersion that they show is remarkable. They come from more than 17 different countries, a greater number than is displayed by any other language group excepting the German. Thus, possessing no homeland of their own, they have come to this country from regions as widely separated as Canada and Asia Minor.

Considerably smaller nonnational groups are the Ruthenian and the Slovenian, there being only 55,672 of the former and 102,744 of the latter in this country in 1920. Both come from much the same territories—Russia, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia—the former being most heavily concentrated in Poland and Austria, the latter in Yugoslavia and Austria.

The *extra-national* language groups are those composed of peoples who overflow their national boundaries into both adjacent and far distant countries. In one sense all the immigrant peoples of the United States are extra-national, since they are now outside their own national boundaries. But, as used here, the term applies to those who come to this country from regions other than those ordinarily associated with their ethnic type. Of these the most important are the German, English and Celtic, Polish, Spanish, and French. The Germans show the widest dispersion measured according to number of countries from which they come; the English, the widest measured in the volume of immigration originating outside the original mother country. Thus there were at the last census Germans in this country born in 18 countries outside of Germany. As for the English, out of 3,007,000 English and Celtic speaking foreign born, only 26.5 per cent were born in England. Of the remainder, it is true, the most were born in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, yet as many as 789,000, or 26.2 per cent, were of Canadian birth. Somewhat the same relationships are exhibited by the French-speaking foreign born, of whom only 26.9 per cent were born in France, while 65.9 per cent were French Canadians.

As previous portions of this discussion have indicated, only a small minority of the Spanish population of this country ever saw Spain, over 90 per cent coming from Mexico, the West Indies, or Spanish-America.

The wide dispersion of these and other extra-national groups leads to an important generalization: *Several ethnic groups are seriously underestimated in any analysis of the foreign stock that takes into account only country of origin.* Particularly does this apply to the

English and Celtic. Most of those so classified are English-speaking, Celtic as a living mother tongue being of only minor importance among the foreign born of this country.[32] Now, the *English-born* English compose only 5.8 per cent of the total foreign-born white, yet the *English-speaking* foreign born are 21.9 per cent of the foreign-born population, easily leading all other language groups. In so far as language uniformity implies cultural uniformity, there is, and for a long time has been going on, a very much heavier absorption of English elements by the population of this country than a cursory examination of recent statistics would indicate. It is true that within the group there are important differences, more especially between the southern Irish and the other English and Celtic speaking elements. Yet there is, in general, a common language, and this is probably the most important single feature of any group's cultural endowment. There is one significant corollary from this fact. In view of the startling statistics which are often published concerning the large number of non-English-speaking immigrants coming into this country in recent years, it is well to remember that *the largest single language group entering the United States is one which speaks the tongue that always has prevailed and probably always will prevail in this country.*

The obverse of this is also true, however. It should not be forgotten that certain non-English-speaking elements, such as the German, Polish, Spanish, and French, are far more numerous even than the immigration from Germany, Poland, Spain, and France suggests, and that, in addition, there is a fifth non-English-speaking people—the Hebrews—which outnumbers every language group excepting the English, German, and Italian.

The foregoing analysis of the ethnic and linguistic grouping of the foreign stock calls attention to certain points of general import. In the first place, it brings out the unreliability of any generalizations based solely on the country of origin of the foreign born. If this additional basis of classification were not utilized, such a significant group as the Hebrews would entirely escape observation, and such an interesting movement as the recent negro influx would scarcely be noticed. Again, without this type of analysis, the significance of such important cultural groups as the English, German, and Spanish speaking elements would be seriously underrated.

Again, there seems to be a tendency on the part of certain students of immigration to ignore the whole question of the language and culture characteristics of the foreign stock and to concentrate their attention upon none too clearly identifiable ethnic traits. In view of the decisive role that language and culture drifts have played in human history,[33] such an attitude is unfortunate. This material brings out the magnitude of certain of these cultural entities, and so serves to recall the student's attention to this aspect of the immigrant problem. It is to be regretted that these data are not available for a longer period of years; and it is further to be regretted that the material on "races and peoples" collected by the Bureau of Immigration is not more closely comparable with that for "mother tongues" tabulated by the Bureau of the Census.

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[32] The Celtic language revival has naturally not made as much headway here as in Ireland.

A second result of this portion of the study is the evidence that it seems to furnish of a tendency on the part of certain minority ethnic groups to leave their native lands in relatively greater numbers than the more advantaged majority elements by which they are dominated. This phenomenon raises a question to which a complete answer can not be attempted in this monograph. The question is whether recent studies of the immigrant problem have not somewhat overstressed the importance of *economic* as distinguished from *religious* and *political* pressure in the motivation behind recent immigration. It is often said that the "old" immigrant came to this country largely in search of political freedom and religious tolerance, but that the "new" immigrant is prompted by a different and, by implication, less worthy set of motives, namely, the search for better economic opportunities. Now, if this were so, would not *all* the peoples of a given area, living under the same economic conditions, the same wage scales, the same stage of industrial development, and the like, seek to better themselves in about the same proportion? And does not the fact that one race emigrates to America many times as heavily as another suggest that certain special factors, such as political and religious oppression, are operating upon that race? Economic influences there undoubtedly are, as there undoubtedly have been during the entire colonization and settlement of this country. Yet there have also been religious and political factors behind the "new" as well as the "old" immigration. Hence, it is likely that there is considerably less difference than is often thought to exist between the motivation of the immigrant of this and of an earlier generation.[34]

Finally, the surprising resurgence of the "old" immigrant race stocks displayed in Tables 53 and 156 raises many interesting problems. It may be merely a statistical freak which would not appear if there were a more adequate basis of comparison. On the other hand, it may herald a swing back to older sources of immigration, such as the present "quota" legislation directly fosters. At all events, it emphasizes a point that has been repeatedly stressed; namely, that the "old" and "new" immigrant groups are, merely as statistical units, let alone as anthropological, social, or political entities, much less well defined than is often supposed.

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[33] Cf. the Aryan or Indo-Germanic language and culture drift in Europe and Asia, and the Celtic drift in western Europe and the British Isles: Wissler, C., Man and Culture, New York, 1923, passim.

[34] Cf., in this connection, Boeckh: "The Determination of Racial Stock among American Immigrants," in American Statistical Association publications, new series, No. 76, Dec., 1906, pp. 206, 207.

3. TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN STOCK, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND MOTHER TONGUE

Near the beginning of this monograph a chapter is devoted to the territorial distribution of the foreign stock as a whole, and a later chapter gives some attention to the urban and rural location of the foreign born according to the year of their arrival in the United States. The analysis undertaken here is more in the nature of a rounding out of these earlier ones than a full exposition of the settlement of the various ethnic components of the foreign population. Indeed, so voluminous and complicated is the material concerned[35] that it is impossible in this study to undertake its complete examination.

The data fall into two groups: First, the geographic divisions or States in which the several categories of the foreign stock are settled and, second, the relative urbanization of these groups. Certain conclusions of general significance constitute a third item of discussion.

Considerable difficulty attaches to the exposition of the *first* topic, namely, the distribution of the foreign stock by country of origin and mother tongue and by geographic divisions and States. The material is too extensive to permit of satisfactory tabular summarization, most of the tables dealing with it being too bulky to be inserted in the text. The difficulty can be overcome, in part, by the liberal use of maps. Hence, Maps 1 to 15, as well as Tables 59, 60, and 160 to 166, deal with this phase of the question.

The material may be grouped under three heads: The distribution of the "old" and "new" European immigrants, the distribution of American immigrants, and the diffusion of the non-English-speaking elements in our immigration.

Attention has already been given to the territorial distribution of the "old" and "new" immigrants, the data relating to the year of immigration having been seen to indicate that the former were concentrated in the northern and western Mississippi Valley.

Examination of the various nationalities composing the "old" immigration gives this generalization partial, but only partial, confirmation.

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[35] For example, there are 43 separate countries of birth and 32 mother tongues; so that a table covering the 9 geographic divisions, the 48 States, and the District of Columbia requires 2,494 entries for country of birth and 1,856 for mother tongue.

TABLE 59.—FIVE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR EACH GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	Rank	Country of birth	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	Rank	Country of birth
New England	1	Canada.	East South Central.	1	Germany.
	2	Ireland.		2	Italy.
	3	Italy.		3	Russia and Lithuania.
	4	Russia and Lithuania.		4	England.
	5	England.		5	Ireland.
Middle Atlantic	1	Italy.	West South Central.	1	Mexico.
	2	Russia and Lithuania.		2	Germany.
	3	Poland.		3	Italy.
	4	Germany.		4	Czechoslovakia.
	5	Ireland.		5	Russia and Lithuania.
East North Central.	1	Germany.	Mountain	1	Mexico.
	2	Poland.		2	England.
	3	Russia and Lithuania.		3	Canada.
	4	Canada.		4	Germany.
	5	Italy.		5	Sweden.
West North Central.	1	Germany.	Pacific	1	Canada.
	2	Sweden.		2	Italy.
	3	Norway.		3	Germany.
	4	Russia and Lithuania.		4	Mexico.
	5	Canada.		5	England.
South Atlantic	1	Russia and Lithuania.			
	2	Germany.			
	3	Italy.			
	4	Poland.			
	5	England.			

TABLE 60.—RELATIVE RANK, IN EACH GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION: 1920

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	RANK BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS[1]								
	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Germany	......	4	1	1	2	1	2	4	3
Italy	3	1	5	......	3	2	3	......	2
Russia and Lithuania	4	2	3	4	1	3	5	......	......
Canada	1	......	4	5	......	......	......	3	1
England	5	......	......	......	5	4	......	2	5
Mexico	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	4
Poland	......	3	2	......	4	......	......	......	......
Ireland	2	5	......	......	......	5	......	......	......
Sweden	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	5	......
Norway	......	......	......	3	......	......	......	......	......
Czechoslovakia	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	......	......

[1] Includes only those countries which rank among the first 5 in any division; for example, Norway is shown only in the West North Central division, in which it ranks third.

Tables 59 and 60 show the five leading nationalities among the foreign born in each geographic division. Among them the German, English, Irish, and Scandinavian come from northwestern Europe. All of them achieve prominence among the foreign born in one or another of the Mississippi Valley sections,[30] but they are by no means concentrated there. The Germans rank third in the Pacific division, while the English rank fifth in New England, the South Atlantic, and the Pacific States, and second in the Mountain region. The Swedes, likewise, are among the first five in the Mountain States. As for the Irish, they are prominent in only one of the Mississippi Valley areas, and that one is the East South Central division, in the heart of the "old South," where conditions are totally different from the other Mississippi Valley areas, and where immigration is, moreover, of only minor importance. It is in New England and the Middle Atlantic regions that the Irish are most prominent, and, as will be seen presently, it is these same regions in which many of the "new" immigrants are prominent.

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[30] East and West North Central divisions and East and West South Central divisions.

In Table 61 is shown the leading country of birth of the foreign born for each State. Even though the material is only one-fifth as inclusive as that covered by the preceding table, yet it exhibits much the same tendency. The "old" immigrants are by no means confined to the Middle West. The Germans, for example, are unexpectedly prominent in Oregon; the English in North Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming; and the Swedes in Idaho.

TABLE 61.—LEADING COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE, FOR EACH STATE: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	Leading country of birth	DIVISION AND STATE	Leading country of birth
New England:		South Atlantic—Continued.	
Maine	Canada—Other.	West Virginia	Italy.
New Hampshire	Canada—French.	North Carolina	England.
Vermont	Do.	South Carolina	Russia.
Massachusetts	Ireland.	Georgia	Do.
Rhode Island	Italy.	Florida	West Indies.
Connecticut	Do.	East South Central:	
Middle Atlantic:		Kentucky	Germany.
New York	Do.	Tennessee	Russia.
New Jersey	Do.	Alabama	Italy.
Pennsylvania	Do.	Mississippi	Do.
East North Central:		West South Central:	
Ohio	Germany	Arkansas	Germany.
Indiana	Do.	Louisiana	Italy.
Illinois	Do.	Oklahoma	Germany.
Michigan	Canada—Other.	Texas	Mexico.
Wisconsin	Germany.	Mountain:	
West North Central:		Montana	Canada—Other
Minnesota	Sweden.	Idaho	Sweden.
Iowa	Germany.	Wyoming	England.
Missouri	Do.	Colorado	Russia.
North Dakota	Norway.	New Mexico	Mexico.
South Dakota	Do.	Arizona	Do.
Nebraska	Germany.	Utah	England.
Kansas	Do.	Nevada	Italy.
South Atlantic:		Pacific:	
Delaware	Italy.	Washington	Canada—Other.
Maryland	Russia.	Oregon	Germany.
District of Columbia	Do.	California	Mexico.
Virginia	Do.		

Tables 160 to 166 and Maps 1 to 15 also reveal a greater diffusion among the north and west Europeans than would be expected. Thus, Map 1 indicates that the German born compose at least one-tenth of the total foreign-born population in 27 States, including New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, while Table 160 shows the Irish to be equally prominent only in New England, in the District of Columbia, and the States of New York, Delaware, and Kentucky.

Table 161 provides additional evidence of the same sort. It is based on the percentage resident in each State of each foreign-born group. Its most noteworthy feature is the fact that New York contains a large proportion of virtually every important foreign-born group, "old" or "new." For example, 27.5 per cent of all the Irish, 8.5 per cent of the Swedes and the Belgians, 21 per cent of the French, and 17.5 per cent of the Germans are residents of New York. The figures for geographic divisions in this table show that 8 out of 13 "old," or northern and western European, nationalities have over one-fourth of their number residing in New England or the Middle Atlantic area, that is, away from the agricultural States in which they are commonly supposed to have settled almost exclusively.

Maps 8 and 12, based on Table 161, have to do with two typical "old" immigrant groups. The Norwegians appear to be fairly well concentrated in the Middle West and Northwest, but the largest percentage of Germans is not in a Western State at all, but in New York, as has been seen to be the case with most of the other foreign-born nationalities.

Before turning to the question of the distribution of the "new" immigrants in the United States, it may be well to note the contrast between the present and past generations of "old" immigration. Tables 162 to 164 and Maps 4 and 5 relate to this topic. As might be expected, up until about 1900, the "old" immigrant stocks were the leading ones among the foreign born throughout the country, excepting in the West South Central division, where according to Table 162, the Mexicans have ranked second among the foreign born since 1870, and first since 1910.

Tables 163 and 164 reflect the persistence of the "old" immigrant types among the children of the foreign born. The sons and daughters of German, Irish, Scandinavian, and English are numerically important not only in those groups of States where the foreign born of these same nationalities are prominent, but in other areas where the latter are now submerged by "new" immigrants, Mexicans, or Canadians. A striking example of this more far-flung representation of the second generation of north and west Europeans is furnished by Maps 4 and 5. The former shows the *Irish-born* to be 5 per cent or over of the foreign population in but five geographic divisions, while the latter shows the *children of Irish* to be 5 per cent or over of the second generation immigrant population in all nine geographic divisions.

The "new" immigration displays an even greater and more bewildering diffusion than the "old." Thus, Table 59 indicates that, in all of the geographic divisions except the Mountain, either the Italians or the Russians and Lithuanians [37] are among the first five foreign-born nationalities. Again, the Polish born rank second in the East North Central States, third in the Middle Atlantic States, and fourth in the South Atlantic belt, while the Czechoslovaks turn up unexpectedly as fourth among the foreign born in the West South Central division.

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[37] Largely Hebrews.

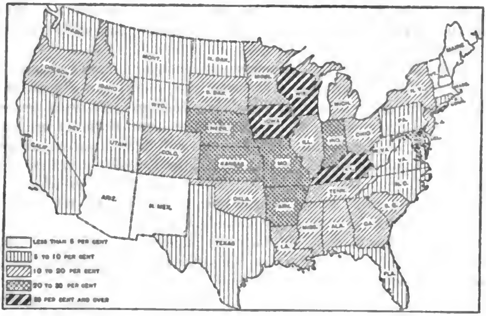
Table 160, giving the percentage of each nationality among the foreign born of each State, is equally disconcerting. For example, the Italians, as seen in Map 2, achieve their greatest prominence in the heart of the "old South," being 36.2 per cent of the foreign white population of Louisiana, and 23 per cent of that in Mississippi. Not less surprising is the distribution of the Russian-born foreigners, graphically depicted in Map 3. The three States in which this element is of greatest numerical importance, in the total foreign born, are North Dakota, Georgia, and Maryland.

Likewise Map 6, based on Table 61, shows the Italian or Russian born to be the dominant foreign-born nationality, not only in certain Middle Atlantic and New England States, where they would be expected, but also in West Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Colorado, and Nevada.

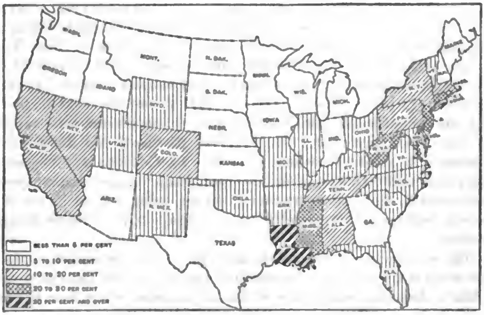
There is, nevertheless, a certain consistency in the territorial distribution of the "new" immigration. It has just been seen that the "old" immigration shows a surprising degree of concentration in the Middle Atlantic belt, more especially in the State of New York. Table 161 exhibits this tendency more clearly in the case of the "new" immigrants to this country. The largest numbers of most of them are in the Middle Atlantic States, and the next largest in the adjoining East North Central States. This generalization applies to the Poles, Austrians, Hungarians, Russians and Lithuanians, Rumanians, and Palestinians. The Czechoslovaks, Yugoslavs, Bulgarians, and Greeks show a nonsignificant variant on this type of distribution, the largest numbers of each being settled in the East North Central division, and the next largest in the Middle Atlantic region.

The remaining central, south, and east Europeans and the Asiatics are more scattered, though certain of them—such as the Portuguese, Syrians, Italians, and natives of Turkey in Asia—show New England to be either their first or second point of maximum concentration. Thus, most of the "new" immigrant nationality groups have the largest percentage of their numbers settled in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, or New England divisions. There is only one relatively unimportant exception. The majority of the Finnish born are located in the Middle West, 31.1 per cent being in the East North Central division, and 21.1 per cent in the West North Central.

Map 1.—Per Cent of German Born in Foreign-born Population, by States: 1920

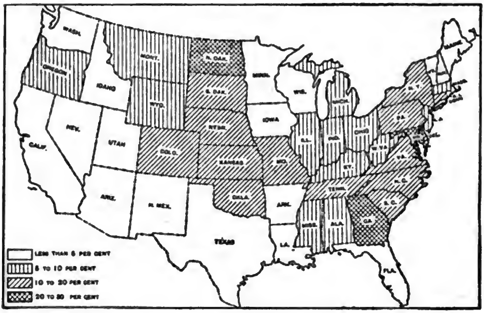


Map 2.—Per Cent of Italian Born in Foreign-born Population, by States: 1920

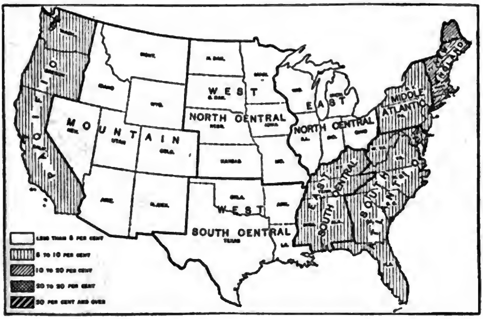


It should be noted that this generalization applies to the per cent distribution for each nationality taken as a unit. As has been seen from the analysis of Tables 60 and 61, and of Tables 160 and 161, together with the maps associated with them, when each State and geographic division is taken as a unit, the "new" immigration reveals a wide and unexpected dispersion.

Map 3.—Per Cent of Russian Born in Foreign-born Population, by States: 1920

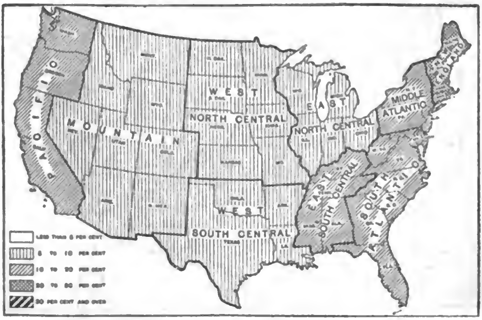


Map 4.—Per Cent of Irish Born in Foreign-born Population, by Geographic Divisions: 1920

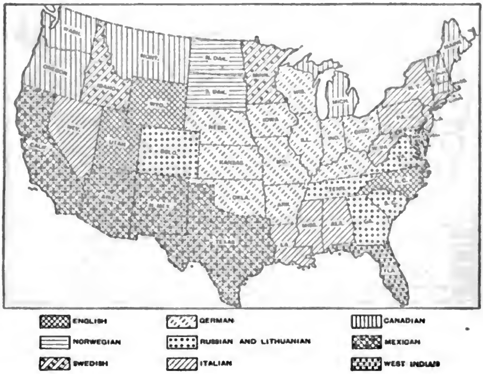


The deductions already made concerning the distribution of the North and South American immigrants to the United States are borne out by the material presented by this group of tables and maps. In general, the Canadian born, both French Canadian and "other" Canadian, are concentrated along the northern border of the United States, while the Mexican born are most heavily settled along the southwestern border. That is, the Mexicans and Canadians have

MAP 5.—PER CENT OF IRISH PARENTAGE IN NATIVE BORN OF MIXED AND FOREIGN PARENTAGE, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

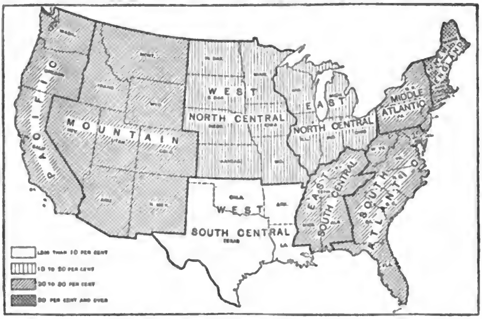


MAP 6.—PREDOMINANT NATIONALITY AMONG THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF EACH STATE: 1920

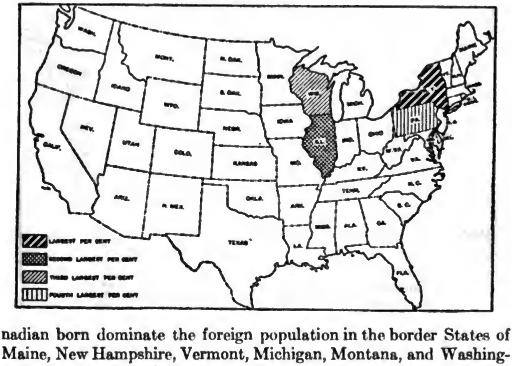


simply moved across the boundary lines separating their countries from the United States. Maps 6, 13, 14, and 15 throw into high relief these population movements. According to Map 6, the Ca-

Map 7.—Per Cent of English and Celtic Speaking Foreign Born in Total Foreign-born Population, by Geographic Divisions: 1920



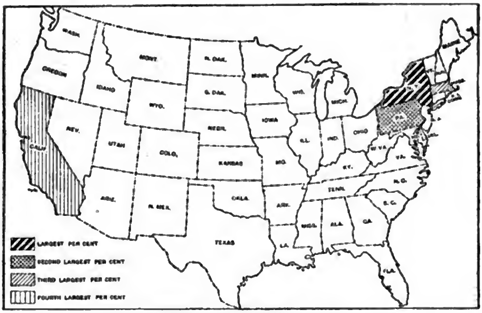
Map 8.—Four States in Which Largest Percentage of German Born Are Resident: 1920



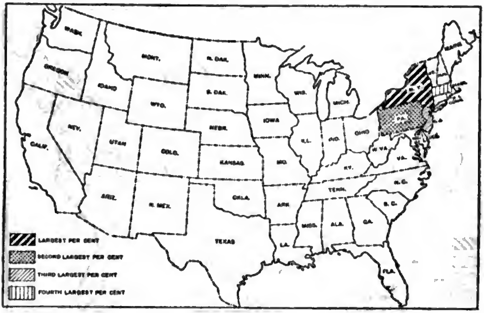
nadian born dominate the foreign population in the border States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Montana, and Washington, which are directly exposed to Canadian migration.

The same map shows the Mexicans to be the leading foreign-born element in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Reference to Table 160 brings out the fact that the Mexican born are 69.2 per cent of the foreign-born white population in Texas, 68.5 per cent in

MAP 9.—FOUR STATES IN WHICH LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF ENGLISH BORN ARE RESIDENT: 1920



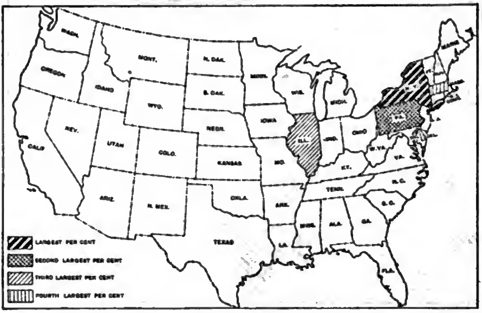
MAP 10.—FOUR STATES IN WHICH LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF ITALIAN BORN ARE RESIDENT: 1920



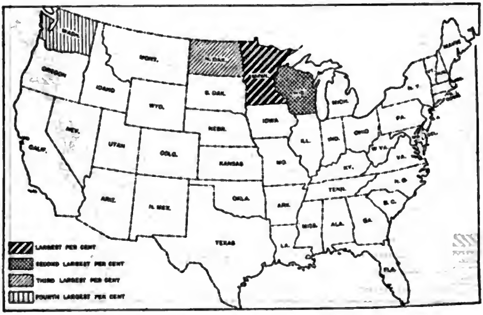
New Mexico, and 77.2 per cent in Arizona. In California, however, this element of the population leads the Italians by a very small margin. Again, according to Map 13, it is this same group of four States in which the greatest number of Mexicans are settled.

Maps 14 and 15 likewise place the heaviest percentage of Canadians in the northern border region, the French Canadians being grouped in a solid block in New England, directly across the border from French

Map 11.—Four States in Which Largest Percentage of Russian Born Are Resident: 1920

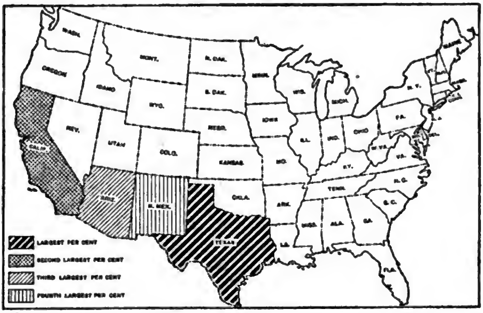


Map 12.—Four States in Which Largest Percentage of Norwegian Born Are Resident: 1920

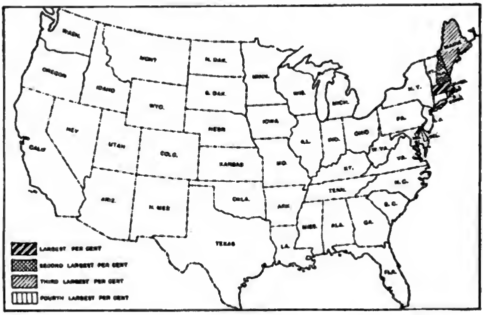


Canada, while the non-French Canadians are concentrated in Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, and California. The concentration of "other" Canadians in California and Massachusetts is probably due largely to the regularly established steamship transportation between California and the Puget Sound area, and between Massachusetts and the Canadian maritime provinces.

MAP 13.—FOUR STATES IN WHICH LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF MEXICAN BORN ARE RESIDENT: 1920

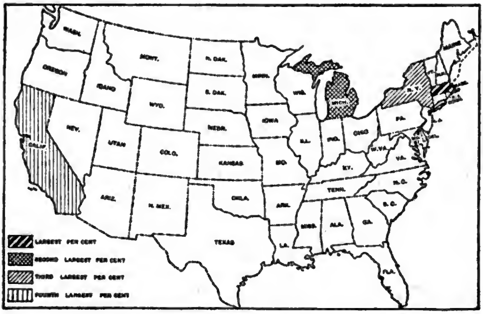


MAP 14.—FOUR STATES IN WHICH LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF FRENCH-CANADIAN BORN ARE RESIDENT: 1920



The graphic record that these maps provide of these Mexican and Canadian invasions calls attention to a statement made earlier in this monograph, namely, that these two ethnic groups derive their significance, not so much from their absolute numbers as from *their concentration and almost continuous contact with their parent populations.* There are regions along the Mexican and New England borders

MAP 15.—FOUR STATES IN WHICH LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF "OTHER" CANADIAN BORN ARE RESIDENT: 1920



of this country where there are practically no foreign born excepting Mexicans and French Canadians and where the population is in direct communication racially and culturally with Mexico or French Canada. Putting the matter another way, it is not impossible that, if these two over-the-border movements should continue for another decade on the same scale as in the one just closed, plebiscites of the sort which have been held in Upper Silesia and Transylvania would result in the transfer of a considerable portion of the territory of the United States to Mexico and Canada.

It would be profitable to pursue this phase of the inquiry into the mother tongue of the immigrants in the various parts of the country. Considerations of space, however, render such an undertaking impracticable. There is opportunity only to consider the relative position of English and Celtic mother tongues among the foreign born in the various parts of the United States. It may readily be seen that a large percentage of English and Celtic in any region bespeaks a small percentage of non-English-speaking foreign born in that region, and vice versa. Furthermore, it should be remembered that—from the viewpoint of "Americanization" activities—it is the non-English-speaking foreign born who offer the most obvious problem, since they can not become effectively acquainted with the customs and ideals of the United States until they speak the language of the country.

Table 165 and Map 7 disclose an interesting situation. English and Celtic is most common among the foreign born in the New England region, and least common in the West South Central division, where the Mexicans predominate. For the rest of the country, the English-speaking elements constitute from 14 per cent to 29 per cent of the total foreign-born white population. Reference to Chapter III[38] brings out the fact that it is in the New England States where the foreign-born population is most densely settled, and the Middle Atlantic region where it is only slightly less numerous. Thus, that section which the immigrants have occupied most heavily is the one in which the greatest proportion of them speak a language that enables them to be assimilated most readily.

Further examination of Table 165 and Map 7 results in the discovery, however, that in the next most heavily invaded region, namely, the Middle Atlantic belt, the English and Celtic speaking foreigners are a bare fifth of the total foreign born, the Italian, Hebrew and Yiddish, and Slavic-speaking peoples together constituting 55.1 per cent. In the East North Central and West North Central groups, moreover, where the foreign born compose 15.1 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, of the total population, the non-English-speaking peoples make up 81.9 per cent and 85.8 per cent, respectively, of the total. Moreover, these regions are partially rural, where organized "Americanization" activities are not easily prosecuted.

There remains now to be taken up the *second* method of analyzing the distribution of the immigrant peoples, namely, their settlement in urban and rural areas.

This subject may be discussed under three heads: First, the "old" and "new" European and Levantine immigrant nationalities and language groups; second, certain selected ethnic stocks; third, the Mexican and Canadian immigrants.

Tables 62 to 68 and Tables 167 to 172 contain the material on which this portion of the discussion is based.

Examination of the urban and rural distribution of the "old" and "new" immigration leads to conclusions generally similar to those reached in an earlier part of this chapter.

First of all, it is clear that, as a whole, the central, south, and east Europeans are more heavily urbanized than the north and west Europeans. Thus, according to Table 62, three of the five leading nationalities among the urbanized foreign born, namely, the Italians, Russians,[30] and Poles, are from central, east, and south Europe. Further it appears from Table 63 that of the 24 nationalities having the highest percentage of foreign-born representatives residing in urban areas, 14 are of the "new" immigrant group, 9 are from American countries and other foreign countries, and only 1—the Irish born—are of the "old" north and west European stock. Again, the comparison of the percentage which each foreign-born national element forms of the urban population with that which it forms of the rural population and of total population of the United States leads to similar results. Table 64 shows that only 3 of the 13 "old" immigrant nationalities, namely, the English, Irish, and French, are relatively more numerous in the cities of this country than in the country at large; while there are, on the other hand, 7 out of the 16 central, south, and east European nationalities. Again, of the 4 nationalities which most strikingly show themselves to be of more numerical importance in the cities than in the country at large, 3 are from central, eastern, and southern Europe. They are the Russian, Italian, and Polish born—the same, be it noted, that appear among the 5 leading urban groups in Table 62.

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[38] Cf. supra, Ch. III, Table 10 and pp. 15, 16.

TABLE 62.—FIRST 5 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH AND FIRST 5 MOTHER TONGUES OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE, IN COUNTRY AT LARGE, IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES, AND IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: 1920

Rank	COUNTRY AT LARGE		25 PRINCIPAL CITIES	
	Country of birth	Mother tongue	Country of birth	Mother tongue
1	Germany	English and Celtic	Russia	English and Celtic
2	Italy	German	Italy	Yiddish and Hebrew
3	Russia	Italian	Germany	German
4	Poland	Yiddish and Hebrew	Poland	Italian
5	Canada	Polish	Ireland	Polish
	URBAN AREAS		RURAL AREAS	
	Country of birth	Mother tongue	Country of birth	Mother tongue
1	Italy	English and Celtic	Germany	German
2	Russia	German	Canada	English and Celtic
3	Germany	Italian	Mexico	Spanish
4	Poland	Yiddish and Hebrew	Italy	Italian
5	Ireland	Polish	Sweden	Swedish

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[30] Largely Hebrews.

TABLE 63.—REGIONS AND COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE, ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF URBANIZATION: 1920

Rank	REGION OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH	Per cent urban	Rank	REGION OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH	Per cent urban	Rank	REGION OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH	Per cent urban
1	Asia	85.7	12	Greece	87.5	32	Bulgaria	75.2
2	Eastern Europe	85.7	13	Syria	87.3	33	Austria	75.0
3	Southern Europe	84.1	14	Ireland	86.9	34	Pacific Islands	74.7
4	Central Europe	78.2	15	South America	85.7	35	France	74.4
5	"All other"[1]	76.6	16	"Other Asia"	85.4	36	Spain	73.3
6	Northwestern Europe	70.3	17	Poland	84.4	37	Canada—"Other"	72.4
7	America	67.1	18	Italy	84.4	38	Wales	71.1
			19	Africa	82.8	39	Yugoslavia	69.3
			20	Armenia	82.7	40	Germany	67.5
1	Cuba	93.8	21	Hungary	80.0	41	Belgium	66.5
2	Albania	91.9	22	Canada—French	79.2	42	Czechoslovakia	66.3
3	Turkey in Europe	91.3	23	Australia	78.5	43	Sweden	63.1
4	Palestine	91.0	24	Atlantic Islands	78.3	44	Luxemburg	57.3
5	Newfoundland	90.9	25	Scotland	76.8	45	Switzerland	57.1
6	Rumania	90.9	26	"Other Europe"	76.6	46	Netherlands	56.5
7	Central America	90.7	27	India	76.5	47	Denmark	53.4
8	Turkey in Asia	89.4	28	England	76.3	48	Finland	53.4
9	"Other West Indies"	89.1	29	Japan	75.9	49	Mexico	47.4
10	Russia	88.6	30	China	75.8	50	Norway	47.2
11	Lithuania	87.8	31	Portugal	75.4			

[1] Africa, Australia, Atlantic Islands, Pacific Islands, country not specified, and born at sea.

TABLE 64.—DIFFERENCES IN PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN WHITE AND URBAN FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, BY REGION OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

REGION OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH	DIFFERENCE IN PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, TOTAL AND URBAN FOREIGN-BORN WHITE[1]		REGION OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH	DIFFERENCE IN PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, TOTAL AND URBAN FOREIGN-BORN WHITE[1]	
	Urban greater by—	Urban less by—		Urban greater by—	Urban less by—
Northwestern Europe		2.8	Central Europe:		
Central Europe	0.7		Poland	1.0	
Eastern Europe	1.7		Czechoslovakia		0.3
Southern Europe	1.6		Hungary	0.2	
Asia	0.1		Yugoslavia		0.1
America		1.4	Eastern Europe:		
			Russia	1.8	
Northwestern Europe:			Lithuania	0.1	
England	0.1		Finland		0.3
Ireland	1.1		Rumania	0.2	
Norway		1.0	Southern Europe:		
Sweden		0.8	Greece	0.2	
Denmark		0.4	Italy	1.4	
Netherlands		0.3	Spain		0.1
Belgium		0.1	America:		
Switzerland		0.2	Canada—French	0.2	
France	0.1		Canada—Other		0.2
Germany		1.3	Mexico		1.3

[1] Countries having a variation of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent are omitted.

Reference to the statistics for the 25 principal cities of the country in Table 62 and Table 169 leads to similar results. Three out of five of the leading foreign-born groups are of the "new" immigration, and they are the same three. The corresponding mother tongues, that is Yiddish and Hebrew, Italian, and Polish, likewise are among the five principal groups of the foreign born in these cities, though they are slightly lower in rank.

It would naturally be expected that, if the foreign born in the cities are dominated by the "new" immigrants, those in the rural areas would be dominated by the "old." This is not, however, altogether the case. Inspection of Table 62 indicates that, while the "new" immigrants are represented by only one nationality—the Italians—among the first five of the rural foreign-born groups, the "old" immigrants do not fare much better, having only two nationalities in this category, to wit, the Germans and Swedes. The other two out of the five most prominent rural foreign-born national elements are the Mexicans and Canadians.

In general, however, the "old" immigrants do outrank the "new" in rural localities. Thus, in Table 63, of the 26 least urbanized foreign-born national groups, 12 are seen to be north and west Europeans, while only 8 are recruited from other portions of Europe, the rest being from America and Asia. And, of the 5 least urbanized—and, by the same token, most "ruralized"—nationalities in this table, 3, that is, the Norwegian, Danish, and Dutch, are from north and west Europe, the other 2 being the Finnish and Mexican born.

Again, Table 64 shows that, of the five nationalities which are least prominent in urban areas as compared with the country at large, four are north and west European and one, the Mexican, is American.

Thus far, the evidence seems overwhelmingly in favor of the current opinion which holds that the "old" immigrant stocks have a predilection for rural life, and that the "new" central, south, and east Europeans tend to crowd in the cities. Further analysis, however, indicates that these phenomena do not admit of so simple an interpretation.

In the first place, there is evidence that the "old" immigration has in the past sought the cities in large numbers. Table 170, for example, shows the northwestern European nationalities to predominate among the foreign born of the 25 largest cities of this country right up to 1900, and Table 39 brings out the fact that the "old" immigration dominated among the total foreign born also up to 1900. The two tables suggest, therefore, that the "old" immigration took first place in the cities as long as it led in the country at large, and that the "new" immigration began to be conspicuous in the cities *only when it began to be equally conspicuous in the country at large.*

Tables 65, 66, 171, and 172 show, moreover, that, among the second generation, the "old" immigration still occupies first and second place in all urban areas, as well as in the 25 principal cities. Taken in connection with Table 48, these tables lead to a conclusion similar to that just reached above, namely, that there is a general correspondence between the relative position taken by these nationalities in the cities and in the country as a whole.

TABLE 65.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE, BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS, IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS	NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE: 1920				
	Number			Per cent	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Total	22,686,204	15,706,372	6,979,832	69.2	30.8
Northwestern Europe:					
England	1,483,024	992,605	490,419	66.9	33.1
Scotland	421,147	289,283	131,864	68.7	31.3
Wales	163,418	108,674	54,744	66.5	33.5
Ireland	2,971,688	2,435,778	535,910	82.0	18.0
Norway	661,174	228,737	432,437	34.6	65.4
Sweden	824,726	463,241	361,485	56.2	43.8
Denmark	276,029	122,922	153,107	44.5	55.5
Netherlands	228,089	118,101	109,988	51.8	48.2
Belgium	59,452	31,806	27,646	53.5	46.5
Luxemburg	30,272	14,184	16,088	46.9	53.1
Switzerland	210,527	105,909	104,618	50.3	49.7
France	208,951	142,326	66,625	68.1	31.9
Germany	5,344,128	3,363,743	1,980,385	62.9	37.1
Central and eastern Europe:					
Austria	1,684,657	1,189,521	495,136	70.6	29.4
Hungary	512,735	358,079	154,656	69.8	30.2
Russia	1,850,463	1,533,755	316,708	82.9	17.1
Finland	145,506	61,089	84,417	42.0	58.0
Rumania	49,063	45,862	3,201	93.5	6.5
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	11,022	7,398	3,624	67.1	32.9
Turkey in Europe	4,361	4,131	230	94.7	5.3
Southern Europe:					
Greece	45,556	41,327	4,229	90.7	9.3
Italy	1,721,761	1,454,416	267,345	84.5	15.5
Spain	25,261	18,277	6,984	72.4	27.6
Portugal	66,846	45,503	21,343	68.1	31.9
Europe, not specified	7,656	5,206	2,450	68.0	32.0
Asia:					
Turkey in Asia	63,637	52,728	10,909	82.9	17.1
All other countries	5,596	4,058	1,538	72.5	27.5
America:					
Canada—French	545,634	411,349	134,285	75.4	24.6
Canada—Other	1,196,744	772,167	424,577	64.5	35.5
Newfoundland	13,128	11,872	1,256	90.4	9.6
West Indies[1]	23,587	21,068	2,519	89.3	10.7
Mexico	252,045	100,685	151,360	39.9	60.1
Central and South America	7,705	5,833	1,872	75.7	24.3
All other	68,159	47,054	21,105	69.0	31.0
Of mixed foreign parentage	1,502,457	1,097,685	404,772	73.1	26.9

[1] Except possessions of the United States.

When it is recalled, furthermore, that in a previous section of this monograph the fact was established that a far higher percentage of foreign born was to be found in the cities of this country 40 or 50 years ago than to-day,[40] one begins to hesitate before ascribing the existing preponderance of the "new" immigrants in cities solely to some sort of inherent idiosyncrasy toward city life on their part, and to perceive that it probably is due in large measure to the fact that the city serves as a microcosm of the country as a whole, and therefore reflects in its own population the rising tide of "new" immigrants in the United States.

In this connection mention may be made of a subsidiary but significant feature of these tables. This is the apparent paradox in the distribution of the Germans and Italians. Table 62 places them among the first five in both urban and rural areas. A moment's reflection leads to the proper explanation. Germany and Italy rank, respectively, first and second among the countries of birth of the foreign-born population in general, and consequently they loom large throughout continental United States in *both* urban and rural localities.[41] Again, the preeminence of the Germans and Italians in both city and country indicates, so far as these nationalities are concerned at least, that there seems to be no particular avoidance of the city by the "old" immigrants nor of the country by the "new."

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[40] Cf. supra, Ch. III, Tables 17, 18, and 19

TABLE 66.—FIRST 5 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, AND OF FOREIGN-BORN PARENTS OF NATIVE WHITE PERSONS, FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: 1920 AND 1910

Rank	1920		1910 [1]	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE			
1	Italy	Germany	Germany	Germany
2	Russia	Canada	Russia	Austria
3	Germany	Mexico	Ireland	Canada
4	Poland	Italy	Italy	Italy
5	Ireland	Sweden	Canada	Sweden
	FOREIGN PARENTS OF NATIVE WHITES OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE [1]			
1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
2	Ireland	Canada	Ireland	Ireland
3	Russia	Ireland	Canada	Canada
4	Italy	Austria	England	England
5	Austria	England	Russia	Norway

[1] Figures for Poland not available; included in Austria, Germany, and Russia.

A close examination of certain tables adds yet another element to the analysis. Table 67 and Tables 168 and 170, dealing with the foreign-born nationalities in each of the 25 principal cities, bring out an astonishing absence of uniformity among the several groups. For example, the Mexican born, who, according to Table 63, are one of the least urbanized nationalities in our foreign population, are nevertheless the leading foreign-born group in Los Angeles. Again, the Norwegians, who are also chiefly settled in rural areas, are 18.6 per cent of the foreign population in Minneapolis and 12.3 per cent in Seattle, second and third, respectively, in the rank of nationalities in these cities. On the other hand, the Russian born, who seem to be the most completely given to city life of all the immigrants, and who make up 24.1 per cent of the foreign born in New York City, amount to only 4.1 per cent of the foreign born in San Francisco. Likewise the Italians, another highly urbanized nationality, who are 19.6 per cent of the foreign born in New York City, 23.5 per cent in Newark, and 29.4 per cent in New Orleans, are a bare 3.7 per cent in Milwaukee, and less than 1 per cent in Minneapolis. An explanation for this paradoxical situation is suggested by the discussion of the distribution of the foreign born by States and geographic divisions that has just been concluded. The Norwegians are prominent in Minnesota and Washington; *ergo*, they are prominent in Minneapolis, which is situated in Minnesota, and in Seattle, which is in Washington.[42] The Mexicans comprise the largest foreign element in California and the largest in Los Angeles. The Italians are, likewise, the most numerous nationality among the foreign born of Louisiana, New Jersey, and New York, and they rank first in the cities of New Orleans, La., and Newark, N. J., and second in New York City. Conversely, they are 1.5 per cent of the foreign population of Minnesota and 0.9 per cent of the foreign born in Minneapolis, Minn. In short, the foreign born of any nationality are prominent in cities situated in those regions where they are prominent and are submerged in cities situated in those regions where they are submerged. Be it noted, this statement applies to *all* types of immigrants, to Canadians,[43] Mexicans, and typical "old" immigrant nationalities, as well as to the "new" immigrants. It is, of course, true that the central, south, and east Europeans are found more frequently in the vicinity of urban centers, and, hence, *in* those urban centers, than the north and west Europeans. But it is also true that the latter have occasionally been found in large numbers in proximity to urbanized places, and have been correspondingly prominent in them.

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[41] Cf. Maps 1 and 2, p. 122.

Certainly this type of evidence leaves no grounds for imputing an excess in urbanizing tendencies to one group as distinguished from the other. It is still necessary to account for the greater tendency of the one to be found near large cities than the other, but, as is shown below, this can be explained largely without reference to the idiosyncrasies of any race or group of races.

Clearly, there is at least room for doubt as to the existence of any uniform affinity for city life among the "new" immigrants, or for country life among the "old." It seems at least probable that there are more far-reaching and obscure factors at work than the simple cause-and-effect relationship to which the data seem at first glance to point.

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[42] Cf. Tables 160 and 168. The percentages are almost identical. The Norwegians are 18.6 per cent of the foreign population in Minneapolis and 18.6 per cent in Minnesota. They are 12.3 per cent in Seattle and 12.1 per cent in the State of Washington.

[43] E. g., their prominence in Boston. Cf. Table 170.

TABLE 67.—FIVE LEADING COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION AND OF NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN STOCK, AND 5 LEADING MOTHER TONGUES OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE, IN 10 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920

CITY	Rank	FIRST 5 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH—		First 5 mother tongues—foreign-born white
		Foreign-born white[1]	Foreign parents of native-born white of foreign or mixed parentage	
New York	1	Russia and Lithuania	Russia	Yiddish and Hebrew
	2	Italy	Italy	Italian
	3	Ireland	Ireland	English and Celtic
	4	Germany	Germany	German
	5	Poland	Austria	Russian
Chicago	1	Poland	Germany	German
	2	Russia and Lithuania	Austria	Polish
	3	Germany	Russia	English and Celtic
	4	Italy	Ireland	Yiddish and Hebrew
	5	Sweden	Italy	Italian.
Philadelphia	1	Russia and Lithuania	Ireland	English and Celtic
	2	Ireland	Germany	Yiddish and Hebrew
	3	Italy	Russia	Italian
	4	Germany	Italy	German
	5	Poland	England	Polish
Detroit	1	Canada	Germany	English and Celtic
	2	Poland	Canada	Polish
	3	Germany	Russia	German
	4	Russia and Lithuania	Austria	Yiddish and Hebrew
	5	England	Ireland	Italian
Cleveland	1	Poland	Germany	German
	2	Hungary	Austria	English and Celtic
	3	Germany	Russia	Polish
	4	Russia and Lithuania	Hungary	Magyar
	5	Czechoslovakia	Ireland	Italian
St. Louis	1	Germany	Germany	German
	2	Russia and Lithuania	Ireland	English and Celtic
	3	Ireland	Russia	Yiddish and Hebrew
	4	Italy	Austria	Italian
	5	Hungary	England	Polish
Boston	1	Ireland	Ireland	English and Celtic
	2	Russia and Lithuania	Canada	Italian
	3	Canada	Italy	Yiddish and Hebrew
	4	Italy	Russia	German
	5	England	England	Swedish
Baltimore	1	Russia and Lithuania	Germany	German
	2	Germany	Russia	Yiddish and Hebrew
	3	Poland	Ireland	Polish
	4	Italy	Austria	English and Celtic
	5	Ireland	Italy	Italian
Pittsburgh	1	Russia and Lithuania	Germany	English and Celtic
	2	Germany	Ireland	German
	3	Poland	Austria	Italian
	4	Italy	Russia	Polish
	5	Ireland	Italy	Yiddish and Hebrew
Los Angeles	1	Mexico	Germany	English and Celtic
	2	Canada	England	Spanish
	3	England	Ireland	German
	4	Germany	Canada	Italian
	5	Russia and Lithuania	Mexico	Yiddish and Hebrew

[1] Based on birthplace of foreign-born white persons (postwar areas). The order of countries would be different if based, as in Ch. IX of Vol. II, Fourteenth Census Reports, on birthplace of father.

The *second* feature of importance in connection with these tables is the peculiar urbanizing disposition of certain groups—not, be it noted, of the "old" or "new" immigrants as a whole, but of certain nationalities and regional groupings within each. Tables 62, 63, and 64 are of most interest in this connection.

The tendencies revealed by these tables are, at first sight, rather confusing. On the one hand, they indicate an unusual urbanization of certain European race and national stocks; on the other, they show a very high degree of urban settlement on the part of immigrants from certain areas irrespective of race or nationality.

The race and nationality groups which appear to have a predilection for city life are the Irish, the Italians, the Russian Hebrews, and Poles. Thus, Table 62 places the Italian, Russian, Polish, and Irish in first, second, fourth, and fifth places, respectively, among the foreign born of urban areas, and second, first, fourth, and fifth in the 25 principal cities. Likewise, the mother tongue classification in the same table shows Yiddish and Hebrew to rank second only to English and Celtic in the 25 principal cities, whereas it takes fourth place among the foreign born of the country as a whole.

According to Table 63, moreover, the Russian and Lithuanian born rank tenth and eleventh when ranged according to the per cent of their number dwelling in cities; the Irish rank fourteenth, and the Poles and Italians seventeenth and eighteenth. Finally, as pointed out above, Table 64 indicates that the Russian, Italian, Irish, and Polish lead all the foreign-born groups, in the order named, in the excess of the percentage which they compose of the urban foreign born over that which they constitute of the foreign born of the country at large. That is, these four groups are not only conspicuous in the cities of this country, but are considerably more so than their numerical strength in the total foreign population would warrant.

The evidence is not quite so obvious as to the urbanization of the immigrants from certain geographic areas. Yet it is suggestive. Table 63 brings out the rather startling fact that, among the 15 nationalities most heavily settled in cities, not less than 11 are from countries that are in either the Near East[44] or the West Indies and Central and South America.[45]

It is difficult to hit upon any causative factors which could account also for this urbanizing tendency of the near Eastern and Central and South Americans and West Indian peoples, in addition to the Italians, Poles, Russian Hebrews, and Irish. Any attempt to account for it on the basis of a racial or national predilection for city life falls at once to the ground. For there is such a wide divergence between, let us say, the Irish and the Russian Hebrews, and the Syrians and the Negro West Indians that such a generalization would have to cover practically every racial stock represented in this country, "old" and "new" immigrant, white and black, European and American. Again, most of the Central and South Americans are related, on the one hand, to the Mexicans and, on the other hand, to various north and west European stocks, both of which are decidedly rural in their distribution over this country. Indeed, such an effort would come dangerously near to a *reductio ad absurdum* of the whole line of reasoning by which a tendency toward city life is alleged for any nationality or group of nationalities. Clearly some other causes must be sought.

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[44] Albania, Turkey in Europe, Palestine, Turkey in Asia, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, and Syria.

[45] The separate percentages achieved by these countries, in the foreign population of the country at large, and of the urban areas, are so small as to make Table 64 of little significance in this connection.

One such cause may be found in the *recency of immigration* of many of these peoples. In the preceding chapter[46] it was demonstrated that there was a well-marked tendency on the part of newly arrived immigrants to settle in cities. Furthermore, earlier in this chapter it has been shown that most of the groups under discussion here have come to the United States in large numbers in recent years. Such are the Italians, the Poles, the Russians, and Hebrew-speaking peoples, the various Levantine folk, and, especially, the West Indians and Central and South Americans. The only group which is not in this category is the Irish immigrant element. It appears obvious, then, that the urbanizing tendency of these ethnic stocks is due in large measure to the fact that the cities are being used by them as "way stations" to less densely settled areas, during the years immediately following their immigration.[47] This seems the only tenable hypothesis to apply to the West Indian and related immigrants, and it goes a long way toward accounting for the heavy urban settlement of the natives of Asia Minor and the Balkans. On the other hand, the Italians and Poles, being more homogeneous than these other groups, may possess a national or racial *penchant* toward urban life, although why the Poles should do so when the neighboring and racially related Czechoslovaks show a decided rural bent[48] is hard to explain in consistency with such a theory. It may be that the presence of about 10 per cent of Hebrews among the Polish-born population accounts for this urbanization. On the other hand, the Polish born contain a noteworthy proportion of recent immigrants amongst their members,[49] so that their urbanization could just as well be explained by the same hypothesis that has been applied to the Balkan and Central American immigrants, that is, their temporary settlement in "way-station" cities.

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[46] Cf. supra, Ch. IV, p. 50.

[47] The same conclusion is reached by a different line of reasoning by Prof. Walter F. Willcox, in The Quarterly Journal of Economics, Cambridge, 1906, Vol. XX, pp. 523-546.

The writer is indebted to Professor Willcox for the striking phrase "way stations" as applied to the temporary settlement of immigrants in cities.

[48] Cf. Table 167: 33.7 per cent rural, as against 24.5 per cent for all the foreign-born white.

[49] Cf. supra, Ch. IV, Table 38.

As just indicated, however, the Hebrews seem to have a definite tendency toward urban life. It is true also that they are largely recent immigrants. Nevertheless, they seem to display an especial dislike for rural life, and a corresponding fondness for the city. Thus, Table 68 shows the Yiddish and Hebrew mother tongue group to be fourth in the total foreign-born population, and fourth in its urban foreign population, but only tenth in the rural foreign population, while Table 62 indicates that, among the foreign born of the largest cities of the country, this same group appears in second place, outdistancing the German and Italian elements, which far outnumber them in the country at large, being led, indeed, only by the English and Celtic element. Moreover, the same table places the Russian born in first place among the foreigners of the 25 principal cities, whereas they are only third in the country at large. Together with the evidence of Tables 63 and 64, these figures would suggest such an unusual cityward trend as to warrant the conclusion that it must, to a considerable extent, betoken a racial peculiarity. In this connection it may be remembered that in Europe the Hebrews are mainly city dwellers.[50]

TABLE 68.—TEN PRINCIPAL MOTHER TONGUES OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION FOR THE UNITED STATES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: 1920

MOTHER TONGUE	TOTAL		URBAN		RURAL	
	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number
All mother tongues	......	13,712,754	......	10,356,983	......	3,355,771
Total, 10 principal mother tongues	......	11,489,788	......	8,782,888	......	2,706,900
English and Celtic	1	3,007,932	1	2,375,400	2	632,532
German	2	2,267,128	2	1,503,339	1	763,789
Italian	3	1,624,998	3	1,367,339	4	257,659
Yiddish and Hebrew	4	1,091,820	4	1,068,770	10	23,050
Polish	5	1,077,392	5	899,529	7	177,863
Swedish	6	643,203	6	405,526	5	237,677
Spanish	7	556,111	9	290,115	3	265,996
French	8	466,956	7	361,313	8	105,643
Russian[1]	9	392,049	8	341,132	9	50,917
Norwegian	10	362,199	10	170,425	6	191,774

[1] Probably includes a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously reported as of Russian mother tongue.

As for the Italians, the evidence permits no definite conclusion. It may be noted, however, that Table 62 shows them to be by no means absent in rural areas. Further, their relatively heavy settlement in such nonurban States as Louisiana, Mississippi, and West Virginia,[51] and their success in agriculture—which is moderate in this country, but conspicuous in South America[53]—makes it seem, on the whole, likely that they are not inherently an urban people, but that their predominance in urban centers is due largely to the relative recency of their migration, and to the consequent settlement of large numbers of them in "way-station" cities.

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[50] Especially in Russia, where, until recently, they were confined principally within the "Pale," and debarred from agricultural pursuits. Cf. Ripley: The Races of Europe, New York, 1899, pp. 373-375.

[51] Cf. Maps 2 and 6.

What of the Irish? The "way-station" hypothesis can assuredly not apply to them, since they are *par excellence* a characteristically "old" immigrant nationality. There seems nothing for it but to impute to them a peculiar bent for city life. Even here, an alternative explanation is possible, namely, that the Irish are settled largely in New England, where city life predominates. On the other hand, Table 67 shows the Irish also to be conspicuous in cities such as St. Louis and Baltimore, which are removed from the principal centers of Irish dispersion.

The results of this rather extended analysis are exceedingly enlightening. Of the various racial, national, and territorial groups who are furnishing an exceptionally large quota of city dwellers, it is found, first, that certain groups, such as the Central and South Americans and West Indians and the Balkan and Levantine peoples, seem to be found in cities mainly because of their relatively recent arrival in America; second, that others, such as the Poles and Italians, may have a peculiar fondness for city life, but that it seems more likely that the Italians are urban chiefly because of their recent migration, and that the Poles, besides being relatively recent immigrants, also show the influence of the 10 per cent of Hebrews included in their number; third, that, consequently, the only groups to which a definite cityward drift can clearly be imputed are the Hebrews, especially the Russian Hebrews, and the Irish. One of these groups is from the "old" immigration; the other, from the "new."

At the very least, the oft-repeated assertion that the "new" immigrants are, as a class, more prone to city life than the "old" must be taken with very great reserve.

Little need be said concerning the relative distribution in urban and rural centers of the Mexican and Canadian immigration. Table 62 places the Canadian and Mexican born among the 5 nationalities most prominent in rural districts, and Table 63 shows the French Canadians to rank twenty-second in the per cent of their number of urbanized, the "other" Canadians thirty-seventh, and the Mexicans forty-ninth. Table 64 indicates that the Mexicans and "other" Canadians are less frequent among the foreign-born urban dwellers than among the foreign population of the country as a whole, although the French Canadians show an opposite tendency. Thus the Canadian and Mexican born, more especially the latter, are distinctly rural rather than urban in distribution. There is, however, some tendency toward urbanization on the part of the French Canadians.

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[53] Cf. Foerster: Italian Emigration of Our Times, Cambridge, 1919, Chs. XIII, XV, XVI, and XIX.

The cause for this phenomenon is not far to seek. Map 13 demonstrates the Mexicans to be most heavily settled in rural States, and Map 15 shows that three of the four States in which the "other" Canadians are most numerous—namely, New York, Michigan, and California—are partially rural, though they contain large cities. On the other hand, Map 14 places a heavy percentage of the French Canadians in two highly urbanized States, to wit, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, although the other two States most densely occupied by French Canadians are Maine and New Hampshire, which are partly rural. In other words, one of the principles elucidated above is at work here: The Mexicans and Canadians are largely settled in rural communities, because the regions occupied by them are chiefly rural. The slight tendency toward urbanization on the part of the French Canadians seems due, partly, to the fact that a portion of them are settled in urbanized centers. In this case, however, there may be also some tendency toward urban life, or at least, industrial life.[53]

The *third* principal topic in this section may now be taken up. It is a summary, based on what has just preceded, as well as on other portions of the monograph, of the forces that are at work in the territorial distribution of immigration.

Before this can be done, however, it is necessary to call attention to one factor, which has been suggested in the foregoing discussion but which has not been explicitly set forth. This is the principle of *ethnic cohesion*. It can be best understood after reference to the maps accompanying this chapter.

These maps reveal a clear-cut tendency on the part of certain national groups to dwell in contiguous territories, or, in other words, to migrate in more or less cohesive ethnic bodies. The most striking examples of this tendency have been already noted. They are the solidly massed Mexicans in the Southwest, the Canadians in the North and especially in the Northeast, the Scandinavians in the Northwest, and the Germans in the northern Mississippi Valley. But this is not all. Maps 1 and 6 give evidence of an unexpected overflow of Germans into Kentucky and the West South Central

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[53] The natives of Newfoundland offer a peculiar problem. Table 63 suggests that they are highly urbanized, though Table 64 does not bear this out. As stated above, this population class reaches the United States principally by boat, through the New England ports, and it is likely that Boston and adjacent cities act as "way stations" for them. In this connection, attention may once more be directed to the large Canadian population in Boston.

States, in direct contact with the East and West North Central States, where they are most heavily settled. Further, as mentioned above, the Russian born are seen from Maps 3 and 6 to be prominent in the South Atlantic and East South Central States—a phenomenon that seems largely inexplicable until one sees from Map 11 that this area is contiguous to the center of heaviest Russian settlement, the Middle Atlantic belt, and a secondary center of settlement in Illinois. Again, the Italians are not only prominent in the Middle Atlantic area, as found in Map 10, but are also shown in Maps 2 and 6 to occupy with some density a wide V-shaped belt, extending continuously from the Middle Atlantic States to Louisiana, and thence upward through Oklahoma, Colorado, and Utah, into Nevada and California.

The Irish in the country are plainly seen, from Map 4, to be most heavily settled in two solid strips, along the country's two seaboards.[54]

It is regrettable that the limits of this monograph and the nature of the material do not permit a detailed analysis of all the racial and national elements. Tables 160 and 161 show pretty plainly that most of them, as well as these major ethnic groups, exhibit similar tendencies. For example, the numerically unimportant Czechoslovaks present a perfect illustration of the characteristics here being discussed. Their region of heaviest concentration is a block of four contiguous States: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois,[55] while they constitute a significant proportion of the foreign born in a continuous belt running from these States south into Texas.[56]

It must not be inferred from the foregoing that this principle of ethnic cohesion is to be taken as the only or even as the leading decisive factor in the territorial distribution of the foreign born. Other factors have been noted in the pages just preceding; and at the end of Chapter IV it was pointed out that a wide variety of causes has probably been at work in the dispersion over the United States of its foreign stock, whether "old" or "new." Nevertheless, the tendency just analyzed is so striking and so far-reaching as to command attention. It must certainly be accepted as one of the more important causative agencies operating to make the various ethnic stocks and nationalities among the foreign stock seek the locations where they now reside.

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[54] Maps 4 and 5 are based on geographic divisions and not States, and therefore somewhat exaggerate the tendency to territorial contiguity.

[55] Cf. Table 161. Of the total Czechoslovakian population, New York has 10.6 per cent; Pennsylvania, 19 per cent; Ohio, 11.6 per cent; and Illinois, 18.4 per cent.

[56] Cf. Table 160. Per cent of total foreign-born white: Indiana, 2.6; Illinois, 5.5; Wisconsin, 4.3; Iowa, 4.1; Nebraska, 10.6; Oklahoma, 4.6; and Texas, 3.6. It should be noted, further, that there is a westward "wave-like" movement here, there being an increase in the relative importance to Nebraska, and a diminution south toward Texas.

Two other aspects of the question may be briefly noted. In the first place, the hypothesis just formulated furnishes the most reasonable, if not the only, clue to certain otherwise obscure phenomena. To take one or two among many: How can the large proportion of Germans in Kentucky be explained other than on the assumption that they are a sort of outwash from the principal centers of German settlement to the North and West? Certainly there was little free land available there when the German migration to this country was at its height; and climatic conditions, agricultural methods, and social customs in that State are in strong contrast to those found in the chief points of German concentration. Again, how else can the curious distribution of Italians be explained? The agricultural opportunities and climatic conditions in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and California probably are responsible in a large measure for the heavy per cent of Italians in those States, while their prominence in New England and the Middle Atlantic States is no more than would be expected of the most numerous element in the "new" immigration. But why are they so prominent in those States lying between that they compose the largest foreign-born white element in Alabama and Nevada? Is it not reasonable to assume that a "filling-in" process has been going on southwest from New York, northeast and northwest from Louisiana, and southeast from California? This theory seems to furnish the most satisfactory explanation for these and similar features of the territorial distribution of the several immigrant groups.

Another and somewhat different sort of phenomenon finds its best elucidation from this theory. Table 160 shows the French-born population to be most densely settled, relative to the other foreign-born white elements, in the State of Louisiana, where the French number 9.3 per cent of the total foreign born, as compared with 1.1 per cent in the entire country. Moreover, according to Table 170, the French rank third among the foreign born of the city of New Orleans, although they drop to eighteenth place among the country's entire foreign population. Again, Table 169 places the French-speaking foreign born in New Orleans at 11.2 per cent of the total foreign born, as against 1.4 per cent for the 25 principal cities of the country.

There seems to be no way of explaining this unwonted prominence of the French in Louisiana other than by the attractive force of the French element remaining there as a result of the French occupation of the old Louisiana territory. When it is remembered that this region has not been under the French flag since 1803, the marked persistence of a tendency toward relatively dense French settlement there is seen as a truly remarkable evidence of the significance of the principle of ethnic cohesion.

Again, this theory is entirely consonant with the principles of anthropological science. It is generally held that in Europe, Asia, and Africa racial migrations have followed just such a course. Any given people has entered a new region in a compact body, dominating here, achieving less prominence there, appearing only as a trace at the fringes of its invading movement, *but staying together in almost every case.*[57] That is, racial movements have ever preserved a streamlike, or, better still, a glacierlike nature. And there seems no good reason to suppose that this almost universal characteristic of migrations should not be found in the case of the various ethnic movements which this country is, and has been, undergoing. Other factors, especially climate, economic opportunity, and racial idiosyncrasy, have undoubtedly operated to set these streams in motion, to divert and divide them, or even to break them up. But that they have, nevertheless, maintained their identity in a considerable degree would appear undoubted.[58]

The ground is now cleared for a general statement relative to the various forces that are seen to have been at work in the dispersion of the immigrants of this country into its various States and geographic divisions, and into its rural, urban, and metropolitan areas.

It would seem that the dominant forces at work have been four: First, nearness to major ports of entry, and availability of transportation; second, ethnic cohesion; third, economic opportunity; fourth, recency of immigration. Besides these, three other subsidiary factors are traceable, namely, climate, ethnic idiosyncrasy, and the correspondence between the make-up of city populations and the population of the country as a whole, on the one hand, and the population of adjacent territories, on the other.

The first of these forces, namely, the influence of ports of entry and transportation routes upon the distribution of the foreign born has been discussed at some length in Chapter III. Attention was directed to the persistent accumulation of foreign elements near the main ports of debarkation from abroad, particularly on the North Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. Additional testimony has been contributed by Table 161. The Middle Atlantic and New England groups, and particularly the State of New York, appear as centers of concentration for practically every major nationality, whether "old" or "new." Clearly there is, and has been, a very heavy sediment deposited from the various immigrant streams in the immediate vicinity of their place of entry into this country.

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[57] Cf. inter alia—Ripley: The Races of Europe, New York, 1899; Keane: Man, Past and Present, London, 1920; Dixon: The Racial History of Man, New York, 1923; Huntington: The Character of Races, New York, 1924. The maps in Ripley are particularly informing.

[58] For evidence of a somewhat similar tendency *within* the native population of England and of the United States, cf. Ravenstein: "The Laws of Migration." Statistical Journal, Vol. XLVIII, pp. 198-199, and Vol. LII, pp. 282-285. (London, 1885 and 1889.)

Something has also been said regarding transportation routes. The general east-and-west development of American railways has probably been in part responsible for the relative absence of immigrants in Southeastern and East South Central areas, though the heavy negro population in these regions would seem to be a more potent factor. The relationship between the development of railroads in the West and Northwest, and the spread of the "old" immigrants there, particularly Germans and Scandinavians, is an even clearer illustration of this tendency. In fact, it has been seen that the opening of new railroads was, with the availability of cheap lands, a leading force in the present distribution of this portion of the "old" immigration.

The second factor, to wit, the tendency of peoples to stay in ethnic and national units and to occupy contiguous territory, needs no further explication. It may be pointed out that it is closely related to the one just discussed. That is, many of these population streams have had their starting point at the major ports of entry, and have flowed across the country along the channels offered by the great natural and artificial transportation routes. The Germans, Italians, and Irish all appear to be illustrations of the interaction of these two principles.

An additional and occasional alternative influence in directing the progress of the immigrants through the country is the third factor named above—that is, economic opportunity. As indicated in Chapter IV, this force seems to have been operative about as frequently with the "old" as with the "new" immigrants. The most noteworthy examples of its operation among the former are the early prominence of the foreign born in the gold fields of California and the adjoining Mountain States; among the latter, the Italian settlement of the lower Mississippi Valley, the large number of recent immigrants in West Virginia (probably in the coal fields), and the lately manifested intrusion of immigrants into the rural regions of New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Three further remarks should be made in this connection. The manifest avoidance by immigrants of regions heavily settled by negroes would appear largely as economically motivated, that is, as showing a disposition to seek places other than those in which the immigrant would find competition in his principal field of endeavor, namely, unskilled labor.

Second, as suggested at the close of Chapter III, it is impossible to say how far the immigrant has followed economic opportunity, and how far economic opportunity has followed the immigrant. Have immigrants settled in industrial centers, because of the abundance of jobs there, or have industries developed in immigrant communities because of the large supply of willing, easily exploited unskilled labor which they have offered?

Third, the predominance of the "new" immigrant in cities and nonagricultural occupations can be explained, partially on the basis of economic opportunity. Two generations ago land was cheap, or to be had for the asking, and agriculture dominated American economic life. To-day, land is so expensive as to be out of the reach of most immigrants, and agriculture is declining both in the numbers it engages and the profit that it offers. The immigrant is not alone in avoiding the farms. The native American of native parentage is deserting the country for the city in even larger numbers than the foreigner.[59] It would therefore seem that the "new" immigrant seeks the city more generally than did the "old" for very much the same reason that the native American boy turns his back on his father's farm and seeks his fortune in a city: Because the whole of the United States is passing through a period of industrial and urban development, making the factory and office more attractive to the average young man than the farm. Furthermore, it has been seen that after a waiting period of eight or nine years,[60] which gives them time to accumulate some money and to acquire knowledge of American ways, many "new" immigrant groups show a striking tendency to migrate to the country, often to the very farms which the native Americans have given up.

Recency of immigration, the fourth of the principal influences in the distribution of immigration, has to do mainly with the settlement of the foreign born in cities. It has been seen that, not only is there a large preponderance of city dwellers among the "new" immigrants, but that *immigrants always have been heavily represented in the cities.* Moreover, the most highly urbanized ethnic groups have been found, on the whole, to be made up largely of lately arrived immigrants. These facts, together with the evidence just adduced of an out-of-the-city drift after a lapse of time, lead to the conclusion that cities act largely as "way stations" for most immigrants, be they "new" or "old", European or American.

The Canadians and Mexicans appear as outstanding exceptions to this generalization, being largely composed of recent migrants and being largely rural in distribution. In their case, however, the principle of ethnic cohesion seems to have overridden all other factors; that is, those regions adjacent to the Canadian and Mexican borders, and in which the Canadians and Mexicans have settled most numerously, are mainly rural.

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[59] Rossiter, op. cit., p. 110. Cf., also, Farm Tenancy in the United States, Census Monograph IV, and Farm Population of the United States, Census Monograph VIII.

[60] Cf. Table 153. Professor Willcox finds the waiting period in the city to be 8.4 years. Willcox, op. cit., p. 531.

Only brief reference need be made to the three subsidiary factors operative in the distribution of American immigration. Climatic factors have played a certain part—how important a one it is impossible to say. It should be remembered that climatic variations in this country are not extensive, the greater portion of its territory being well within the Temperate Zone; so that there is not the opportunity for ethnic differentiation on the basis of climate that there is, for example, in South America. Probably the relatively large settlement of Italians in the lower Mississippi Valley and California is based partially on the similarity of climate between those regions and the Italian peninsula. The failure of the Mexican population to travel far north of the border States may also arise from their preference for a climate essentially like their own. The northern settlement of the Scandinavians might be due in part to the fact that they come from the northernmost part of Europe.

Ethnic idiosyncrasy has been seen to affect the urban settlement of two groups—the Irish and Hebrew. It may have had a more widespread, but less easily identified influence, in this and other forms of distribution than this study has established. As it is, the relatively minor significance of race in the immigrant's territorial distribution is one of the most striking facts brought out by this study. The alleged preference of the "new" immigrant for urban life has often been mentioned in this monograph. But very little finally conclusive evidence has been found to establish such a tendency. The "new" immigrant has been found to be neither so universally, nor so distinctively an urban dweller as is often supposed and, where he has been urbanized, other than racial factors have generally been seen to be at work. The alleged inherent urbanizing tendencies of the central, south, and east Europeans can not, for the present, at least, be accepted as scientifically established.

Finally, the relationship between the percentage of various ethnic groups in urban populations, and in the population in general, particularly the population immediately surrounding a particular city, needs little discussion beyond that which it has already received. As the first stopping places of many immigrants, the cities come automatically to reflect the ethnic make-up of the foreign-born population as a whole. Consequently, those racial and national elements, whether of the "old" or "new" immigration, that bulk most heavily in the country's foreign population, also loom largest in the cities. More than this, the cities of a particular region react to the ethnic make-up of the surrounding country, "new" immigrants being prominent in cities situated in regions where they are numerically important; "old" immigrants displacing them in cities near regions where the "old" immigrants predominate; the otherwise nonurbanized Mexicans shouldering both "new" and "old" aside in those cities situated in their own peculiar centers of settlement. As pointed out in Chapter IV, moreover, it happens that most of the large cities of this country are in regions where the recent immigrants are most thickly settled.

In sum, something like the following seems to express the course followed by the generality of immigrants, whether considered as a unit or as separate ethnic groups: They have accumulated near the large seaport cities of New England, of the Middle Atlantic States, and, to a lesser extent, of the Pacific coast. They have slowly spread out over the country wherever transportation was available and economic opportunity beckoned. A generation or two ago, such opportunity led them mainly, but not universally, to the Middle West and far West; to-day it leads them chiefly to the industrial East, Northeast, and East North Central regions. Usually they have clustered around points of ethnic or national concentration. Some few of them show a liking for certain climates; others for urban as opposed to rural life. But most of them seem, shortly after their arrival, to move into cities, there to wait until opportunity opens elsewhere and, ultimately, to establish themselves in the city or in the country, according as other factors place them adjacent to or remote from city life. Finally, the immigrant is one with the other inhabitants of the Nation in responding to certain country-wide population trends. Fifty years ago he joined the great stream of westward-moving settlers into the prairie lands of the trans-Mississippi region. To-day, he feels the pull of that cityward tide which this country's industrial expansion has set in motion.[61]

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[61] For evidence of a similar trend within the population of the British Isles, cf. Ravenstein: Statistical Journal, Vol. XLVIII, pp. 184-187 (London, 1885).

VI

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF THE FOREIGN STOCK

The age and sex composition of the foreign element in the United States is of peculiar importance to the student of American population problems. Not only does its analysis throw light on many points relative to the immigrant stock itself, but it also contributes to a better understanding of the character of the entire white population of the country, for there are certain peculiarities in the distribution of age and sex classes among both the foreign born and their children which profoundly affect the white population as a whole.

The material available for this portion of the study is of two sorts: First, that relating to the foreign stock as a whole; second, that relating to certain ethnic groups of the foreign born. The latter is far from complete, being based only on a special tabulation of a limited number of nationality and mother-tongue groups in selected areas. It covers, however, a total of 3,706,190 foreign-born persons, and so is probably adequately representative of the particular racial elements involved in the tabulation. Nevertheless, the conclusions based on this second class of material can not be given as great weight as if they covered the entire foreign-born population, since there is, inevitably, a certain margin of error in any computation based on "sampling," such as this is. Furthermore, it was possible only to tabulate ages in quinquennial groups, producing a variation of one year in the period adopted for males, as the age of maximum fecundity, between this set of tables and those relating to the whole population. It should be noted, moreover, that age statistics are peculiarly subject to error, for a variety of reasons.[1] In this study, however, no effort can be made to go behind the data as they appear in the census reports.

1. AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF THE FOREIGN STOCK AS A WHOLE

As in other parts of this monograph the analysis at this place may most conveniently be undertaken from two standpoints—the age and sex composition of the foreign stock throughout the country and the variation in the sex ratio and age distribution within it that may be noted in the several regions of the United States and in different kinds of communities. Under each of these two headings, three topics form the basis of discussion—the ratio of males to females;

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[1] Cf. Twelfth Census of the United States, Supplementary Analysis and Derivative Tables, Washington, 1906, pp. 134-144; Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. III, pp. 145, 146.

age; and the interrelation between age and the sex ratio, especially around the age of maximum fecundity.

The most widely significant conclusions to be reached in this portion of the monograph are derived from the *first* of these two sets of data, namely, the age and sex composition of the foreign stock in the country at large. The material to be analyzed is contained in Tables 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73, and Chart 6.

The most noteworthy aspect of the sex ratio of the foreign-born population is the marked excess shown by the males over the females. Table 69 indicates that, in the foreign-born white population, there are 1,217 males for every 1,000 females. While it is true that, as a rule, all populations show some preponderance of males over females,[2] such an excess generally amounts only to 1 or 2 in 100. The disproportion between males and females existing in the foreign-born population of this country is, therefore, quite exceptional. Its causation is bound up with the age distribution of this population class, and may most suitably be taken up later in this discussion.

The influence upon the white population as a whole of this unusual predominance of males among the immigrant groups also is brought out by Table 69. Whereas, among the native whites of native parentage there are 1,030 males per 1,000 females, and among the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage only 986 per 1,000 females, the total white population contains 1,044 males per 1,000 females. That is, the white population as a whole is materially affected by its inclusion of the exceptionally unbalanced foreign-born white group.

It is of interest to note further, that the population of Europe, from which the bulk of this country's immigration is drawn, also shows the effects of this phenomenon. So great has been the excess of males among the European immigrants to this and other countries, that the population remaining in Europe contains an excess of females, being unique in this respect among the populations of the world.[3]

The sex ratio of the foreign-born population of this country is not, however, any more peculiar than its age distribution, nor is it of any greater moment to the white population in general. The extraordinary age structure of the foreign element in this country is graphically depicted in Chart 6. The diagram for the foreign-born white is obviously different in appearance from all the others, being "bulged" at the center, whereas the others are more or less regularly pyramidal in shape. Moreover, the diagrams for the native white of foreign and of mixed parentage differ markedly from that for the native white of native parentage, being much heavier at the base than is the latter.

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[2] Cf. Twelfth Census of the United States, Supplementary Analysis and Derivative Tables, pp. 88, 89.

[3] This was the case, even before the decimation of males in Europe accompanying the World War. Cf. Twelfth Census of the United States, Supplementary Analysis and Derivative Tables, *loc. cit.*

Table 69.—Age and Sex Distribution and Ratio of Males to Females, for White Population, by Nativity and Parentage, for the United States: 1920

AGE GROUP	WHITE POPULATION: 1920						
	Total		Male		Female		Males to 100 females
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All ages	94, 820, 915	100. 0	48, 430, 655	100. 0	46, 390, 260	100. 0	104. 4
Under 5 years	10, 373, 921	10. 9	5, 260, 714	10. 9	5, 113, 207	11. 0	102. 9
5 to 9 years	10, 087, 245	10. 6	5, 099, 205	10. 5	4, 988, 040	10. 8	102. 2
10 to 14 years	9, 369, 322	9. 9	4, 735, 150	9. 8	4, 634, 172	10. 0	102. 2
15 to 19 years	8, 314, 155	8. 8	4, 141, 831	8. 6	4, 172, 324	9. 0	99. 3
20 to 24 years	8, 185, 341	8. 6	4, 018, 576	8. 3	4, 166, 765	9. 0	96. 4
25 to 29 years	8, 141, 690	8. 6	4, 094, 301	8. 5	4, 047, 389	8. 7	101. 2
30 to 34 years	7, 338, 790	7. 7	3, 776, 266	7. 8	3, 562, 524	7. 7	106. 0
35 to 39 years	6, 965, 805	7. 3	3, 665, 341	7. 6	3, 300, 464	7. 1	111. 1
40 to 44 years	5, 755, 547	6. 1	2, 987, 412	6. 2	2, 768, 135	6. 0	107. 9
45 to 49 years	5, 188, 040	5. 5	2, 779, 175	5. 7	2, 408, 865	5. 2	115. 4
50 to 54 years	4, 317, 266	4. 6	2, 293, 604	4. 7	2, 023, 662	4. 4	113. 3
55 years and over	10, 660, 130	11. 2	5, 500, 755	11. 4	5, 159, 375	11. 1	106. 8
Age unknown	123, 663	0. 1	78, 325	0. 2	45, 338	0. 1	172. 8
Median age	....	25. 6	....	26. 1	....	25. 1	....

AGE GROUP	NATIVE WHITE OF NATIVE PARENTAGE						
	Total		Male		Female		Males to 100 females
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All ages	58, 421, 957	100. 0	29, 636, 781	100. 0	28, 785, 176	100. 0	103. 0
Under 5 years	7, 366, 530	12. 6	3, 741, 194	12. 6	3, 625, 336	12. 6	103. 2
5 to 9 years	6, 977, 863	11. 9	3, 534, 092	11. 9	3, 443, 771	12. 0	102. 6
10 to 14 years	6, 455, 709	11. 1	3, 269, 388	11. 0	3, 186, 321	11. 1	102. 6
15 to 19 years	5, 599, 046	9. 6	2, 797, 477	9. 4	2, 801, 569	9. 7	99. 9
20 to 24 years	5, 176, 707	8. 9	2, 546, 818	8. 6	2, 629, 889	9. 1	96. 8
25 to 29 years	4, 764, 802	8. 2	2, 367, 312	8. 0	2, 397, 490	8. 3	98. 7
30 to 34 years	4, 096, 041	7. 0	2, 054, 671	6. 9	2, 041, 370	7. 1	100. 7
35 to 39 years	3, 815, 852	6. 5	1, 962, 634	6. 6	1, 853, 218	6. 4	105. 9
40 to 44 years	3, 099, 330	5. 3	1, 584, 246	5. 3	1, 515, 084	5. 3	104. 6
45 to 49 years	2, 753, 013	4. 7	1, 463, 247	4. 9	1, 289, 766	4. 5	113. 5
50 to 54 years	2, 236, 700	3. 8	1, 186, 619	4. 0	1, 050, 081	3. 6	113. 0
55 years and over	5, 988, 195	10. 2	3, 070, 324	10. 4	2, 917, 871	10. 1	105. 2
Age unknown	92, 169	0. 2	58, 759	0. 2	33, 410	0. 1	175. 9
Median age	....	22. 7	....	22. 8	....	22. 5	....

The precise nature of the variation in the age distribution of these population classes, as well as the causes therefor, are indicated by the tables bearing on the subject. Table 70 sets forth the primary cause of this whole chain of phenomena. It shows, in the first place, that, among the recent immigrants to this country, the males outnumber the females very nearly 2 to 1, and, in the second place, that the overwhelming majority of them are in the late adolescent or adult period of life; in other words, that very few children under 14 or 16 come to this country.

TABLE 69.—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION AND RATIO OF MALES TO FEMALES, FOR WHITE POPULATION, BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued

AGE GROUP	NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE						
	Total		Male		Female		Males to 100 females
	Number	Percent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
All ages	22, 686, 204	100. 0	11, 265, 552	100. 0	11, 420, 652	100. 0	98. 6
Under 5 years	2, 962, 407	13. 1	1, 496, 663	13. 3	1, 465, 744	12. 8	102. 1
5 to 9 years	2, 939, 498	13. 0	1, 479, 339	13. 1	1, 460, 159	12. 8	101. 3
10 to 14 years	2, 582, 251	11. 4	1, 298, 610	11. 5	1, 283, 641	11. 2	101. 2
15 to 19 years	2, 187, 167	9. 6	1, 085, 084	9. 6	1, 102, 083	9. 6	98. 5
20 to 24 years	2, 081, 790	9. 2	1, 014, 770	9. 0	1, 067, 020	9. 3	95. 1
25 to 29 years	1, 922, 525	8. 5	934, 901	8. 3	987, 624	8. 6	94. 7
30 to 34 years	1, 591, 274	7. 0	774, 777	6. 9	816, 497	7. 1	94. 9
35 to 39 years	1, 412, 148	6. 2	694, 030	6. 2	718, 118	6. 3	96. 6
40 to 44 years	1, 228, 118	5. 4	599, 971	5. 3	628, 147	5. 5	95. 5
45 to 49 years	1, 135, 352	5. 0	571, 505	5. 1	563, 847	4. 9	101. 4
50 to 54 years	913, 189	4. 0	455, 439	4. 0	457, 750	4. 0	99. 5
55 years and over	1, 719, 255	7. 6	854, 629	7. 6	864, 626	7. 6	98. 8
Age unknown	11, 230	(1)	5, 834	0. 1	5, 396	(1)	108. 1
Median age		21. 6		21. 4		21. 9	

AGE GROUP	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE						
	Total		Male		Female		Males to 100 females
	Number	Percent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
All ages	13, 712, 754	100. 0	7, 528, 322	100. 0	6, 184, 432	100. 0	121. 7
Under 5 years	44, 984	0. 3	22, 857	0. 3	22, 127	0. 4	103. 3
5 to 9 years	169, 884	1. 2	85, 774	1. 1	84, 110	1. 4	102. 0
10 to 14 years	331, 362	2. 4	167, 152	2. 2	164, 210	2. 7	101. 8
15 to 19 years	527, 942	3. 9	259, 270	3. 4	268, 672	4. 3	96. 5
20 to 24 years	926, 844	6. 8	456, 988	6. 1	469, 856	7. 6	97. 3
25 to 29 years	1, 454, 363	10. 6	792, 088	10. 5	662, 275	10. 7	119. 6
30 to 34 years	1, 651, 475	12. 0	946, 818	12. 6	704, 657	11. 4	134. 4
35 to 39 years	1, 737, 805	12. 7	1, 008, 677	13. 4	729, 128	11. 8	138. 3
40 to 44 years	1, 428, 099	10. 4	803, 195	10. 7	624, 904	10. 1	128. 5
45 to 49 years	1, 299, 675	9. 5	744, 423	9. 9	555, 252	9. 0	134. 1
50 to 54 years	1, 167, 377	8. 5	651, 546	8. 7	515, 831	8. 3	126. 3
55 years and over	2, 952, 680	21. 5	1, 575, 802	20. 9	1, 376, 878	22. 3	114. 4
Age unknown	20, 264	0. 1	13, 732	0. 2	6, 532	0. 1	210. 2
Median age		40. 0		40. 1		39. 9	

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Such a circumstance is to be expected. Emigration offers the best opportunities to persons in the prime of life, as some 80 per cent of our immigrants are. Ordinarily, young children do not migrate unless they are accompanying or going to their parents, and older people undertake such a venture only to join sons or daughters who have prepared new homes for them in the new country. Likewise, the rigors and hazards of migration are not those which unaccompanied women would readily face, while the living conditions and industrial opportunities which the present-day male immigrant encounters are such as to make it difficult—if not altogether impossible—for him to bring wife or daughter with him. The majority of immigrants are consequently single, or have left their wives and daughters in "the old country," planning either to send for them later, or to return to them. That is to say, the bulk of contemporary immigration to this country is made up of young or middle-aged men. unaccompanied and unencumbered by women or children.[4]

TABLE 70.—SEX RATIO AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES: 1910–1919

SEX	Number	Per cent of total	AGE	Number	Per cent of total
Both sexes	6,347,380	100.0	All ages	6,347,380	100.0
Males	4,131,798	65.1	Under 14 years [1]	853,066	13.4
Females	2,215,582	34.9	14–44 years [2]	5,082,894	80.1
Males per 100 females	186.5		45 years and over	411,420	6.5

[1] Under 14 for years 1910–1917; under 16 for years 1918 and 1919.
[2] 14–44 for years 1910–1917; 16–44 for years 1918 and 1919.

The effect of this aspect of present-day immigration upon the foreign population has already been noted. Table 69 shows that the foreign-born white contain an abnormally small percentage of children as compared with other population classes. Thus, among the natives of native parentage 35.6 per cent are under 15 years of age, while the corresponding age group amounts only to 3.9 per cent of the foreign-born white. The percentage of adults in each class is, of course, equally disproportionate, being much larger in the case of the foreign born than in that of the native born of native parentage.

Another aspect of this phenomenon is depicted in Tables 71 and 72. The foreign born constitute a relatively small percentage of the population under 20, but an abnormally large proportion in the adult age periods. For example, it appears from Table 71, that the foreign born are only 1.8 per cent of the white children of this country, but are 19.3 per cent of those in maturity, and 27.8 per cent of those in old age. Again, 22.7 per cent of those of voting age—that is, over 1 in 5—are foreign born.[5]

Still another aspect of this data is derived from the study of the median age of the foreign born.[6] According to Table 71, the median age for the native white of native parentage is 22.7 years, but, for the foreign born, it is 40 years.

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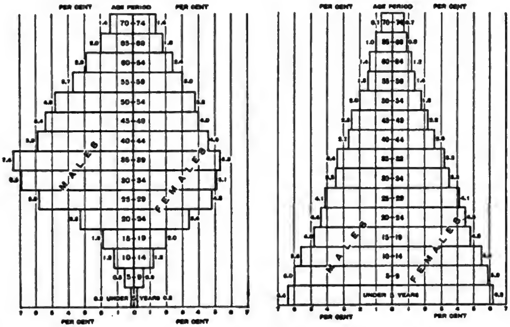
[4] That there are notable differences in this respect between the various ethnic and nationality groups of immigrants is shown later in this section.

[5] Many of them are, of course, unnaturalized. Cf. infra., Ch. IX, Table 114, p. 251.

[6] The median age is that age which divides the population into two equal groups, one-half being older and one-half younger than the median. Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. III, p. 148.

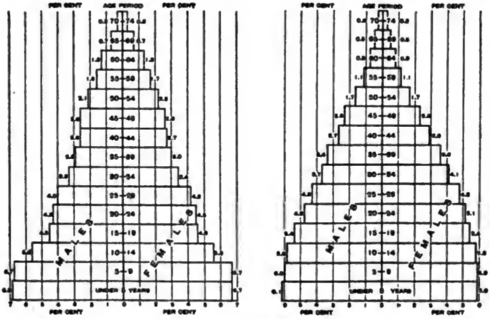
Chart 6.—Distribution by Age Groups for White Population, by Sex: 1920

[Percentages shown in each diagram based on total population in the group, and not on totals for each sex separately]



FOREIGN-BORN WHITE

NATIVE WHITE OF NATIVE PARENTAGE



NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE

NATIVE WHITE OF MIXED PARENTAGE

TABLE 71.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS OF WHITE POPULATION, BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

SEX AND AGE GROUPS	NUMBER				PER CENT DISTRIBUTION			
	White	Native white		Foreign-born white	White	Native white		Foreign-born white
		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage			Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage	
UNITED STATES								
All ages:								
Total	94,820,915	58,421,957	22,686,204	13,712,754	100.0	61.6	23.9	14.5
Male	48,430,655	29,636,781	11,265,552	7,528,322	100.0	61.2	23.3	15.5
Female	46,390,260	28,785,176	11,420,652	6,184,432	100.0	62.1	24.6	13.3
Males to 100 females	104.4	103.0	98.6	121.7	......	......	......	......
Voting age—21 years and over:								
Total	55,113,461	31,007,257	11,607,484	12,498,720	100.0	56.3	21.1	22.7
Male	28,442,400	15,805,063	5,708,885	6,928,452	100.0	55.6	20.1	24.4
Female	26,671,061	15,202,194	5,898,599	5,570,268	100.0	57.0	22.1	20.9
Major age groups								
Childhood—under 15 years:								
Total	29,830,488	20,800,102	8,484,156	546,230	100.0	69.7	28.4	1.8
Male	15,095,069	10,544,674	4,274,612	275,783	100.0	69.9	28.3	1.8
Female	14,735,419	10,255,428	4,209,544	270,447	100.0	69.6	28.6	1.8
Maturity—15 to 59 years:								
Total	57,512,305	33,260,681	13,149,322	11,102,302	100.0	57.8	22.9	19.3
Male	29,497,167	16,862,053	6,468,320	6,166,794	100.0	57.2	21.9	20.9
Female	28,015,138	16,398,628	6,681,002	4,935,508	100.0	58.5	23.8	17.6
Old age—60 years and over:								
Total	7,354,459	4,269,005	1,041,496	2,043,958	100.0	58.0	14.2	27.8
Male	3,760,094	2,171,295	516,786	1,072,013	100.0	57.7	13.7	28.5
Female	3,594,365	2,097,710	524,710	971,945	100.0	58.4	14.6	27.0
Age of maximum fecundity:								
Males 20 to 50 years	21,931,873	12,286,139	4,707,948	4,937,786	100.0	56.0	21.5	22.5
Females 15 to 44 years	22,017,601	13,238,620	5,319,489	3,459,492	100.0	60.1	24.2	15.7
Males to 100 females	99.6	92.8	88.5	142.7	......	......	......	......
Median age:								
Total	25.6	22.7	21.6	40.0	......	......	......	......
Male	26.1	22.8	21.4	40.1	......	......	......	......
Female	25.1	22.5	21.9	39.9	......	......	......	......

An interesting situation is revealed when the age composition of the native born of foreign or mixed parentage is examined. Table 71 gives for this class a median age of 21.6 years, against 25.6 years for the entire white population, 22.7 years for the native white of native parentage, and 40 years for the foreign-born white. Tables 71 and 72 indicate that the children of the immigrant constitute a steadily diminishing percentage of the total white population as they grow older. Thus, they are 28.4 per cent of those under 15 years; 22.9 per cent of those from 15 to 59 years; and 14.2 per cent of those 60 years of age and over. Finally, Table 72 and Chart 6 show that the native born of foreign or mixed parentage contain an abnormally high percentage of children. That is, this nativity group is weakly represented in the adult years, strongly represented in childhood, and, therefore, on the whole, unusually young.

One reason for this phenomenon is not far to seek. Since, up until 1914, immigration was rapidly increasing, there would be, in each year up to 1914, a larger number of potential foreign-born parents of native children than in the preceding year. Therefore, in 1920 the majority of native-born children of immigrants were the offspring of comparatively recent arrivals and were, consequently, relatively young.[7]

TABLE 72.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS OF THE WHITE POPULATION, BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

AGE GROUP	BOTH SEXES				MALE				FEMALE			
	White	Native white		Foreign-born white	White	Native white		Foreign-born white	White	Native white		Foreign-born white
		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage			Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage			Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage	
All ages	100.0	61.6	23.9	14.5	100.0	61.2	23.3	15.5	100.0	62.1	24.6	13.3
Under 5 years	100.0	71.0	28.6	0.4	100.0	71.1	28.4	0.4	100.0	70.9	28.7	0.4
5 to 9 years	100.0	69.2	29.1	1.7	100.0	69.3	29.0	1.7	100.0	69.0	29.3	1.7
10 to 14 years	100.0	68.9	27.6	3.5	100.0	69.0	27.4	3.5	100.0	68.8	27.7	3.5
15 to 19 years	100.0	67.3	26.3	6.3	100.0	67.5	26.2	6.3	100.0	67.1	26.4	6.4
20 to 24 years	100.0	63.2	25.4	11.3	100.0	63.4	25.3	11.4	100.0	63.1	25.6	11.3
25 to 29 years	100.0	58.5	23.6	17.9	100.0	57.8	22.8	19.3	100.0	59.2	24.4	16.4
30 to 34 years	100.0	55.8	21.7	22.5	100.0	54.4	20.5	25.1	100.0	57.3	22.9	19.8
35 to 39 years	100.0	54.8	20.3	24.9	100.0	53.5	18.9	27.5	100.0	56.2	21.8	22.1
40 to 44 years	100.0	53.8	21.3	24.8	100.0	53.0	20.1	26.9	100.0	54.7	22.7	22.6
45 to 49 years	100.0	53.1	21.9	25.1	100.0	52.7	20.6	26.8	100.0	53.5	23.4	23.1
50 to 54 years	100.0	51.8	21.2	27.0	100.0	51.7	19.9	28.4	100.0	51.9	22.6	25.5
55 years and over	100.0	56.2	16.1	27.7	100.0	55.8	15.5	28.6	100.0	56.6	16.8	26.7
Age unknown	100.0	74.5	9.1	16.4	100.0	75.0	7.4	17.5	100.0	73.7	11.9	14.4

There may be another explanation, namely, inferior vitality of this foreign stock, for an excessive death rate would keep down the members of adults in any population group. In how far the children of immigrants are shorter lived than the native born of native parentage is discussed in a later chapter. However, it appears that the principal cause of this group's relative youthfulness is the one given above, namely, the recency of immigration of most of the foreign-born parents of native children.

The *interrelationship between age and sex* is significant chiefly at one point, namely, the *age of maximum fecundity.* There is a definite limit upon the rate of increase of any population—the number of men and women, especially of women, within its ranks capable of producing children. Particularly important is the number of women of childbearing age, because, moral considerations to one side, there is practically no limit upon the number of children to which a man may become a parent, but a woman can normally become the mother of only about one child per year. Consequently, two factors must be considered in estimating the potential rate of increase of any population strain: First, the proportion of men *and* women at the age of maximum fecundity; second, the proportion of men *to* women at this age. Tables 69 and 71 contain the data relevant to these questions. From Table 73, derived from Table 71, it is seen that, on the whole, the foreign born contain proportionately more persons capable of having children than either of the native-born groups.

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[7] Cf. Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. III, p. 148.

TABLE 73.—PER CENT OF MALES AND FEMALES AT AGE OF MAXIMUM FECUNDITY, IN WHITE POPULATION: 1920

CLASS	Males, 20 to 50 years of age	Females, 15 to 44 years of age
Native white of native parentage	41.5	45.9
Native white of foreign and mixed parentage	41.8	46.4
Foreign-born white	65.6	55.9

From this, it would seem that the foreign born are able to make a much larger contribution to the next generation, relative to their numbers, than are the native born.

Examination of the sex ratios of the nativity classes, however, puts another complexion on the situation. From Table 71 it is seen that, whereas there is, among the natives, an excess of females of childbearing age to males at the age of maximum fecundity, there is, among the foreign born of the same age groups, an excess of males. Remembering what has just been said concerning the absolute limits placed upon a population's increase by its women capable of having children, it appears that the native population is potentially capable, in any year, of producing about as many children as there are, within it, men 20 to 50 years of age, but that the foreign born are able to beget, on the whole, only about three children for every five males of this age within an equal period. In other words, the abnormal number of males among the recent immigrants condemns many of them to childlessness in this country, so far as the availability of potential immigrant mothers of their children is concerned. That is, the apparently great potential birth rate of the foreign born is seriously reduced by their unbalanced sex ratio.

Another possibility at once presents itself, namely, the mating of foreign-born men with native-born women. In this connection, an interesting situation is presented, for Table 71 shows that a *dearth of marriageable males* among the natives is accompanied by an *excess of marriageable males* among the foreign born. There is, therefore, reason to expect the next generation to contain a relatively large number of persons of mixed parentage, the children of native mothers and foreign fathers.

All of the foregoing is concerned merely with *potential* birth rates. It is based on the assumption that a given population will breed up to its capacity and at an equal rate, as based upon its proportion of men and women at the age of maximum fecundity and upon the ratio of the former to the latter. That this assumption departs from the facts in some respects is shown in a subsequent part of this monograph. There are important differences between the birth rates of native born and foreign born, and between that of the native born of native parentage and native born of foreign parentage. Nevertheless, these variations occur within the bounds set by the age and sex ratios noted above.

It is particularly interesting to observe the existence of a strong probability of a mating of native women and foreign men, and so of the commencing, within the generation of the foreigner's migration, of his biological amalgamation with the native stock. That such marrying of natives and foreigners is more than a matter of theoretical probability is suggested by the fact that close to 7,000,000 white persons—6.6 per cent of the country's total population in 1920—are of mixed native and foreign parentage.

Something should be said at this point concerning the social and economic bearing of the foregoing data. Two points are particularly noteworthy. In the first place, the large number of adult foreigners is very impressive. In view of the fact that this country is governed on the basis of adult suffrage, the fact that more than 1 in 5 of all the persons of voting age in the United States are foreign born assumes profound significance. It is obvious that a foreigner, especially one who is unaccustomed to the English language, is seriously handicapped by unfamiliarity with American history, traditions, customs, and political methods, in meeting the responsibilities of citizenship. It is true that only about one-half of the foreign born 21 years of age and over are naturalized,[8] but it is also true that, after a waiting period, a large proportion of the remainder may be expected to seek citizenship. One further factor in this connection deserves notice, namely, the proportion of persons of foreign or mixed parentage in the population of voting age. The 11,607,484 native white persons 21 years old and over, one or both of whose parents were born outside this country, compose 21.1 per cent of the white population in that age group. If this group is added to the foreign-born white population of the corresponding age, it is seen that 24,106,204 persons, composing 43.8 per cent of the white population of voting age, are foreign born, or the children of foreign-born parents. The proportion outside the South would be even more striking.

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[8] Males, 47.8 per cent; females, 52 per cent. Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. VIII, Table 1.

Another noteworthy feature of the data analyzed above is the relation of the age and sex distribution of the foreign population to American industry. The bearing of the age composition of the foreign element upon industry has already been suggested. Industry is provided with abundant labor power, at the age of maximum efficiency. For a long period of years, American employers have had available, not merely the young men and women born upon American soil, but also thousands of workers born and reared abroad, and brought to American mines and factories in the prime of their youth and early maturity. That the existence of this never-failing supply of labor has contributed heavily to the rapid expansion of American industry can not be doubted. Neither can it be denied that there has been a certain loss in economic efficiency because of the fact that the bulk of American immigration in recent years has reached this country when too old to learn anything more of American industrial processes than the requirements for unskilled or semiskilled labor

The relationship between industry and the sex ratio of recent immigration is also of interest. On the one hand, the industrial opportunities open to immigrants are such as to discourage the inclusion of many women and children in the immigrant population. The immigrant is often compelled to adopt an exceedingly migratory existence in order to be employed at all continuously. Moreover, he is frequently required to live under conditions in which it is not only socially undesirable but physically impossible for him to be accompanied by wife or children. Railroad construction, lumbering, and much general labor present conditions of this sort. There is a clear contrast between such circumstances and those which the immigrant of a former generation encountered, when he could, with relative ease, take his wife and children into a rural community, and put them to work beside him on tasks not very different from those to which they had been accustomed in "the old country." On the other hand, American industry has undoubtedly reacted to the fact that the majority of immigrants to-day are unencumbered by women or children. This condition provides the employer with a labor force that is highly mobile, and that can be housed and fed in a manner totally unacceptable to men accompanied by their families.[a]

In brief, the conditions under which many immigrants have to earn their living are such that they find it best, at least for a time, to come to this country unaccompanied by women or children; and the fact that they are so unaccompanied encourages the continuation of such conditions. Whether or not, in the first instance, the development of American industry has influenced the sex and age ratio of the "new" immigrants, it is impossible to say. The fact that many native Americans are deprived of family life by the nature of their employment[10] suggests that this is the case. On the other hand, there is evidence of certain racial differences in this respect which might lead to the opposite conclusion. Probably—as in many features of economic and social activity—both forces, the conditions of employment and the type of family life of the several immigrant groups, have operated simultaneously and reciprocally.

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[a] Cf. Report of United States Immigration Commission, Washington, 1911, pp. 499, 500.

Attention may now be directed to the *second* aspect of the age and sex distribution of the foreign population, namely, its relation to the territorial distribution of the foreign element.

Tables 74, 75, 76, 173, 174, and 175 contain the data bearing on this topic. The material falls into two groups—the first dealing with the United States and geographic divisions, the second with the urban and rural communities and with the different classes of cities. Table 173 sets forth the age and sex distribution of the foreign population in the various geographic divisions of the country and in selected States. It shows one significant fact regarding sex distribution, namely, that the excess of males over females is relatively small near the major ports of entry to this country, and relatively large in regions at a distance from those ports. Thus, in the New England area there are 102.3 foreign-born males to 100 foreign-born females, and in the Middle Atlantic group, there are 114.1 to 100; but in the East North Central region, the ratio rises to 128, in the West North Central, to 131.4, in the East South Central and South Atlantic States, to 141 and 141.6, respectively, while it reaches 148.2 in the Pacific area, and 149.2 in the Mountain States. The excess is somewhat smaller in the West South Central region, there being 131.3 males per 100 females, but this is the region dominated by the Mexican immigrants, and so is only partially affected by the tendency operative throughout the rest of the country. The reason for this varying sex ratio of the foreign born is discussed later in this section.

Examination of the age distribution of the foreign stock according to the geographic divisions of the United States reveals a somewhat confused situation. Table 173 exhibits a marked lack of uniformity as between the several parts of the country. Thus, there is an unusually large percentage of foreign-born children under 15 in the Mountain, Pacific, and West South Central groups, and also in New England and the Middle Atlantic division. In the country as a whole, this class composes a bare 1.8 per cent of the white population of that age, but, in the West South Central States, it is 1.9 per cent, in the Mountain States, 3.1 per cent, in the Pacific States, 3.6 per cent, in New England, 3.5 per cent, and in the Middle Atlantic States, 2.7 per cent. Furthermore, in the State of Arizona, it rises to 14.2 per cent. On the other hand, the group of foreign born who are 60 years of age and over, is exceptionally large in the Middle Atlantic, the Pacific, and West North Central States, being 33.9 per cent, 34 per cent, and 34.5 per cent, respectively, of the white population in those areas, as over against 27.8 per cent in the country at large. In the State of Wisconsin, the immigrants of 60 years and more compose 56 per cent of the white population, and, in North Dakota, 68.8 per cent. There does not seem to be such marked variation in the territorial distribution of the middle-aged foreigners.

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[10] Cf. Report and Testimony, United States Commission on Industrial Relations, Washington, 1916, Vol. VI, pp. 5087-5168.

How can such an irregular distribution of the foreign-born children and old persons be explained? The clue to the former apparently rests upon the assumption that an unusually large number of children must have accompanied the Mexican immigrants, who have been found to be prominent in the Mountain, Pacific, and West South Central States, more especially in Arizona.

As for the immigrants in the "old age" group, their relative importance appears to correspond in a general way to the distribution of the "old" immigration. Thus, Table 31 places the West North Central group as first according to the percentage of foreign-born persons resident in this country 20 years, or more. Although the correlation can not be carried through to the Middle Atlantic Belt, because of the presence there of large numbers of "new" immigrants from central, east, and south Europe, there is a sufficient proportion of these north and west Europeans in that area to raise the average age of the foreign-born group there. In other words, in those regions heavily settled by north and west Europeans, who reached this country in greatest numbers a generation ago, there is among the foreign born an unusually large per cent of old men and women, survivors of this "old" immigration wave.

Tables 74, 75, 76, 174 and 175 deal with the age and sex composition of the foreign element of urban and rural communities and in different classes of cities. The sex ratio may be considered first.

It has been seen above that the preponderance of males over females increases as the foreign population travels away from the seaboard areas where it first reaches America. This set of tables shows, further, that the excess of foreign-born males over females is greater in the rural regions than in the cities and greater in the small than in the large cities. Thus, according to Table 74, there are, in urban areas, 115.9 foreign-born males per 100 foreign-born females, as compared with a ratio of 141.8 per 100 in rural places. Furthermore, in Table 75, a steady increase in the excess of foreign-born males over females is observed, in passing from the larger to the smaller cities. In cities of 500,000 or more the sex ratio among the foreign born is 111.8 males per 100 females, but, in cities of 2,500 to 10,000, it is 123.4 per 100, and the intermediate classes of cities show gradations in correspondence to these ratios.

TABLE 74.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS OF WHITE POPULATION, BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: 1920

AREA, SEX, AND AGE GROUP	NUMBER				PER CENT			
	White	Native white		Foreign-born white	White	Native white		Foreign-born white
		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage			Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage	
URBAN								
All ages:								
Total	50, 620, 084	24, 556, 729	15, 706, 372	10, 356, 983	100. 0	48. 5	31. 0	20. 5
Male	25, 373, 627	12, 190, 465	7, 622, 766	5, 560, 396	100. 0	48. 0	30. 0	21. 9
Female	25, 246, 457	12, 366, 264	8, 083, 606	4, 796, 587	100. 0	49. 0	32. 0	19. 0
Males to 100 females	100. 5	98. 6	94. 3	115. 9	......	......	......	......
Voting age—21 years and over:								
Total	31, 525, 050	14, 233, 817	7, 854, 377	9, 436, 856	100. 0	45. 2	24. 9	29. 9
Male	15, 911, 506	7, 079, 936	3, 716, 277	5, 115, 293	100. 0	44. 5	23. 4	32. 1
Female	15, 613, 544	7, 153, 881	4, 138, 100	4, 321, 563	100. 0	45. 8	26. 5	27. 7
Major age groups								
Childhood—under 15 years:								
Total	14, 114, 455	7, 658, 875	6, 061, 025	394, 555	100. 0	54. 3	42. 9	2. 8
Male	7, 082, 264	3, 840, 327	3, 044, 219	197, 718	100. 0	54. 2	43. 0	2. 8
Female	7, 032, 191	3, 818, 548	3, 016, 806	196, 837	100. 0	54. 3	42. 9	2. 8
Maturity—15 to 59 years:								
Total	32, 726, 463	15, 140, 184	8, 991, 263	8, 595, 016	100. 0	46. 3	27. 5	26. 3
Male	16, 474, 477	7, 518, 346	4, 277, 774	4, 678, 357	100. 0	45. 6	26. 0	28. 4
Female	16, 251, 986	7, 621, 838	4, 713, 489	3, 916, 659	100. 0	46. 9	29. 0	24. 1
Old age—60 years and over:								
Total	3, 694, 323	1, 695, 833	646, 093	1, 352, 397	100. 0	45. 9	17. 5	36. 6
Male	1, 762, 697	791, 499	296, 786	674, 412	100. 0	44. 9	16. 8	38. 3
Female	1, 931, 626	904, 334	349, 307	677, 985	100. 0	46. 8	18. 1	35. 1
Age of maximum fecundity:								
Males, 20 to 50 years	12, 669, 360	5, 730, 093	3, 133, 469	3, 805, 798	100. 0	45. 2	24. 7	30. 0
Females, 15 to 44 years	12, 756, 691	6, 185, 733	3, 772, 743	2, 798, 215	100. 0	48. 5	29. 6	21. 9
Males to 100 females	99. 3	92. 6	83. 1	136. 0	......	......	......	......
RURAL								
All ages:								
Total	44, 200, 831	33, 865, 228	6, 979, 832	3, 355, 771	100. 0	76. 6	15. 8	7. 6
Male	23, 057, 028	17, 446, 316	3, 642, 786	1, 967, 926	100. 0	75. 7	15. 8	8. 5
Female	21, 143, 803	16, 418, 912	3, 337, 046	1, 387, 845	100. 0	77. 7	15. 8	6. 6
Males to 100 females	109. 0	106. 3	109. 2	141. 8	......	......	......	......
Voting age—21 years and over:								
Total	23, 588, 411	16, 773, 440	3, 753, 107	3, 061, 864	100. 0	71. 1	15. 9	13. 0
Male	12, 530, 894	8, 725, 127	1, 992, 608	1, 813, 159	100. 0	69. 6	15. 9	14. 5
Female	11, 057, 517	8, 048, 313	1, 760, 499	1, 248, 705	100. 0	72. 8	15. 9	11. 3
Major age groups								
Childhood—under 15 years:								
Total	15, 716, 033	13, 141, 227	2, 423, 131	151, 675	100. 0	83. 6	15. 4	1. 0
Male	8, 012, 805	6, 704, 347	1, 230, 393	78, 065	100. 0	83. 7	15. 4	1. 0
Female	7, 703, 228	6, 436, 880	1, 192, 738	73, 610	100. 0	83. 6	15. 5	1. 0
Maturity—15 to 59 years:								
Total	24, 785, 842	18, 120, 497	4, 158, 059	2, 507, 286	100. 0	73. 1	16. 8	10. 1
Male	13, 022, 690	9, 343, 707	2, 190, 546	1, 488, 437	100. 0	71. 7	16. 8	11. 4
Female	11, 763, 152	8, 776, 790	1, 967, 513	1, 018, 849	100. 0	74. 6	16. 7	8. 7
Old age—60 years and over:								
Total	3, 660, 136	2, 573, 172	395, 403	691, 561	100. 0	70. 3	10. 8	18. 9
Male	1, 997, 397	1, 379, 796	220, 000	397, 601	100. 0	69. 1	11. 0	19. 9
Female	1, 662, 739	1, 193, 376	175, 403	293, 960	100. 0	71. 8	10. 5	17. 7
Age of maximum fecundity:								
Males, 20 to 50 years	9, 262, 513	6, 556, 046	1, 574, 479	1, 131, 988	100. 0	70. 8	17. 0	12. 2
Females, 15 to 44 years	9, 260, 910	7, 052, 887	1, 546, 746	661, 277	100. 0	76. 2	16. 7	7. 1
Males to 100 females	100. 0	93. 0	101. 8	171. 2	......	......	......	......

Table 175 reveals the influence both of the size of the city, and the proximity to the Atlantic seaboard. It shows a generally increasing proportion of foreign-born males to females in passing from the larger cities, such as New York and Chicago, to the smaller ones, such as Denver. It also records very large excesses of foreign-born males over females in places remote from the Atlantic seaboard, such as San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans, where the ratios of males per 100 females rise to 144.8, 145.5, and 147.7, respectively. On the other hand, Boston and Philadelphia, which are important ports of entry for immigrants, show a low ratio of foreign-born males to females, there being a positive excess of foreign-born females in Boston.[11]

TABLE 75.—RATIO OF MALES TO FEMALES FOR WHITE POPULATION, IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, AND IN EACH CLASS OF CITIES: 1920

POPULATION CLASS	CLASS OF TERRITORY						
	Rural	Urban	Cities having a population of—				
			2,500 to 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 500,000	500,000 and over
White (total)	109.0	100.5	99.9	100.3	100.3	99.9	101.5
Native white of native parentage	106.3	98.6	97.8	98.1	98.5	98.7	99.8
Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	109.2	94.3	94.8	94.0	93.7	92.3	95.5
Foreign-born white	141.8	115.9	123.4	122.4	117.4	117.6	111.8

At this point, the steady increase in the excess of males over females among the foreign born, as they pass West and South away from the Atlantic seaboard, may be recalled. Apparently there is a tendency on the part of the foreign-born men to leave their womenkind near the major ports of entry and also in the cities—especially the larger cities, where there are colonies for practically every important immigrant group—and to go out alone where economic opportunity takes them into the country and smaller cities. It is likely also that these immigrants who have wives or daughters dependent upon them tend to cling to the larger cities, leaving the positions available in the rural regions and smaller cities to those who are unmarried, or whose wives are in "the old country."

In this connection, there are two contrasts with the native population. In the first place, according to Table 75, the native population parallels the foreign in having a larger proportion of females in urban than in rural localities. The difference in the sex ratio between urban and rural areas is, however, much greater in the case of the foreign born than the native.

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[11] A high percentage of females among the Irish born is partly responsible for the situation in Boston.

It seems that the slight excess of native females over males in the cities, as compared with a moderate excess of males over females in the country, is due to the fact that native women find it easy to obtain employment in the stores, offices, and factories of the cities, and so are participating in the nation-wide exodus from country to city in even larger proportion than the men, some of whom must remain in the country for agricultural pursuits.[12] However, reference to the native sex ratios in the different classes of cities suggests that the native women do not venture into the large cities in such large numbers as the men. Thus, in cities of 500,000 and over, the native males of native parentage have all but overcome the lead assumed by the females in cities as a whole.[13]

The reason for the greater discrepancy between males and females among the foreign born than among the native in urban and rural areas is not far to seek. The city is the primary point of dispersion for the foreign born, whereas a considerable portion of the native population is country born. Hence, a cityward drift on the part of the native males and females leaves a sufficient number of females in the country to keep down to moderate figures the excess of males in rural communities. On the other hand, there being few foreign-born females whose original settlement is in the country [14] the movement of foreign males away from large cities into the rural districts and small cities creates a very large excess of males in the latter.

The other contrast has just been mentioned. The native born show a higher proportion of males to females in the large cities than in the small ones, whereas an opposite tendency has been observed for the foreign born. Thus, in Table 75, it appears that among the native white of native parents there are 97.8 males per 100 females in the smallest cities, and 99.8 in the largest, with corresponding gradations between. Much the same is true of the native born of foreign or mixed parentage, although the progression from small to large cities is not so regular.[15] It seems that the native men tend to leave their women in the smaller towns and go to seek their fortunes in the large cities, while just the opposite is the case with the foreign born.

This contrast provides an interesting commentary upon the question of the alleged preference for city life on the part of the "new" immigrant. In so far as these tables represent the "new" immigrant, they suggest that he is moving out from the great cities into the country and smaller cities. It should be noted that the word "suggest" is used in this connection, for there is nothing conclusive in the data. They may merely indicate a temporary migration into the less densely populated centers, or, as indicated above, a differentiation between single and married men. At the very least, however, this set of data reveals a tendency on the part of certain immigrants to get away, either permanently or temporarily, from the densely populated urban areas, and an opposite tendency on the part of the natives.

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[12] Ravenstein finds the English females to be, likewise, more prone than the males to migrate from rural to urban districts. Ravenstein, op. cit. Statistical Journal, Vol. XLVIII., pp. 196–198. (London, 1885.)

[13] Cf. Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. II, p. 106.

[14] Very few in the present generation, excepting Canadians and Mexicans.

[15] The uneven age distribution of this population class is probably responsible for this irregularity.

There are two features of interest concerning the *age distribution* of the foreign born in urban and rural districts. The first is the larger proportion of old people among the foreign born of the rural districts and smaller cities than in the urban areas and large cities. The second is the very high percentage of foreign born and their children among the actual and potential voting population of the larger cities.

From Table 76 it appears that, of the foreign born in urban areas, 13.1 per cent are 60 years of age and over, while, in the rural areas this group is 20.6 per cent of the total.

TABLE 76.—PER CENT OF PERSONS 60 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER AMONG THE WHITE POPULATION, IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, AND IN EACH CLASS OF CITIES: 1920

[Derived from Tables 74 and 174]

POPULATION CLASS	CLASS OF TERRITORY					
	Rural	Urban	Cities having a population of—			
			2,500 to 25,000	25,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 250,000	250,000 and over
Native white of native parentage	7.6	6.9	8.0	7.0	5.4	5.5
Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	5.7	4.1	5.3	4.4	3.9	3.5
Foreign-born white	20.6	13.1	16.0	13.2	13.1	11.9

Similarly, the older generation of foreign born is of greater relative significance in the smaller than in the larger cities. According to Table 76 the percentage of persons 60 years of age and over among the foreign born varies inversely with the size of the cities of the country. Table 175, which shows the median age of the population classes in the 25 principal cities of the country, reflects a similar, though not such a clear-cut relation, between the age of the foreign born and the size of the cities in which they dwell. This tendency corresponds with that discovered in connection with the year of migration of the foreign-born population, in that it suggests a concentration of those longest resident in this country in the rural districts and smaller cities.[16]

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[16] Cf. supra, Ch. IV, Tables 33 and 34, pp. 50 and 56.

The phenomena revealed by these two sets of data are the resultant of two factors. On the one hand, they are the consequence of the relatively greater urbanization of the "new" immigrants than of the "old." On the other hand, they result from the tendency on the part of the foreign born, after a waiting period in the larger cities, to move away from them into the smaller cities and into the country districts. In other words, one reason why the immigrants in the larger cities are, on the whole, younger than those in the smaller cities and rural communities is that the latter are constantly being recruited by persons who have been in the United States for some time, at the same time that the former are continuously receiving fresh increments of youths and early middle-aged arrivals from abroad.

It might be objected that the high age level of the foreign born in small cities and in the country was caused only by the presence therein of "old" or north and west European immigrants. But, as has been seen above and as is further demonstrated later,[17] this disposition to settle, first in the city, and later in the rural or semirural community, is by no means confined to the "old" immigrant stock.

The second noteworthy feature of the age distribution of the foreign born in urban and rural areas relates to the relative number of potential foreign-born voters in each type of territory. It has been seen that the number of children among the immigrant population is, excepting in the Southwest, relatively slight, and that the bulk of the foreign born are in maturity or old age. It has been further seen that a very high percentage of them are of voting age. Again, attention has been called earlier in this monograph to the concentration of the foreign born in cities, especially in large cities. From this it follows that a very significant proportion of the voting population in American cities, more particularly the larger cities, is foreign born. Table 74 and Table 174 show this to be the case. In the urban communities, 29.9 per cent of all the white population of voting age is foreign born. The percentage is even higher in the large cities, being 39.3 per cent in cities of 250,000 and over. When the figures for the native born of foreign or mixed parentage are added, the results are remarkable. In the total for all cities, 54.8 per cent of the white population of voting age is composed of immigrants and their children, and, in the cities of 250,000 or over, this foreign element comes to 68.4 per cent. In other words, in the 25 principal cities of this country,[18] nearly 7 in every 10 white persons of voting age are of foreign birth or parentage. Little need be said concerning the bearing of this fact upon the political and social problems of the Nation. It suffices to say that the great American municipalities are wrestling with questions such as would tax the capacity of the best equipped electorate, and they are facing these tasks with a population of potential voters, a large majority of whom are equipped for citizenship only by what they have acquired after migrating here from abroad, or by such assimilative opportunities as are open to the child of an immigrant.

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[17] Cf. Tables 77, 78 and 79.

[18] The first 25 cities are those whose population is 250,000 or over. The last in the list is Denver.

A word may be said about the age and sex ratio around the age of maximum fecundity of the foreign born, in urban and rural areas, and in different classes of cities. It has already been shown that there is a large excess of males over females of this class in rural areas. From Table 74 it is seen that this excess is particularly heavy at the child-producing age, for that is the age period at which most of the immigrant men seem to leave the cities for the country. In rural areas, there are 171.2 foreign-born men of the ages 20 to 50, for every 100 foreign-born women of the ages 15 to 44. The same table indicates a deficit of marriageable males to females among the native born of native parentage in rural areas. Consequently, the situation stated above, with reference to the total population, is exaggerated in rural areas. In the very sections where there is an insufficient number of native males of native parentage of appropriate age to mate with the marriageable native women of native parentage, there is an overwhelming excess of foreign-born men over foreign-born women at the marrying ages. In other words, in the rural sections of the country, only strong social and religious prejudice can prevent a very widespread mixing of native and foreign stocks, through the mating of native women with foreign men. There can be no doubt but that these opposing forces prevent such matings from occurring with anything like the frequency which the statistics would suggest to be likely, but, as shown in another chapter,[10] there are nevertheless many such matings.

2. AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF SELECTED NATIVITY AND MOTHER TONGUE GROUPS OF THE FOREIGN BORN

Since the data upon which this portion of the study is based cover only a limited number of nationality and mother tongue groups, and only certain portions of the country, it seems best not to push the analysis beyond the broader classifications, as a more detailed interpretation might lead to generalizations resting only on local peculiarities or unrepresentative sampling.

The discussion may be addressed to three topics: *First*, the sex ratio in the various ethnic groups; *second*, their age composition; and *third*, the urban and rural age and sex composition of selected groups. Tables 77 to 79 and 176 to 179 contain the statistics relevant to these questions.

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[10] Cf. infra, Ch. VIII, Table 99, p. 212.

TABLE 77.—RATIO OF MALES TO FEMALES BY MAJOR AGE PERIODS FOR SELECTED GROUPS OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION IN CERTAIN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: 1920

[Derived from Table 179]

AREA AND AGE PERIOD	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE						
		England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)	Denmark (Danish)
ALL SELECTED AREAS								
All ages	108.8	105.9	73.8	87.2	104.2	107.4	119.5	147.6
Childhood—under 15 years	101.7	100.2	99.1	99.9	96.6	102.2	102.6	97.8
Maturity—15 to 59 years	110.5	107.1	74.0	86.2	101.8	107.9	123.0	151.1
Old age—60 years and over	100.2	101.8	72.1	88.0	116.5	104.6	109.6	138.6
Age of maximum fecundity [1]	119.7	114.5	86.6	96.1	108.8	128.0	139.7	180.5
URBAN								
All ages	106.0	103.5	72.9	82.0	98.6	96.2	106.2	143.5
Childhood—under 15 years	100.9	100.0	98.3	98.9	97.4	101.0	103.0	90.0
Maturity—15 to 59 years	108.0	104.8	73.4	82.0	98.2	97.3	108.7	147.1
Old age—60 years and over	93.8	97.9	70.1	75.9	100.4	89.1	91.6	132.9
Age of maximum fecundity [1]	116.8	112.0	86.0	91.7	105.6	115.8	119.6	173.7
RURAL								
All ages	128.0	133.0	114.2	122.2	147.2	154.8	128.5	152.8
Childhood—under 15 years	105.3	102.6	([2])	106.2	([2])	106.2	102.1	111.5
Maturity—15 to 59 years	132.0	141.0	121.1	119.7	134.7	158.6	134.7	157.0
Old age—60 years and over	121.2	122.3	106.8	131.9	175.1	144.3	115.3	143.2
Age of maximum fecundity [1]	149.7	155.2	146.4	140.4	147.9	195.1	161.0	192.3

AREA AND AGE PERIOD	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued				MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES			
	Russia (Russian)	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish
ALL SELECTED AREAS								
All ages	128.5	97.8	124.4	127.6	108.2	126.4	122.8	107.6
Childhood—under 15 years	99.3	102.0	105.9	103.8	98.6	101.7	98.5	101.0
Maturity—15 to 59 years	130.8	99.9	131.2	130.4	110.4	127.8	123.8	107.8
Old age—60 years and over	110.0	87.0	104.9	115.3	102.8	120.8	120.0	109.4
Age of maximum fecundity [1]	134.5	113.7	124.0	133.9	133.4	133.2	125.6	107.1
URBAN								
All ages	126.9	94.8	214.4	126.8	104.5	125.0	118.5	107.5
Childhood—under 15 years	99.4	100.3	110.0	103.8	93.9	101.4	98.6	101.2
Maturity—15 to 59 years	129.0	97.4	242.6	129.4	107.4	126.4	119.4	107.7
Old age—60 years and over	108.5	78.9	([2])	114.8	95.8	117.5	115.1	109.3
Age of maximum fecundity [1]	132.6	110.1	236.8	132.8	130.8	131.1	121.2	107.0
RURAL								
All ages	163.4	114.1	119.9	201.3	119.1	143.3	154.4	120.8
Childhood—under 15 years	98.0	109.7	105.7	102.7	107.4	104.6	98.3	81.8
Maturity—15 to 59 years	170.5	116.7	125.2	210.8	120.1	147.4	157.3	122.9
Old age—60 years and over	138.9	108.4	104.3	176.8	117.8	133.3	([2])	135.5
Age of maximum fecundity [1]	177.5	142.0	117.8	219.4	142.2	168.6	159.1	119.1

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[1] Males 20 to 49 years; females 15 to 44 years. (See explanation, p. 158.)

[2] Ratio not shown, number of females being less than 100.

The *first* of this group of topics—that is, the sex ratio of these ethnic groups—leads to a conclusion which has already been foreshadowed. It is that the "new" immigrants display a much greater excess of males over females than do the "old." Thus, it appears from Table 77 that the north and west Europeans clearly include a relatively larger number of females than the central, east, and south. The average number of males per 100 females for the former is 110.4, while, for the latter, it comes to 118.4.[20]

It might be objected that the "new" immigrants are, for the most part, comparatively recent arrivals, and have not had time to establish homes for their womenkind, and reference to the sex ratio in recent immigration gives color to this contention, since the excess of males in the annual immigration is much greater than that manifested by the foreign population as a whole.[21] Nevertheless, this claim has only partial validity, for there is virtually the same distinction between "old" and "new" immigrants at the age of 60 or over, as there is for all ages. Thus, it appears from Table 77, that the average number of males per 100 females is 104.9 for the six "old" immigrant groups represented, and 110.4 for the six "new" ones at these ages. That is, at the age when they would certainly have brought their wives and daughters to America, if they ever were going to do so, the English, Irish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danes, and Germans, together show a markedly higher ratio of women to men than the Russians, Bohemians and Moravians, Italians, Poles, Slovaks, and Yiddish.

A definite difference between "old" and "new" immigrant stocks is manifested here. Whether, however, it is to be ascribed chiefly to racial idiosyncrasies or to industrial conditions is, as stated elsewhere, impossible to say.

That there are important differences between the various ethnic groups *within* both the "old" and "new" immigration, however, can not be gainsaid. It appears from Table 77 that the number of males to 100 females ranges from 73.8 to 147.6 for the north and west European groups, and from 97.8 to 128.5 for the central, south, and eastern Europeans. Among the first, the Irish reveal a distinct excess of females over males, and the Danes a very large excess of males over females, in fact the largest in the entire series. Among the "new" immigrant groups, the Bohemians and Moravians display a slight excess of females over males—in this, as in many other respects, being out of line with other central, eastern, and southern European peoples—while the Russians[22] show the greatest surplus of males over females in the series. It is difficult to account for these differences, excepting in the case of the Irish, among whom so many women enter the field of domestic service that they probably constitute a separate stream of migration, independent of the males.[23]

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[20] It should be noted that each of these is an average based upon ratios and is valuable only for comparative purposes.

[21] Cf. supra, Table 69.

[22] Russian-speaking, and probably, therefore, largely, but not exclusively, Slavic

Passing reference may be made to the three American immigrant groups included in Table 77. Two of them—the French and English Canadians—show a relatively large number of females in proportion to males. The opposite is the case with the Mexicans. It would seem that the tendency of the Canadians to come directly across the national boundary line, at points not far removed from their original homes, would make it easy for them to travel—like the "Barbarians" of the great *Völkerwanderung*—in family groups, and hence would make possible the high rate of females to males that the figures display. Yet the same reasoning would lead one to look for a similar situation among the Mexicans, and Table 173, which shows the excess of foreign-born males over females to be unusually low in the West South Central section, where the Mexicans are prominent, suggests, indeed, that such is the case. Yet, Table 77 points to a contrary situation. It is likely that, on the one hand, the data in Table 77 are not completely representative for the Mexicans as a whole, and that, on the other hand, the abnormal age distribution among them, which is noted immediately below, upsets any *a priori* reasoning concerning their sex ratio.

The *second* topic to be discussed here is the age distribution of the various nationality and mother tongue groups among the foreign born. The age composition of the Mexicans is the most noteworthy feature that is shown in Tables 78, 79, and 176. It is true that there are differences between "old" and "new" immigrants, but these are such as would be expected. Table 79, which shows the approximate modal[24] age for the various ethnic stocks represented, indicates that the "old" immigrant stocks are generally made up of older people than the "new." Conversely, the "new" immigrants, as a class, appear to contain a higher percentage of children and persons in middle age than the "old."

The only exception is furnished by the Bohemians and Moravians,[25] who rank, in this distribution, with the "old" north and west Europeans. Yet, this also is what previous portions of the monograph would lead one to expect, for the Bohemian, or Czech, immigration appears in many ways to be essentially similar to the "old" north and west European immigration, despite the fact that it comes from the heart of the area in which the "new" immigration originates, and thus provides an outstanding illustration of the ambiguities that attend the attempt to differentiate, in any but the most general way, the northwest Europeans from the central, southern, and eastern Europeans.

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[23] About 40 per cent of all the foreign-born females engaged in domestic service. Cf. infra, Ch. X, Table 132. It seems that the Irish immigration to this country would have shrunk even faster than it has were it not for the large number of Irish women who have come to seek positions in domestic service.

[24] The mode represents the point of greatest concentration in any statistical series. In a frequency curve the mode occurs at the "peak" or "crest" of the curve.

[25] Or Czechs.

TABLE 78.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR AGE PERIODS FOR SELECTED GROUPS OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, BY SEX, IN CERTAIN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: 1920

[Derived from Table 179]

AREA, AGE, AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE						
		England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)	Denmark (Danish)
ALL SELECTED AREAS								
Both sexes, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	3.6	4.1	0.7	5.3	4.5	1.2	1.4	1.9
Maturity—15 to 59 years	83.0	78.4	80.8	79.4	76.8	83.6	75.5	79.6
Old age—60 years and over	13.3	17.4	18.3	15.2	18.7	15.2	22.9	18.4
Males, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	3.5	4.0	0.8	5.7	4.3	1.1	1.3	1.6
Maturity—15 to 59 years	83.6	78.8	81.0	79.0	75.9	83.7	76.5	80.3
Old age—60 years and over	12.7	17.1	18.1	15.2	19.7	15.0	22.0	17.9
Females, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	3.7	4.2	0.6	4.9	4.6	1.2	1.5	2.4
Maturity—15 to 59 years	82.3	77.9	80.8	79.8	77.7	83.4	74.3	78.4
Old age—60 years and over	13.8	17.8	18.5	15.1	17.6	15.4	24.0	19.1
URBAN								
Both sexes, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	3.4	4.2	0.7	5.4	5.0	1.2	2.2	2.1
Maturity—15 to 59 years	85.0	79.9	81.6	81.4	79.2	85.6	84.3	83.4
Old age—60 years and over	11.4	15.8	17.6	13.2	15.8	13.2	13.4	14.3
Males, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	3.4	4.2	0.8	5.9	5.0	1.2	2.2	1.7
Maturity—15 to 59 years	85.7	80.4	81.9	81.4	79.1	86.0	85.3	84.3
Old age—60 years and over	10.8	15.3	17.1	12.6	15.9	12.7	12.4	13.9
Females, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	3.5	4.3	0.6	4.9	5.0	1.1	2.2	2.7
Maturity—15 to 59 years	84.2	79.4	81.4	81.4	79.3	85.1	83.3	82.2
Old age—60 years and over	12.2	16.2	17.8	13.6	15.6	13.7	14.4	15.0
RURAL								
Both sexes, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	4.6	2.8	0.4	4.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.7
Maturity—15 to 59 years	70.4	63.1	51.2	68.6	62.1	77.0	70.2	74.7
Old age—60 years and over	24.8	34.0	48.1	26.4	36.7	21.7	28.7	23.5
Males, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	4.2	2.5	0.5	4.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.5
Maturity—15 to 59 years	71.4	64.7	52.6	68.0	59.9	77.7	71.6	75.5
Old age—60 years and over	24.2	32.7	46.6	27.3	39.2	21.1	27.3	22.9
Females, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	5.1	3.2	0.4	5.2	1.6	1.5	1.1	2.0
Maturity—15 to 59 years	69.2	61.0	49.6	69.4	65.4	75.8	68.3	73.5
Old age—60 years and over	25.6	35.6	49.8	25.3	33.0	22.6	30.4	24.4

TABLE 78.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR AGE PERIODS FOR SELECTED GROUPS OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, BY SEX, IN CERTAIN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: 1920—Continued

AREA, AGE, AND SEX	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued				MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES			
	Russia (Russian)	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish
ALL SELECTED AREAS								
Both sexes, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	3.6	2.3	21.2	5.5	1.6	3.3	3.6	4.6
Maturity—15 to 59 years	91.3	81.6	74.2	87.4	73.4	90.3	93.2	89.3
Old age—60 years and over	5.0	16.0	4.3	6.7	24.8	6.3	3.0	6.0
Males, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	3.2	2.4	19.7	5.0	1.6	3.0	3.3	4.4
Maturity—15 to 59 years	92.1	82.5	76.0	88.3	74.1	90.7	93.5	89.4
Old age—60 years and over	4.6	15.0	4.0	6.4	24.2	6.2	2.9	6.1
Females, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	4.1	2.3	23.1	6.2	1.7	3.7	4.1	4.7
Maturity—15 to 59 years	90.4	80.7	72.1	86.4	72.7	89.7	92.8	89.2
Old age—60 years and over	5.4	16.9	4.7	7.1	25.5	6.5	3.0	6.0
URBAN								
Both sexes, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	3.4	2.3	13.8	5.5	1.4	3.3	3.4	4.6
Maturity—15 to 59 years	91.5	84.3	84.5	87.4	76.0	91.2	93.7	89.3
Old age—60 years and over	4.9	13.4	1.7	6.8	22.4	5.4	2.8	6.0
Males, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	3.1	2.3	10.2	5.0	1.4	3.0	3.1	4.4
Maturity—15 to 59 years	92.2	85.5	87.8	88.2	77.1	91.7	94.0	89.4
Old age—60 years and over	4.6	12.1	1.4	6.5	21.5	5.2	2.8	6.1
Females, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	3.9	2.2	19.9	6.1	1.5	3.7	3.8	4.7
Maturity—15 to 59 years	90.7	83.2	77.6	86.4	75.0	90.7	93.3	89.2
Old age—60 years and over	5.4	14.5	2.4	7.1	23.4	5.5	2.9	6.0
RURAL								
Both sexes, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	6.0	2.6	21.7	5.4	2.2	3.3	5.0	5.7
Maturity—15 to 59 years	88.2	68.5	73.5	89.6	66.3	79.7	90.3	88.1
Old age—60 years and over	5.6	28.8	4.5	4.6	31.4	16.8	4.0	6.0
Males, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	4.8	2.6	20.5	4.1	2.1	2.9	4.1	4.7
Maturity—15 to 59 years	89.6	69.2	75.0	91.0	66.6	80.8	91.0	88.8
Old age—60 years and over	5.3	28.1	4.2	4.4	31.2	16.3	3.9	6.3
Females, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood—under 15 years	8.0	2.7	23.2	8.0	2.3	3.9	6.5	7.0
Maturity—15 to 59 years	85.8	67.6	71.8	86.8	66.0	78.4	89.3	87.3
Old age—60 years and over	6.2	29.6	4.8	5.0	31.6	17.5	4.2	5.6

The Mexicans, however, appear to be unique among all the immigrant groups included in this set of tables, in that they contain an unusually large number of young persons. Thus, Table 79 shows them to be the only ethnic element in the series, with a modal age group as low as 20–24 years. Moreover, Table 78 indicates that, whereas children amount to only 3.6 per cent of the 3,706,190 foreign born represented,[26] and come to as little as 0.7 per cent of the Irish, they constitute 21.2 per cent of the Mexicans. In other words, among the foreign born as a whole, less than 4 in 100 are under 15 years of age; but among the Mexicans, slightly over 1 in 5 are in this age group. Reference to Table 178, moreover, reveals the existence of an abnormally high percentage of children in the region most heavily occupied by the Mexicans; so there seems to be little doubt concerning the representativeness of the data in this particular. For some reason, which must remain unexplained so far as this monograph goes, the Mexicans bring with them into this country a proportion of children much higher than does any other immigrant group. It may be suggested that the causative factors behind this phenomenon are probably related, first, to the proximity to the original points of departure of the places in which the Mexicans are most heavily settled, and, second, to the widespread rural settlement of this element.[27]

TABLE 79.—MODAL AGE GROUP OF SELECTED RACIAL AND NATIONAL STOCKS IN CERTAIN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: 1920

RACIAL AND NATIONAL STOCK	Age group	Per cent in age group	RACIAL AND NATIONAL STOCK	Age group	Per cent in age group
German	60 and over	24.8	Swedish	60 and over	15.2
Norwegian	60 and over	22.9	Slovak	30 to 34	19.6
French-Canadian	60 and over	18.7	Italian	30 to 34	15.6
Danish	60 and over	18.4	Polish	25 to 29	18.2
Irish	60 and over	18.3	Russian	25 to 29	16.6
English	60 and over	17.4	Yiddish	25 to 29	14.1
Bohemian and Moravian	60 and over	16.0	Mexican	20 to 24	13.8
English-Canadian	60 and over	15.2			

Attention may now be directed to the *third* feature of the age and sex composition of the ethnic groups among the foreign born, namely, their age and sex in urban and rural communities. Tables 78, 177, and 178 bring out one significant fact, which is that *both* "old" and "new" immigrants show a heavier concentration of elderly people in rural than in urban areas. Table 78, in particular, exhibits a higher percentage of old people in the rural than in the urban population of each of the six "old" immigrant stocks, and in four of the six "new" ones; furthermore, the average percentage of elderly persons is higher for all six "new" as well as all six "old" groups. The "old" immigrant stocks contain on the average 16.1 per cent old persons in their urban population and 31.2 per cent in their rural population, while the corresponding proportions for the "new" immigrant groups are, respectively, 6.6 per cent and 11 per cent.

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[26] According to Table 71, they make up only 4 per cent of the foreign-born white population of the country as a whole.

[27] Of course, there may be suggested the possibility of an abnormally high birth rate among the Mexicans in Mexico, but inquiries into this phase of the question are beyond the limits of this monograph.

It may be added that here, as elsewhere, there are wide individual variations. A heavy majority of the elderly Irish and Yiddish men and women are found still in the cities, furnishing additional evidence of the penchant for city life ascribed to them earlier in this study. Conversely, the Norwegians and Danes show a large majority of old persons in the rural regions. In other words, it is among separate ethnic groups, not groups of groups that one finds significant differences.

The question of the representativeness of the data here under consideration may, of course, be raised. And such an objection might be applied with particular force at this point, because, in order to make the comparisons used here, the data are split up to a point where the actual numbers involved are too small for extended statistical analysis. Moreover, it must be noted that the distinction between urban and rural districts on which these tables are based is not so clear-cut as it should be. Nevertheless, it may also be pointed out that the tendency to which attention has been called, namely, a disposition of the older immigrants in both "new" and "old" groups to move out of the cities into the country, is supported by the analysis in other portions of the monograph, based on far more comprehensive data than are presented here.[28]

SUMMARY

This chapter concludes the examination of what are in many respects the basic facts underlying the immigrant problem; that is, the composition of the foreign stock according to length of residence in the United States, national and racial make-up, and age and sex distribution.

Many important tendencies have been established—some of them not altogether in accord with certain widely held opinions.

Concerning European and western Asiatic immigration, it has been found: (1) That a fairly clear line of demarcation may be drawn between the "old" north and west European immigration, which reached its peak about 1880, and the "new" central, south, and east European and western Asiatic immigration, which increased steadily and rapidly from about 1880 to 1914; (2) that the Germans, Irish, and Scandinavians lead the "old" immigration, and the Italians, Russians (largely Hebrews), and Poles predominate among the "new," the Germans being still the largest surviving foreign-born element; (3) that there have nevertheless been important variations within both "old" and "new" immigrant groups, in that certain of the former continued increasing their numbers long after the "old" immigration as a whole was declining, and in that certain of the latter, notably the Bohemians, began reaching this country in large numbers long before the great body of the "new" immigration had got into motion; (4) that the foreign born are, in general, concentrated in cities, especially large cities, rather than in the country districts, and in industry rather than in agriculture; (5) that economic motivation is apparently an important factor in inducing immigration, as it probably always has been, but that non-economic forces are not at all wanting among the "new" immigrants, there being an abnormally heavy migration of those peoples who have suffered from religious, racial, and political oppression; (6) that the leading factors in the distribution of immigration through the country appear to be (*a*) proximity to primary ports of entry, (*b*) ethnic cohesion, and (*c*) economic opportunity, which took the form of cheap and easily accessible farm land a generation ago, but which appears to-day chiefly as the demand for unskilled labor in factories, mines, and construction work; (7) that, as a consequence, the foreign born in general are concentrated in the North, where negro labor does not compete with it, and particularly along the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards; (8) that the "old" immigration is prominent in the northern Mississippi Valley, where cheap land was plentiful until two or three decades ago; (9) that certain groups, such as the Irish and Hebrews, appear to prefer city to country life; (10) that the apparent preference of the "new" immigration as a whole for city life is probably due mainly to (*a*) the cityward drift in the country as a whole, to (*b*) the recent change in the economic opportunities available to immigrants, and to (*c*) the temporary settlement of immigrants in cities, especially in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States, where the more recent immigrants are heavily settled; (11) that there are, furthermore, signs of a countryward movement on the part of the "new" central, south, and eastern European immigrants, as is shown by the settlement of relatively recently arrived foreigners in the rural districts of the Middle Atlantic and New England areas, and by the suggestion which the age and sex statistics furnish of a city-to-country, and a large-city-to-small-city drift among these immigrants; (12) that the immigrants are, as a class, composed chiefly of the active-age groups, containing very few children and old people; (13) that they exhibit a large excess of males over females, and that, despite important variations within each group, the "new" immigrant stocks appear to show this tendency more strongly than the "old," whether, however, from ethnic difference or economic pressure, it can not be said; (14) that the excess of foreign-born males over females is especially marked at the age of maximum fecundity, and in the small cities and rural regions, whereas the native stock shows an excess of females over males, so that interbreeding between foreign-born males and native-born females, particularly in the smaller cities and rural regions, is to be anticipated; (15) that, finally, the factors just outlined, together with others brought out in the detailed analysis that has occupied the last three chapters, point, on the one hand, to substantial similarities between "old" and "new" immigrant stocks, and, on the other hand, to important variations within both the "old" and "new" immigrant groups, so that it seems more suitable to utilize the distinction implied in these familiar terms rather as a summary expression for general territorial and chronological differences, than as a uniform and universal line of cleavage in respect of ethnic, economic, or other characteristics—in sum, *that individual ethnic and national groups, rather than more or less fortuitous and arbitrary groups of groups provide the most satisfactory units by which ethnic characteristics may be studied.*

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[28] It should be observed that Table 179 shows that among the elderly people in *both* "old" and "new" immigration, the proportion of urban dwellers is greater than that of rural dwellers, although much more so in the case of the "new" than the "old." For the six "old" immigrant groups the percentage of rural dwellers in the age group 60 years and over is 31.2. For the "new," it is 8.1.

Concerning American immigration it has been found: (1) That Canadians and Mexicans are coming across our borders in large numbers, the latter showing a heavy increase in recent years; (2) that they are concentrated near the boundaries across which they have come, and dominate, numerically, the foreign element, if not the entire population, at the points of their heaviest settlement; and (3) that the Mexicans are peculiar in being distributed largely in rural regions and in bringing with them an unusually large number of children.

Finally, concerning negro immigration, it has been found: (1) That there has been a marked resurgence in negro migration to this country; (2) that it originates, not in Africa, but chiefly in the West Indies and the Atlantic Islands; (3) that it is concentrated in certain points along the Atlantic seaboard; and (4) that it is likely to continue and therefore further to complicate the race problems of this country.

VII

FECUNDITY AND VITALITY OF THE FOREIGN STOCK

There are two points of view from which the immigrant question may be studied. The first is a survey of the net result of past waves of immigration. The second is a consideration of the ultimate consequences of foreign migration. Heretofore, this study has been concerned chiefly with the first set of problems—that is, the effects of immigration on the *present* generation. This chapter and the one that follows are devoted principally to the second group of topics—namely, the influence of the foreign stock upon *future* generations.

The analysis of this second phase of the immigrant problem is, however, beset with difficulties. Any forecast of the probable long-run outcome of a population movement rests upon the prior estimate of the inherent nature of the racial elements involved; but the fund of statistical material, and of established biological, anthropological, and psychological principles upon which such an estimate must ultimately rest, is too scanty to permit of any but the broadest and most tentative of generalizations.

This is not to say that detailed accounts of the hereditary traits of various immigrant groups have not been undertaken—many of them accompanied by statistical material—nor that elaborate predictions of the consequences to be anticipated from their accession to the American population have not been made. Nevertheless, these analyses have not as yet been carried sufficiently far, either as to their scientific basis or their statistical verification, to be considered definitive enough to warrant the inclusion of their results in a compilation of noncontroversial material such as this monograph is intended to be.

Nevertheless, it is of vital importance to persevere in the effort to determine the racial and social consequences of immigration upon succeeding generations. For upon the answer to such inquiries the future of the United States, in a very large measure, is dependent.

In this chapter and the one that follows, therefore, as much data as are available in the census reports are tabulated and analyzed as far as the limits of this monograph admit. Very little in the nature of definitive conclusions is achieved. Not only is there little in the way of well-established scientific principle on which the analysis may be based, but the statistical material is so scanty and so scattered as to render almost impossible the elucidation of any general principles. It is rather in the hope of bringing together materials that may contribute to further study of the question, than of arriving at any particularly significant conclusions that these chapters are undertaken.

Perhaps the most satisfactory material for estimating the results of immigration upon the future population is that which constitutes the subject of this chapter, to wit, the fecundity and vitality of the foreign stock as a whole, and of its component parts. A knowledge of the rate of increase and the death rate of any ethnic group provides the answer for two questions: First, how large a contribution will that ethnic group make to the ultimate racial amalgam that will populate the United States? Second, will that contribution strengthen or weaken the physical vitality of the racial stock? That is, will this ethnic element multiply more rapidly than others, will it remain stationary, or will it die out? And, will its descendants in the population of the future be sturdy and long-lived, or sickly and short-lived?

It should be stated again that the statistical data upon which generalizations such as these must be predicted are very inconclusive. The United States Census Bureau has been collecting annual mortality statistics only since 1900, and birth statistics only since 1915, while as much as 50 per cent of the total population was not included in the death registration area until 1908 nor in the birth registration area until 1917. Therefore, the census year 1920 is the first one for which reasonably comprehensive figures of births and deaths are available; so that a comparison of the present with past experience is impossible. More than this, the Census Bureau has not yet been able to make more than a beginning in the tabulations and calculations which are of consequence to this study, namely, the establishment of birth and death rates by nativity, nationality, and ethnic group. Nevertheless, a beginning has been made, and upon it the analysis that follows is based.

The material falls under two heads, as the title of the chapter suggests: First, fecundity, as judged by births; second, vitality, as judged by deaths.

1. FECUNDITY

The birth rate of the foreign stock, like many other phases of the immigrant question, may be studied in two ways. First, the fecundity of the foreign stock as a whole may be taken up; second, the various national and racial groups composing the foreign stock may be examined.

FECUNDITY OF THE FOREIGN STOCK AS A WHOLE

Something has already been said about the rate of increase of the foreign stock as a whole. Reference has been made to another monograph of this series, which advances the thesis that the foreign stock is increasing no more rapidly than the original American stock, although general opinion holds to the opposite point of view.[1] The question may be examined in greater detail here: First, as to relative birth rates of the native and foreign stocks; second, as to the size of families of each population class; and, third, as to the rate of increase of each.

Tables 80 and 81 deal with the *first* of these topics, namely, the birth rates of the principal nativity classes of the American population. As pointed out in the preceding chapter, the natural increase of any population is controlled by the number of women of child-bearing age within it, women being physiologically restricted in the number of children they can bear in any period of time, while no such biological limitations apply to men. Birth rates are, therefore, regularly related to the number of *women* in any population, rather than to the entire population. Table 80 is constructed in accordance with this principle, and shows a clear excess in the birth rate of white persons of foreign parentage over those of native parentage.[2] The former show 92.7 children born in 1920 for every 1,000 females aged 10 to 59 years, while the latter show only 62.3 per 1,000.

TABLE 80.—BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 FEMALES, BY NATIVITY AND AGE OF MOTHER, IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1920

NATIVITY OF MOTHER	BIRTH RATE AND AGE OF MOTHER			
	10 to 59 years	10 to 19 years	20 to 49 years	50 to 59 years
White	67.9	21.6	99.5	0.1
Native white	62.3	20.5	93.6	(1)
Foreign-born white	92.7	40.8	120.8	0.1
Colored	76.7	43.3	101.5	0.3
Negro	72.9	43.2	95.9	0.3
Other colored	175.6	47.7	234.5	[2] 0.9

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per 1,000 of female population. [2] Less than 5 births.

It has just been said that birth rates are regularly related to the number of females in a population, since, in the normal community, such a ratio gives the best index of the comparative rates of increase of the various elements within it. But the American population is not normal, in that there is a large excess of males over females among the foreign born, more especially at the ages of maximum fecundity.[3]

Now this fact has a direct and important bearing upon the birth rate of the foreign stock when reckoned according to the *female* population. Modern populations are generally endogamous, and it is to be expected that the foreign-born males will seek their consorts among the foreign-born females before turning elsewhere, and, the number of the latter being relatively small, will marry practically every one of them who is able and willing to marry. In other words, the very high birth rate attributed to foreign-born women is, in part, ~~due not so~~ much to their superior prolificacy, ~~as to the exceptionally~~ favorable opportunities for marriage offered them by the unbalanced sex ratio among their population group.

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[1] Cf. infra, p. 188.

[2] It should be noted that only two nativity classes are included in this count—children of native mothers and children of foreign mothers. Children whose mothers are native born of foreign parents are counted with children whose mothers are of native parentage. The birth registration area comprised 23 States and the District of Columbia.

[3] Cf. supra, Ch. V, pp. 159–156.

TABLE 81.—PER CENT OF NATIVITY CLASSES IN TOTAL POPULATION, PER CENT OF BIRTHS IN REGISTRATION AREA BY PARENT NATIVITY, AND RATIO OF PER CENT OF BIRTHS TO PER CENT OF POPULATION CLASSES: 1920

NATIVITY CLASS	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION			Ratio of per cent of births to per cent of population of registration area
	Population of United States	Population of birth registration area	Births, by parent nativity of children born in registration area	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Native white	76.7	77.7	[1] 67.0	86.2
Foreign-born white	13.0	15.7	[1] 24.4	155.4
Colored	10.3	6.6	7.5	113.6
Unknown			1.1	

[1] Includes one-half of children of mixed native and foreign parentage.

In order to avoid the exaggeration in the birth rate of the foreign born attributable to the excess of males over females among them, the above table was prepared. This relates the percentage of births springing from each nativity class in the total population of *both sexes* in the registration area to the percentage of the corresponding nativity class in the total population of the same area. Thus, the native white population is 77.7 per cent of the total population of the registration area; and, if it were responsible for 77.7 per cent of all the births in that area, the ratio of the first per cent to the second would be 100. This would mean that the native-born whites were contributing a quota of children to the population exactly equivalent to their relative position within it; in short, were holding their own against other population elements.

That such is far from the case appears from Table 81. The native whites produce but 67 per cent of the children born in the registration area, though they constitute 77.7 per cent of this area's total population. On the other hand, the foreign-born white population made up 15.7 per cent of the total population, as of 1920, but contributed 24.4 per cent of the children born in the registration areas in that year. In other words, the native-born males and females were responsible for about 14 per cent *less* than their "quota" of the 1920 crop of babies; the foreign born, about 55 per cent *more*.

These figures, however, are open to serious question on two grounds. First, the age composition of the two groups is not at all comparable. Second, the population of the birth registration area is composed chiefly of those States in which the foreign stock is most highly concentrated. That is, these ratios are based upon a *native* population containing a large proportion of children and old people incapable of begetting children and a *foreign* population made up chiefly of young and mature men and women at the high tide of their natural prolificacy.

Notwithstanding, as is shown in the discussion that immediately follows, there is reason to believe that the foreign-born population is, on the whole, more prolific than the native-born.

The size of the families of the foreign-born and native-born stocks, as recorded in the birth statistics, contributes the *second* point in the comparison of the fecundity of the two. Tables 82, 83, 84, and 85 present the material available in this connection. Disregarding for the moment the specific countries of birth of the mothers enumerated in the tables, one sees clearly that the foreign mothers are, as a class, appreciably more prolific than the native.[4]

Thus, Table 82 shows that 32.4 per cent of the native women bearing children in 1920 had previously had no other offspring, and 21.8 per cent more had borne only one other child; that is, 54.2 per cent of the native mothers as of 1920 were parents of not more than two children, leaving 45.2 per cent who had borne three or more children.[5] On the other hand, only 18.5 per cent of the foreign-born mothers had had no children previous to those borne by them in 1920, and 17 per cent had had only one, while 63.9 per cent had been mothers of two or more children prior to the offspring they had in 1920.[6]

A similar story is told by Table 83. The native-born mothers have had, on the average, 300 children per 100 mothers, of whom 270 are still living. On the other hand, the foreign-born mothers have borne offspring at the rate of 400 per 100, of whom 340 have survived.

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[4] Similar conclusions, based on less extensive data, are reached by Doctor Hill and Professor Young. Hill, Joseph A.: "Comparative Fecundity of Women of Native and Foreign Parentage in the United States"; American Statistical Association publications, Vol. XIII, Boston, 1914, pp. 590-597. Young, Allyn A.: "The Birth Rate in New Hampshire"; American Statistical Association publications, Vol. IX, Boston, 1906, pp. 273-281.

[5] Allowance is made for those for whom the number of children was not reported.

[6] Professor Young found a similar situation among the native and foreign-born mothers in New Hampshire. Young; op. cit., pp. 282-284, and Tables X and XI.

TABLE 82.—DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN IN ORDER OF BIRTH PER 1,000 BIRTHS, BY COLOR, AND FOR WHITE CHILDREN BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER, IN THE REGISTRATION AREA:[1] 1920

CHILD IN ORDER OF BIRTH	DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN IN ORDER OF BIRTH PER 1,000 BIRTHS																
	Total	White															Colored
		Total	Country of birth of mother														
			United States	Foreign country												Country not stated	
				Total	Austria (includes Austrian Poland)	Hungary	Canada	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	England, Scotland, and Wales	Ireland	Germany (includes German Poland)	Italy	Poland (not specified)	Russia (includes Russian Poland)	Other foreign countries		
Total children	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
First child	290.6	291.6	324.1	184.8	136.1	145.7	267.1	208.1	312.5	233.9	180.1	157.9	108.4	221.7	233.1	264.6	279.2
Second child	204.4	206.6	217.6	170.4	158.7	167.3	194.9	202.5	218.1	214.0	162.0	125.1	142.2	222.3	183.9	148.1	179.5
Third child	147.9	149.1	147.2	155.7	158.7	158.8	141.5	156.8	146.7	161.7	140.2	135.2	178.9	179.4	154.0	101.1	134.0
Fourth child	105.8	105.9	98.5	130.4	140.2	141.6	103.8	120.8	104.2	129.6	114.4	133.8	157.9	125.2	118.8	84.1	104.5
Fifth child	75.0	74.8	66.9	100.7	111.0	113.4	78.0	98.4	64.3	91.8	88.9	118.9	114.0	82.4	89.3	58.3	77.4
Sixth child	53.9	53.3	46.3	78.5	86.8	84.7	55.9	65.2	46.5	61.7	74.9	95.0	88.2	57.6	65.4	38.0	60.0
Seventh child	38.8	38.3	32.6	57.1	65.5	61.8	43.1	47.8	35.7	42.5	58.2	73.6	67.8	38.5	47.4	41.3	44.5
Eighth child	27.8	27.2	22.8	42.0	49.1	46.9	31.7	36.3	22.7	25.9	52.0	55.1	48.3	26.5	34.1	25.9	34.8
Ninth child	18.9	18.3	15.1	28.8	34.2	31.7	22.6	24.8	16.8	13.3	38.5	37.9	33.8	16.1	25.4	12.1	25.2
Tenth child	12.9	12.4	10.1	20.0	21.6	20.8	20.7	15.6	12.2	11.2	30.2	26.9	21.7	11.1	17.0	4.9	19.2
Eleventh child	7.7	7.3	5.9	12.0	13.0	9.4	11.7	10.1	6.5	5.6	20.7	16.1	14.2	6.6	11.0	6.5	12.2
Twelfth child	4.8	4.4	3.4	7.7	8.8	7.4	10.8	7.2	3.6	2.5	16.3	9.3	8.8	3.5	7.0	4.0	9.0
Thirteenth child	2.6	2.4	1.9	4.0	4.1	3.2	5.5	3.2	1.6	1.5	8.6	5.1	4.8	2.0	4.1	2.4	5.6
Fourteenth child	1.4	1.3	1.0	2.2	2.0	1.4	3.1	1.4	1.6	0.8	4.6	2.9	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.6	3.3
Fifteenth child	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.1	2.2	1.5	1.6	0.5	1.0	....	1.7
Sixteenth child	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	....	0.9
Seventeenth child	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.1	....	0.9
Number of child not stated	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.3	8.2	4.1	5.6	5.2	5.3	3.4	5.8	4.3	6.5	4.3	4.3	207.1	8.0

[1] Exclusive of Massachusetts, which does not require on the birth certificate the number of child in order of birth.

TABLE 83.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO MOTHERS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF THESE CHILDREN LIVING, BY COLOR, AND FOR WHITE CHILDREN, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER, IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1920

NATIVITY OF MOTHERS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF—	
	Children ever born	Children living
Total	3.3	2.9
White	3.3	2.9
Native white	3.0	2.7
Foreign-born white	4.0	3.4
Austria, including Austrian Poland	4.3	3.6
Hungary	4.2	3.5
Canada	3.4	2.9
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	3.7	3.4
England, Scotland, and Wales	3.1	2.8
Ireland	3.4	3.0
Germany, including German Poland	4.4	3.9
Italy	4.5	3.8
Poland, not specified	4.5	3.7
Russia, including Russian Poland	3.4	3.0
Other foreign countries	3.7	3.1
Country not stated	3.2	2.8
Colored	3.6	3.1

There are, however, certain indications which suggest that there is not quite so wide a difference between the size of the families of native and foreign-born mothers as might be inferred from the data just considered. The most important is that which compares the average number of children ever born with the number still surviving, for the native and foreign-born mothers entering into the birth statistics for 1920, as embodied in Table 83. The table indicates an appreciably higher survival among the children of the native mothers than among those of the foreign-born mothers. As a result, although the native mothers show only 3.0 children ever born, as compared with 4.0 for the foreign-born mothers, they had 2.7 children still surviving, as against 3.4 for the foreign-born. That is, the native mothers, as compared with the foreign-born mothers, show children *born* in a ratio of 7.5 to 10. But, for children *surviving*, the ratio for the native mothers, as compared with that of the foreign-born mothers, is advanced to 7.94 to 10.

Although it is beyond the province of this monograph to enter into any detailed interpretation of this apparently superior survival ability of the children of native mothers over those of foreign-born mothers, it is of interest to note that Table 94, occurring later in this chapter, shows the children of native mothers, in the aggregate, to have a much smaller rate of infant mortality as compared with the children of foreign-born mothers. This is, of course, partly due to the fact that the former comprise a much larger percentage who are mothers of one child only, among whom the percentage of children surviving would normally be larger.

TABLE 84.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO MOTHERS OF 1920, BY COLOR AND AGE OF MOTHER, AND FOR WHITE CHILDREN BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER, IN THE REGISTRATION AREA:[1] 1920

[Averages are shown in *italics* when the number of mothers is less than 5. The averages are exclusive of the number "not stated" for children ever born to mothers of 1920]

AGE OF MOTHER	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO MOTHERS OF 1920																
	Total	White															Colored
		Total	Country of birth of mother														
			United States	Foreign country												Country not stated	
				Total	Austria (includes Austrian Poland)	Hungary	Canada	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	England, Scotland, and Wales	Ireland	Germany (includes German Poland)	Italy	Poland (not specified)	Russia (includes Russian Poland)	Other foreign countries		
All ages	3.3	3.3	3.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.6
10 to 14 years	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*		*1.0*			1.1	*1.0*	*1.0*	1.1	*1.0*	1.0
15 to 19 years	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
20 to 24 years	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.3
25 to 29 years	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.7	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.8
30 to 34 years	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.1	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.3	4.1	5.3	5.3	4.2	4.4	4.6	5.4
35 to 39 years	5.9	5.8	5.5	6.2	6.8	6.6	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.8	7.0	7.2	5.9	6.1	5.7	7.1
40 to 44 years	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.9	8.5	8.1	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.3	7.6	8.7	9.0	7.9	7.8	7.4	8.8
45 to 49 years	8.8	8.7	8.4	9.2	9.8	9.5	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.9	9.4	10.0	9.1	9.1	*6.0*	9.7
50 to 54 years	7.3	7.0	6.9	7.3	*5.7*		*7.7*	8.0	*5.5*	*6.7*	*2.0*	*6.1*	*10.8*	*6.0*	8.9		8.5
55 years and over	6.9	7.6	*9.8*	*4.7*				*2.0*				*3.0*	*9.0*				*2.0*
Unknown	3.6	3.5	3.3	4.2	4.1	4.5	3.9	3.7	2.6	3.8	5.9	4.5	4.9	4.0	4.1	2.9	3.9

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[1] Exclusive of Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

TABLE 85.—PER CENT OF CHILDREN LIVING OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO MOTHERS OF 1920, 1919, 1918, AND 1917, BY COLOR, AND FOR WHITE CHILDREN BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER, IN THE REGISTRATION AREA [1]

[These per cents are exclusive of the number "not stated" for children ever born to mothers of 1920, 1919, 1918, and 1917, and for these children living in those years]

COLOR AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER	PER CENT OF CHILDREN LIVING OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO MOTHERS OF—			
	1920	1919	1918	1917
Total	87.8	87.4	87.7	87.6
White	88.2	87.8	88.0	87.9
United States	89.4	89.2	89.4	89.4
Foreign countries	85.0	84.7	85.0	84.8
Austria (includes Austrian Poland)	83.5	83.4	83.7	83.6
Hungary	82.5	82.1	81.7	82.1
Canada	87.4	87.2	87.0	86.8
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	91.0	90.5	90.4	90.5
England, Scotland, and Wales	88.5	87.3	87.1	87.0
Ireland	87.8	87.5	87.8	87.5
Germany (includes German Poland)	87.5	86.5	86.1	86.2
Italy	83.9	83.5	83.9	83.4
Poland (not specified)	83.3	83.3	82.8	82.6
Russia (includes Russian Poland)	87.3	87.0	86.6	86.3
Other foreign countries	84.1	84.1	85.9	85.9
Country not stated	85.9	87.7	86.4	88.6
Colored	84.4	83.4	83.7	83.5
Negro	84.1	83.1	83.6	83.5
Other colored	88.8	89.1	86.7	84.8

[1] Exclusive of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts in 1920; Vermont also excluded prior to 1920. The birth certificates of Maine and New Hampshire do not require the number of children living, and that of Massachusetts does not require the number living or the number ever born. Prior to 1920, the birth certificate of Vermont did not require the number of children living.

The significance of this group of tables is fairly obvious. Foreign-born women are undoubtedly more prolific than native-born. But so far as their long-run contribution to the country's human stock is concerned, the native mothers are not quite so far behind the foreign born as reference to the statistics for births alone would indicate, for it is quite obvious that the number of children born to any element is of real significance in a population only to the extent that they survive long enough to mature and produce progeny of their own.[7]

In this connection, note should next be taken of Table 84, which exhibits the average number of children ever born to native and to foreign-born mothers classified according to age. The table shows that, although the foreign-born mothers *had* a larger number of children than the native for every age period from 15 to 54, inclusive, yet the difference for each age group is less than 1 child per mother, and in 4 of the 8 groupings considered it is less than 0.5 of a child per mother. It is, of course, likely that only the mothers of large families for each group appear in those portions of the table representing the higher age periods, since the mothers of small families might be expected to cease child-bearing at earlier ages than those of large families. Moreover, as already shown by Tables 82 and 83, there is a larger proportion of mothers of small families among the native women than among the foreign born.

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[7] A similar conclusion is reached by Professor Young on the basis of the New Hampshire statistics, Young, op. cit., p. 285.

None of the data available for this monograph casts any direct light upon the question of the relative number of childless women in the two groups, but Tables 80 and 81 permit the inference that they are more numerous among the native born than among the foreign born. Therefore, although Table 84 does show that there are some native mothers who bear children in about as large numbers as the foreign-born mothers, it is impossible to say *how many* of the native women possess this relatively high fecundity.

The *third* feature of this portion of the discussion is an estimate of the net result upon the country's population of the differing birth rates of native and foreign stocks. This question may be taken up from the short-run and long-run viewpoints.

The short-run effect of the phenomena outlined above is obvious. Chart 7 shows that something over one-fourth of the persons born in the registration area of this country in 1920 were of mixed or foreign parentage. Moreover, a considerable number of those counted as of native parentage were grandchildren of immigrants. It is clear, therefore, that the foreign element not only is of great numerical importance in the present generation, but, through its children and grandchildren, is probably destined to be of equal, if not of greater, significance in the generation now being born.

Table 86 calls attention to the fact that, among our white immigrant population, it is the foreign-born *men* who are playing the leading rôle in providing parenthood for the Americans of to-morrow, and this is confirmed by Table 109 in the following chapter, which shows that there are more foreign-born fathers of native children than mothers, the figures for 1920 being 390,578 and 347,562, respectively. The effect of the unbalanced sex ratio among the foreign born is clearly evident here. Despite their high marriage rate and their heavy prolificacy, the foreign-born women are providing parenthood for a much smaller proportion of the next generation than the numerically superior foreign-born men. This same limitation on the number of foreign-born women has, moreover, drastically reduced the number of children both of whose parents are foreign, thus furnishing an illustration of the way in which the rate of increase of any population group is limited by the number of women within it. Finally, the excess in the number of children attributable to the foreign-born males calls attention to another phenomenon which has been mentioned in this connection, namely, the possibility of interbreeding between foreign-born men and native-born women. That a considerable intermarriage of this sort has, indeed, taken place is clearly established in the next chapter.

TABLE 86.—PER CENT OF BIRTHS OF WHITE CHILDREN HAVING FATHERS AND MOTHERS BORN IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES: 1918 TO 1920

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENT	PER CENT OF BIRTHS OF WHITE CHILDREN WITH FATHER, MOTHER, OR BOTH PARENTS BORN IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES								
	1920			1919			1918		
	Father	Mother	Both parents	Father	Mother	Both parents	Father	Mother	Both parents
All countries	100.0	100.0	[1] 87.0	100.0	100.0	[1] 86.9	100.0	100.0	[1] 87.0
United States	70.8	75.0	67.3	67.7	71.9	64.3	66.6	70.5	63.2
Austria (includes Austrian Poland)	3.5	3.3	2.7	4.5	4.4	3.7	5.2	5.2	4.3
Hungary	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2
Canada	1.8	1.7	0.7	1.9	1.8	0.8	2.0	1.9	0.8
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.8
England, Scotland, and Wales	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.5
Ireland	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.0
Germany (includes German Poland)	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.6
Italy	6.6	5.7	5.5	7.0	6.1	6.0	7.4	6.5	6.4
Poland (not specified)	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2
Russia (includes Russian Poland)	4.1	3.6	3.1	5.3	4.7	4.2	6.1	5.4	4.9
Other foreign countries	3.2	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.1
Country not stated	1.2	0.1	([2])	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.1

[1] This number excludes the per cent of "mixed parentage." (See Table 4, Birth Statistics, 1920.)
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

There is little to say concerning the long-run effects of the phenomena under consideration here. At first glance, it seems that the native stock is liable to gradual supersession by the descendants of the more prepotent foreign born. A different opinion has, however, been reached in another monograph in this series. Mr. Rossiter concludes that, after one generation, the foreign stock increases no more rapidly than the native stock. His position rests principally upon the fact that the native born of mixed and foreign parentage marry much less readily than the other population classes, thereby cutting themselves off from the opportunity of having children. As for the third and subsequent generations, it is idle to make any calculations so long as there exist no adequate statistical data for doing so.[3] More than this, Mr. Rossiter points out that the birth rate among the natives of Southern States—of which, beside the District of Columbia, only 5 are included in the birth registration area of 1920—is probably considerably higher than the available data indicate, all 5 having a higher birth rate than has the total birth registration area.

At this point reference may be made to another set of factors, only partially statistical in nature, but casting light upon the statistical data that have just been presented. They relate to the influence of social and economic conditions on the relative fecundity of native and foreign-born women. Chief among these are the relatively early age of marriage of the foreign born as compared with native born women.[9] To the extent that this obtains, the foreign-born women would be expected to have a larger number of children than the native. Again, the data on occupations presented in Chapter X, particularly in Tables 123 and 124, suggest that the immigrant occupies a somewhat lower economic status than the native, and, since birth rates generally vary inversely to economic status, this condition would also be expected to lead to a higher birth rate among foreign-born than among native mothers. Yet again, it is at least probable that the foreign-born women are, partly through ignorance of contraceptive procedures, and partly through custom and religious belief, less likely to restrict the number of their children than are the native women. It should be observed that all of these differences have to do with cultural and economic conditions, and not to inherent biological capacity, and that, by the same token, to the extent that the difference in fecundity of the native and foreign-born mothers is due to them, it would disappear under changed conditions.

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[3] Rossiter, op. cit., pp. 189–191.

One more factor may be called to mind. It is the excess of males over females among the foreign stock. So long as this situation continues, the increase of the foreign stock must be somewhat restricted, *despite the high birth rates of individual foreign women.* In default of foreign-born mates, foreign men must continue to intermarry with native women, and thereby produce a progeny that combines native blood equally with the foreign. In short, so long as there continues to be a dearth of marriageable females among the foreign born, a considerable portion of the foreign-born stock faces the dilemma of going without issue or of uniting with the native stock.

Certain factors mentioned in the preceding pages may be recalled here. First, the slightly higher survival ratio among the children of native mothers as compared with those of foreign-born mothers makes the ultimate contribution of the former to the population stream of the country appreciably larger than consideration of births alone would indicate.

Again, to the extent that differences in the birth rates of the native and foreign-born mothers are assignable to such causes as earlier marriage, lower economic status, and inability or unwillingness to use contraceptive procedures, these differences would be expected to fade out after two or three generations, as the descendants of the present generation of foreign-born mothers gradually merge, economically and culturally, with the general population. And, until evidence is forthcoming which establishes the existence of inherent biological difference in child-bearing capacities between the stocks represented by the native and foreign-born mothers, respectively, it must be assumed that such differences in this respect as exist to-day between these two groups are, at least in large measure, due to such nonbiological factors as have just been mentioned, and are, consequently, likely in time to be appreciably diminished. Mr. Rossiter's assertion that there is little long-run difference between native and foreign stocks in this respect seems, therefore, not unreasonable.

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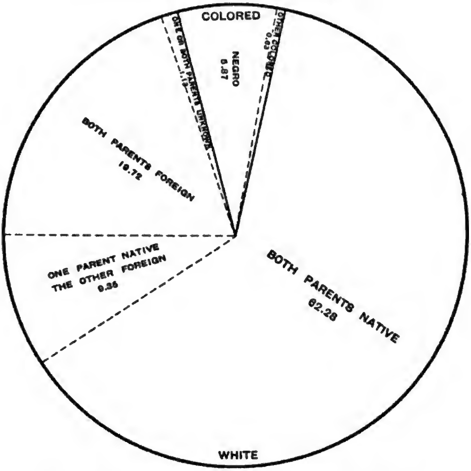
[9] Cf. infra, Table 100; also, Young, op. cit., pp. 289-291.

CHART 7.—BIRTHS, BY COLOR, AND FOR WHITE CHILDREN BY PARENT NATIVITY, IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1920



FECUNDITY OF ETHNIC GROUPS WITHIN THE FOREIGN STOCK

In all that has been said heretofore concerning the relative rates of increase of the native and foreign born the latter has been treated as an undifferentiated whole. In earlier portions of this monograph, however, it has been found that the lumping together of the diverse ethnic groups composing the immigrant population is a highly unreliable procedure unless cognizance is also taken of the differences between the individual ethnic elements within it. The same observation applies to this part of the discussion. There are important variations in the birth rates of the several immigrant peoples, and, if misapprehension is to be avoided, these variations must be noted in addition to the more generalized analysis that has just been made.

As in the discussion that has gone before, the subject matter here may be treated under three heads—the relative birth rates of the various immigrant stocks, the size of families among them, and their share in the future population make-up of the country.

Table 87 contains all that is available concerning the *first* point. It shows that there is a very wide difference between the various peoples making up the foreign-born population of the country. At the one extreme are the Italians, who exhibit a birth rate in 1920 of 160 per 1,000 females. At the other are the English, Scotch, and Welsh, whose birth rate is only 38.2 per 1,000 females, making a range of over 120 per 1,000.

TABLE 87.—BIRTH RATES OF WHITE POPULATION, PER 1,000 ENUMERATED FEMALES, FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH,[1] IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1920

Rank	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	Birth rate, 1920
1	Italy	160.0
2	Canada	47.3
3	United States	42.8
4	Ireland	41.5
5	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	39.4
6	England, Scotland, and Wales	38.2

[1] Birth rates are not given for population of countries whose boundaries were considerably altered as a result of the World War.

This portion of the study provides no satisfactory basis for estimating the relative fertility of "old" and "new" immigrant stocks. Only four European national groups are listed in Table 87, of which but one is from southern or eastern Europe.

A slightly more inclusive body of data is available for the *second* item in this part of the discussion, namely, the size of the families of mothers belonging to certain racial elements within the foreign-born population. Tables 82, 83, 84, and 85, preceding, all point in the same direction. They exhibit a wide variation in the number of children born to the mothers of the different nationalities, and in the survival rates among those children. More than this, mothers from central, southern, and eastern Europe—that is, "new" immigrants—appear to have larger families than the north and west European mothers, but the latter lead in respect to the number of their children who are still alive.

Thus, Table 82 shows that the mothers of the several nationalities vary in the percentage having first-born children all the way from 10.8 per cent for the Polish, to 31.2 per cent for the English, Scotch, and Welsh. Moreover, the "old" immigrant mothers show a considerably lower fecundity in this respect than the "new," the average for the former being 23.4 per cent, and for the latter 15.4 per cent.

Similarly, Table 83 exhibits a range of from 3.1 to 4.5 in the average number of children born to the mothers of the different national groups in 1920, and of from 2.8 to 3.9 in the average number still living. Once more, it is the central, south, and eastern European mothers who show the highest averages, the Italians and Poles taking first place, and the English, Scotch, and Welsh, last. A different situation is revealed, however, when attention is directed to the number of children still living. It is seen, from Table 85 also, that, excepting for the Russians, the "new" immigrant mothers fall far below the "old" in the survival ratio of their children. The average percentage of children living to children born is 88.7 per cent for the four north and west European national groups, as over against 84.1 per cent for the five central, southern, and eastern European stocks. The children of Russian mothers, however, maintain the comparatively high survival rate of 87.3 per cent. It is probable that the superior vitality of the Hebrew stock included in the Russian immigration is responsible for this phenomenon. Reference may here be made to Table 94, which suggests that a relatively high infant mortality among certain "new" immigrant groups accounts to a great extent for this situation.

As a result of the relatively high mortality among the children of the "new" immigrant mothers, they fail to maintain their lead over the "old" when the number of their children still living is counted. Thus, in Table 83, it is the German-born mothers who have, on the average, the most children still alive. Also, the average number of children surviving for the "old" immigrant mothers is, as a group, about the same as that attributable to the "new," the averages being 3.3 and 3.5, respectively.

Incidental reference may be made to the relationship between the age of the mothers of the different nationalities and the size of their families, as set forth in Table 84.

The "new" immigrant mothers display a higher average than the "old" throughout all age periods. As was seen in comparing the native and foreign stocks, however, the differences do not become marked until the age period 25 to 29 years, in which there is a range of 1.5 children per mother between the Italians and Irish. But, here, as in other tables showing the average number of children, it must be remembered that women are included in the statistics only if and when they have had a child; this exclusion of the childless women has the effect of understating the differences in relative fecundity.

One further point may be noted. This is the unique position of the mothers of American birth, in comparison with the other nationalities. They lag behind the others both in the number of children borne and in the number surviving, as is seen from Tables 82, 83, and 84.

It remains to take up the *thira* topic in this portion of the discussion, to wit, the probable effects upon the future population of the phenomena just noted.

Table 86 depicts the short-run influence of the divergent birth rates among the foreign born. The "new" immigrants are furnishing from four to eight times as many members of the next generation as are the "old." Thus 18 per cent of the children born in 1920 had "new" immigrant fathers, as against 5 per cent with fathers from northwestern Europe; while 16.1 per cent had "new" immigrant mothers, as contrasted with 4.4 per cent having mothers from the "old" immigrant stock. Finally, 14.4 per cent of all the children born in 1920 had both parents belonging to the "new" immigrant stock, as compared with 2.2 per cent whose fathers and mothers were both from the "old" immigration. For the time being, at least, the central, southern, and eastern European peoples are outstripping the older foreign stocks in replenishing the racial stream of the country. This situation is, of course, the result not alone of the higher birth rate of the former, but also of their greater numerical strength, particularly at the childbearing ages.

Nevertheless, even in this short-run view of the situation, countervailing tendencies appear. The first relates to the factor mentioned repeatedly above—that is, the unbalanced sex ratio among the foreign born. It was seen in the preceding chapter that the "new" immigration showed, on the whole, a larger excess of males over females around the ages of potential parenthood than did the "old." Consequently, the actual contribution made to the next generation by their women is somewhat smaller, relative to that made by their men, than is the case with the "old" immigration. Table 86 provides confirmation for this statement. There is a difference of only 0.6 per cent in the quota furnished by the males and females of the "old" immigration, but it amounts to 1.9 per cent in the case of the "new." Furthermore, the Irish women, who outnumber the men of their nationality in this country, actually lead the latter in the percentage of children contributed by the mothers of 1920 as compared with the fathers. In so far, therefore, as the prolificacy of a population is limited by the number of marriageable females within it, the "old" immigrants have decidedly the better of it in competition with the "new."

More than this, the superior vitality of the children of the "old" immigration can not be overlooked. The net contribution of the "old" immigrant mothers to the next generation does not appear to be any smaller than that of the "new," despite the greater initial fertility of the latter. The importance of this conclusion can not be overestimated. It means that, although there are to-day more sons and daughters being born to south and east European than to north and west European mothers, no more of the former appear to be living to grow up and reproduce their kind than the latter. In two generations, then, both stocks will be on a parity.

Little can be said concerning the long-run consequences of the data adduced here, for there is very little on which to base any conclusions. No figures are available on the marriage rates of the third generation of the nationality groups covered here, so that there is no way of telling whether the tendency for late marriages and, in consequence, a restricted birth rate, which has been found among the native children of the foreign born, as a whole, exists in equal degree among all of the ethnic stocks, or whether it is more pronounced among certain groups than others

There is, however, evidence that the second generation immigrants, of *all* nationalities, have fewer children than their foreign-born fathers and mothers.[10] In fact, one writer has said that "almost, if not quite the first biological result of Americanization is to reduce the fertility of marriages." [11] It seems probable, therefore, that, after one or two generations, all of the various immigrant stocks will reduce their fecundity to about the same level as the native population as a whole.

It may, of course, be asserted that the central, southern, and eastern Europeans are inherently more fertile than the northwestern European "old" immigrants, and that, notwithstanding some slight slackening in their birth rate, they will continue to multiply more rapidly than either the "old" immigrant or the original American stocks, and so will eventually supersede or, at least, outnumber them. No final opinion can be given on this question so long as there is such a paucity of data relating to it. Examination of the material that is available, however, at least raises doubts concerning the validity of this assumption. Somewhat surer ground is reached when the birth rates of these nationalities in their original home lands are considered. Table 88 shows that, in Europe itself, the central, south, and eastern European countries have a generally higher birth rate than the north and western, and so appears to confirm the belief in the superior natural fecundity of the "new" immigrant stock. Table 89, however, casts a new light on the question. *In every one of the major countries of Europe the birth rate has suffered a sharp decline since 1880.* Presumably, this falling birth rate has been due, in part, to the change of public opinion and the dissemination of information concerning family limitation; and, in part, to urbanization and industrialization. It is seen from this table, further, that the birth rate has fallen more rapidly in the north and west European countries than in south and east Europe. Now, all of this suggests that the divergent fecundity of these populations is due mainly to differences in environment, opinion, and knowledge, rather than to variations in natural fertility, for all of them have suffered a decline in their birth rates; and, furthermore, this decrease has been accelerated in those regions where economic and social development has gone on rapidly, but has been retarded in those countries where the change has proceeded slowly. As a result, the more conservative and industrially undeveloped central, south, and east European countries still show a higher fecundity than those of the north and west. Moreover, while the natives of these countries emigrating to America display substantially similar divergencies in their birth rates, these differences may be expected to disappear, inasmuch as all immigrant stocks will eventually encounter in this country essentially similar environment and social conditions.

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[10] Hill, Joseph A.: "Fecundity of Immigrant Women"; Report of the Immigration Commission, Washington, 1911, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 805, 806.

[11] Pearl, Raymond: "Vitality of the Peoples of America"; American Journal of Hygiene, Vol. I, pp. 671, 672.

Brief reference may be made to one further and totally different set of facts. This is the enormous birth rate experienced by the American population up to about 1860. In fact, the American people of that time have been called "an extremely virile and fertile race." [12] Now, this population was essentially of northwest European origin—that is, it embodied descendants of the original English, German, and Scotch-Irish colonial stock, together with the first increments of the "old" immigration. Under favorable social, economic, and physical conditions it multiplied at an almost unprecedented rate. Can there be any reason for doubting that the present-day representatives of these same northwestern European peoples—that is, the "old" immigration—would, under similar circumstances, be equally fertile, and that, therefore, they are possessed of an inherent prepotency in no wise inferior to that of the "new" immigrants?

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[12] Rossiter, op. cit., pp. 21, 22.

TABLE 88.—ANNUAL BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, FOR SEVERAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: 1912 [1]

Rank	COUNTRY	Birth rate, 1912
1	Hungary	36.2
2	Italy	32.4
3	Spain	31.5
4	Austria	31.2
5	Germany	28.2
6	Holland	28.1
7	Scotland	25.9
8	Norway	25.8
9	England and Wales	23.8
10	Sweden	23.7
11	Belgium	23.2
12	Ireland	23.0
13	France	19.0

[1] Adapted from Holmes: The Trend of the Race, New York, 1921, p. 119.

TABLE 89.—MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM BIRTH RATES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: 1880–1910 [1]

COUNTRY	MAXIMUM		MINIMUM	
	Year	Rate	Year	Rate
England and Wales	1881	33.9	1910	25.1
Scotland	1881	33.7	1910	25.2
Ireland	1881	24.5	1890	22.3
Hungary	1884	45.6	1905	35.7
Austria	1882	38.9	1908	33.5
Spain	1881	37.1	1909	32.6
Prussia	1885	37.8	1909	31.8
German Empire	1884	37.2	1908	32.1
Italy	1884	39.0	1907	31.5
Belgium	1881	31.8	1908	24.9
France	1881	24.9	1909	19.6

[1] From Newsholme: The Declining Birth Rate, London, 1911, p. 12.

2. VITALITY OF THE FOREIGN STOCK

As suggested in the preceding section, it is misleading to study merely the birth rate of a population. It is important, rather, to determine the number of persons who are born *and survive*, at least long enough to reproduce themselves. It is important, further, to estimate the average duration of life of a population, since a people with a high death rate not only experiences difficulty in maintaining its numbers, but also suffers from the decreased productivity, the disorganized family life, and the arrested cultural progress that attend upon premature deaths.

The material available for this section is even more fragmentary than that in the preceding one. It does, nevertheless, provide a basis for certain tentative conclusions concerning the relative vitality of native and foreign stocks. The native and foreign populations as a whole may first be considered. and after that certain individual ethnic groups within the latter.

VITALITY OF THE NATIVE AND FOREIGN STOCKS AS A WHOLE

Three sorts of data are obtainable for the study of the relative vitality of the native and foreign populations of the United States. The first is their general mortality; the second is their mortality from certain diseases; the third is their infant mortality.

Tables 90 and 91 provide information pertaining to the *first* topic, that is, the general mortality of native and foreign stocks.

TABLE 90.—PER CENT OF NATIVITY CLASSES IN TOTAL POPULATION, PER CENT OF DEATHS IN EACH NATIVITY CLASS OF TOTAL DEATHS, AND RATIO OF PER CENT OF DEATHS TO PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGISTRATION AREA: 1920

NATIVITY CLASS	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION			Ratio of per cent of deaths to per cent of population of registration area
	Total population	Population of death registration area	Total deaths	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
White (total)	89.7	91.4	88.1	96.4
Native white of native parentage	55.3	52.9	[1] 45.2	85.4
Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	21.5	23.8	[1] 22.2	93.3
Foreign-born white	13.0	14.6	19.6	134.2
Unknown			1.2	
Colored	10.3	8.6	11.9	138.4

[1] Data for deaths taken from Bureau of Census, Mortality Statistics, 1920, p. 10. Deaths of native born of unknown parentage prorated among native born of native parentage and native born of mixed and foreign parentage.

Unfortunately, general death rates for native and foreign stock have not as yet been computed. Nevertheless, the data that are presented in these tables point rather conclusively to a superior vitality—that is, to a lower mortality—on the part of the native born as compared with the foreign born. Thus, in Table 90, the native white of native parentage are seen to furnish but 85.4 per cent of the deaths of their "quota," based on their numerical importance in the population of the same area. On the other hand, the children of foreign parents furnished 93.3 per cent of their "expected" deaths, and the foreign born, 134.2 per cent.

It is, of course, true that the foreign born and native born of mixed and foreign parentage are somewhat overstated, as regards deaths, since the death registration area contains a somewhat higher proportion of these population classes than does the country as a whole. However, the death registration area is much more inclusive than that for birth registration,[13] so that the exaggeration in the ratio of expected to actual deaths in these population classes is probably not so great as was the case in connection with the births among the children of foreign mothers.

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[13] Birth Registration Area: 23 States and the District of Columbia; 59.8 per cent of population. Death Registration Area: 34 States and the District of Columbia, and 16 cities in nonregistration States; 82.2 per cent of population.

TABLE 91.—DEATH RATES, BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF MOTHER OF DECEDENT, FOR CERTAIN PLACES AND AREAS OF DEATHS: 1920

[The States and cities are arranged in order of magnitude of the adjusted rates]

AREA AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER	DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES[1] PER 1,000 ENUMERATED POPULATION	
	Adjusted rate	Crude rate
United States:		
Boston	15.3	16.0
St. Louis	14.7	10.5
New York City	13.7	12.0
Philadelphia	13.1	12.0
Pennsylvania	12.2	11.8
New York	12.1	12.3
New Jersey	11.8	11.6
Michigan	11.7	11.0
Massachusetts	11.6	13.6
Chicago	11.4	9.7
Indiana	11.3	10.7
Missouri	10.7	9.0
Ohio	10.7	10.0
Illinois	10.5	9.3
Minnesota	9.6	8.2
Wisconsin	9.2	8.0
Canada:		
Michigan	14.7	13.3
New York	14.3	14.7
Massachusetts	13.3	12.0
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden:		
Chicago	12.1	11.7
Illinois	12.0	11.9
Minnesota	10.3	11.4
Wisconsin	9.7	11.2
England, Wales, and Scotland:		
Pennsylvania	14.0	16.2
New York City	13.4	15.8
New York	13.0	17.6
Massachusetts	12.3	14.0
Germany (includes German Poland):		
St. Louis	15.3	20.3
Missouri	14.5	19.0
New York City	13.0	17.4
Pennsylvania	12.8	17.3
New York	12.6	17.0
Michigan	12.3	14.2
Philadelphia	12.0	16.7
Chicago	11.9	13.1
New Jersey	11.5	14.9
Illinois	11.5	14.3
Ohio	11.3	17.3
Indiana	10.9	17.9
Wisconsin	9.9	13.0
Minnesota	9.3	11.5
Ireland:		
New York City	18.1	20.2
New York	17.5	21.5
Boston	16.6	17.9
Philadelphia	16.6	19.2
Pennsylvania	16.6	21.1
New Jersey	16.5	18.9
Chicago	16.5	17.9
Illinois	16.0	19.7
Massachusetts	14.5	16.8
Italy:		
Pennsylvania	14.1	12.0
New York City	14.0	12.6
New York	13.9	12.2

[1] Exclusive of stillbirths.

Moreover, the findings based on Table 90 are confirmed by Table 91. The adjusted death rates among the native born in various parts of the country are generally lower than those among the foreign. But the foreign-born groups are not equally unfavorably circumstanced in this respect. The Irish show death rates distinctly higher in each given area than are shown for the natives of native mothers in the same area. For the other foreign groups, in nearly all the places where comparison is possible, the excess is not nearly so great. However, it should be noted, both in this connection and others in which this table is used, that it covers only seven ethnic groups in a small number of States and cities.

It should be noted that death rates in this comparison are "adjusted," that is, they make allowance for the age distribution of the populations included. The same can not, of course, be said of Table 90, but, in that this is so, the advantage rests with the foreign born, who have been seen to consist predominantly of men and women in the prime of life.

A *second* basis of comparison is furnished by the deaths from specific causes in native and foreign populations. Tables 92 and 93 contain the data bearing on this question, but the material is so detailed, and at the same time so fragmentary, as to be of little significance at this point.[14] The American stock appear to have a generally lower death rate than the foreign stock in respect of most of the causes of death noted. That is, the natives are more healthy than the foreign stock all along the line and do not have an advantage over them merely in respect of certain causes of death.

One particular item may be noted, namely, deaths from violence, which includes various forms of occupational traumatisms, such as mine explosions, machine accidents, falls, and the like. It is seen from Table 93 that the native born suffer far less from this cause of death than the foreign born, the rate for the natives running from 60.6 to 68.9 per 100,000 and for the foreign born, from 42.1 to 132.6 per 100,000, in different localities. Apparently the native born are far less exposed to hazardous occupations than the foreign born. In other words, most of the hazardous work in this country is probably being carried on by immigrants.

TABLE 92.—HIGHEST AND LOWEST ADJUSTED DEATH RATES, PER 100,000 OF ENUMERATED POPULATION, BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF MOTHER, IN CERTAIN AREAS: 1920

[Rates for deaths numbering less than 5 are shown in *italics*]

CAUSE OF DEATH	HIGHEST RATE		LOWEST RATE	
	Country	Per 100,000	Country	Per 100,000
Typhoid fever	Italy	8.6	United States	0.8
Measles	do	30.6	Ireland	3.0
Scarlet fever	Canada	12.5	Germany [1]	*2.1*
Whooping cough	England, Wales, and Scotland.	16.5	do.[1]	2.7
Diphtheria and croup	Germany [1]	38.7	do.[1]	9.1
Influenza	England, Wales, and Scotland.	80.7	do.[1]	32.6
Tuberculosis of the lungs	Ireland	194.8	United States	47.0
All other forms of tuberculosis	do	22.7	Ireland	6.7
Cancer and other malignant tumors	do	125.1	Italy	57.8
Diabetes	Germany [1]	35.3	do	9.1
Cerebral hemorrhage and softening	Ireland	99.9	do	52.3
Organic diseases of the heart	do	283.2	United States	124.2
Pneumonia (all forms)	Italy	280.9	Germany [1]	115.6
Diarrhea and enteritis (all ages)	United States	89.6	do.[1]	24.0
Acute nephritis and Bright's disease	Ireland	190.5	United States	79.0
Puerperal septicemia:				
Based on total population	Italy	14.7	Germany [1]	*1.5*
Based on female population	do	28.3	do.[1]	*2.8*
All other puerperal causes:				
Based on total population	do	19.3	do.[1]	6.4
Based on female population	do	37.0	do.[1]	12.2
Violent deaths (suicide excepted)	do	132.6	do.[1]	42.1

[1] Including German Poland.

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[14] Table 92 gives the highest and lowest death rates according to the nativity of the mother, but not within the same area; in Table 93 the comparison is made in rates for native and foreign-born mothers in each registration area for which statistics as to country of birth of mothers were shown in the census report on mortality for 1920. U. S. Census, Mortality rates, 1910–1920, pp. 16–21.

TABLE 93.—ADJUSTED DEATH RATES FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES PER 100,000 ENUMERATED POPULATION, FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF MOTHER, AS COMPARED WITH NATIVE MOTHERS, IN 5 REGISTRATION AREAS: 1920

[Rates for deaths numbering less than 5 are shown in *italics*]

CAUSE OF DEATH	CHICAGO, ILL.				NEW YORK STATE					
	Country of birth of mother				Country of birth of mother					
	United States	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	Germany (includes German Poland)	Ireland	United States	Canada	England, Wales, and Scotland	Germany (includes German Poland)	Ireland	Italy
Typhoid fever	0.8	*2.2*	1.5	*0.9*	3.9	6.5	2.9	2.4	1.6	3.6
Measles	3.6	*3.9*	*4.8*	*3.0*	10.0	9.1	9.8	9.5	14.6	27.9
Scarlet fever	10.7	12.4	6.1	11.4	5.0	12.5	5.8	3.4	7.9	5.5
Whooping cough	6.4	*5.8*	*5.3*	12.2	11.8	9.4	9.6	2.7	15.8	14.8
Diphtheria and croup	27.0	20.5	38.7	29.1	20.2	32.2	26.9	26.0	29.4	24.0
Influenza	47.2	59.0	50.9	77.9	46.8	45.9	36.5	32.6	46.7	52.4
Tuberculosis of the lungs [1]	47.0	89.8	60.9	106.3	77.2	80.3	78.1	97.4	183.9	95.9
All other forms of tuberculosis	10.8	11.9	9.5	6.7	15.6	16.7	15.0	9.1	22.7	18.7
Cancer and other malignant tumors	73.3	100.1	114.8	125.1	73.9	93.6	93.3	108.2	117.1	61.0
Diabetes	19.4	21.4	22.4	24.8	15.7	21.4	19.5	29.5	23.8	19.3
Cerebral hemorrhage and softening	60.4	82.6	59.8	82.4	81.9	96.6	82.5	78.4	99.9	63.8
Organic diseases of the heart	140.5	174.0	171.4	283.2	146.1	196.3	186.8	188.9	256.1	162.3
Pneumonia (all forms)	134.7	141.9	123.9	178.9	130.1	133.0	130.4	126.0	185.1	241.9
Diarrhea and enteritis (all ages)	76.6	28.9	53.0	70.5	60.3	70.8	46.8	41.4	69.4	83.4
Acute nephritis and Bright's disease	83.2	97.8	115.3	158.9	79.0	91.9	100.2	116.6	158.8	93.7
Puerperal septicemia:										
Based on total population	3.1	3.2	5.2	4.0	4.5	5.6	3.3	3.8	5.3	8.3
Based on female population	5.9	6.2	10.0	7.7	8.5	10.7	6.3	7.3	10.1	15.9
All other puerperal causes:										
Based on total population	6.8	12.6	6.4	12.2	9.9	11.8	6.5	7.8	12.4	17.2
Based on female population	13.0	24.2	12.2	23.2	19.0	22.5	12.3	14.5	23.8	33.0
Violent deaths (suicide excepted)	60.6	71.7	63.5	104.0	61.8	84.8	81.4	67.7	98.7	86.5

CAUSE OF DEATH	NEW YORK CITY					PENNSYLVANIA					PHILADELPHIA		
	Country of birth of mother					Country of birth of mother					Country of birth of mother		
	United States	England, Wales, and Scotland	Germany (includes German Poland)	Ireland	Italy	United States	England, Wales, and Scotland	Germany (includes German Poland)	Ireland	Italy	United States	Germany (includes German Poland)	Ireland
Typhoid fever	1.4	*1.5*	2.3	1.6	4.2	5.7	3.7	7.4	2.2	6.6	2.5	6.6	*0.9*
Measles	15.4	10.8	8.9	15.8	30.6	10.7	19.1	8.2	11.1	27.7	11.5	*8.1*	14.4
Scarlet fever	4.7	4.4	*2.1*	7.9	4.0	6.4	5.1	4.5	7.7	5.6	7.8	*5.8*	7.2
Whooping cough	13.7	16.5	*2.9*	14.8	15.8	12.9	10.2	8.9	8.5	16.4	6.5	....	9.2
Diphtheria and croup	28.9	27.4	22.4	32.2	24.4	20.3	15.4	26.4	21.2	23.2	29.4	*9.1*	20.2
Influenza	42.4	33.4	35.8	44.9	54.9	66.7	80.7	68.5	77.7	72.5	40.1	56.3	55.3
Tuberculosis of the lungs [1]	94.3	76.2	95.7	194.8	98.6	71.0	85.5	88.7	150.5	71.2	80.2	95.8	173.4
All other forms of tuberculosis	19.2	18.2	9.4	22.6	19.0	12.6	10.4	8.9	10.7	12.3	15.4	14.8	16.0
Cancer and other malignant tumors	92.9	90.9	115.0	124.9	60.4	74.3	90.2	98.7	98.1	57.8	81.2	103.7	107.7
Diabetes	17.1	21.4	35.3	26.0	19.7	16.4	19.2	21.3	17.4	9.1	16.2	20.9	18.9
Cerebral hemorrhage and softening	67.2	71.4	63.1	85.6	52.3	86.1	94.5	84.9	95.7	94.5	62.3	68.6	75.8
Organic diseases of the heart	177.4	203.6	202.0	275.5	160.7	124.2	155.2	151.8	204.2	131.7	150.2	189.6	240.4
Pneumonia (all forms)	183.9	152.6	142.0	214.6	267.9	136.5	173.3	155.1	247.5	280.9	163.5	115.6	209.3
Diarrhea and enteritis (all ages)	67.0	49.6	35.6	74.9	89.2	62.7	52.1	45.5	72.3	74.4	89.6	24.0	77.0
Acute nephritis and Bright's disease	112.4	128.0	132.0	184.6	98.3	86.7	104.8	107.4	149.0	79.2	116.5	152.4	190.5
Puerperal septicemia:													
Based on total population	4.3	3.7	4.8	5.0	7.9	6.6	5.9	4.9	6.4	14.7	5.4	*1.5*	10.2
Based on female population	8.2	7.0	9.1	9.6	15.0	12.7	11.3	9.4	12.2	28.3	10.4	*2.8*	19.3
All other puerperal causes:													
Based on total population	7.6	7.0	7.9	11.4	15.2	12.3	15.1	12.7	16.6	19.3	10.3	11.8	14.7
Based on female population	14.5	13.4	15.1	21.8	29.1	23.5	28.9	24.2	31.8	37.0	19.6	22.6	28.1
Violent deaths (suicide excepted)	63.2	76.7	68.3	98.1	85.5	68.9	91.2	65.0	91.3	132.6	61.7	42.1	82.1

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[1] Includes acute miliary tuberculosis.

Infant mortality constitutes a *third* means for studying the vitality of native and foreign-born stocks. Table 94 demonstrates clearly that the babies of native mothers have a far better chance to live through their first year than do those of foreign mothers, the death rates being 75.8 per 1,000 births for the former and 96.9 for the latter. This result is no more than would be expected from the superior survival rate shown for the children of native mothers in Table 85. It suggests, moreover, that a large number of the children of foreign mothers shown by that table to have died, succumbed early in infancy, and that it is, therefore, excessive infant mortality which cuts down the families of the foreign born to something near the same size as those of the native. In so far as this is true, it will probably operate only temporarily as a check upon the increase of this foreign stock, for improved economic status, and acquaintance with American methods of prenatal and postnatal care may be expected to lower the infant mortality among the third and subsequent generations of the immigrant stock.

For the present, however, in this and other respects, there can be no doubt but that the foreign stock possesses a vitality inferior to the native.

TABLE 94.—WHITE INFANT MORTALITY, BY NATIVITY OF MOTHER, IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1920

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER	Infant mortality rates (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births)	COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER	Infant mortality rates (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births)
United States	75.8	Foreign—Continued.	
		Ireland	90.7
Foreign (total)	96.9	Germany (including German Poland)	81.3
Austria (including Austrian Poland)	112.9	Italy	94.1
Hungary	93.7	Poland (not specified)	121.8
Canada	99.3	Russia (including Russian Poland)	71.8
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	66.4	Other foreign countries	120.5
England, Scotland, and Wales	75.6		

VITALITY OF ETHNIC GROUPS WITHIN THE FOREIGN STOCK

It is of capital importance to determine the relative death rates of the various immigrant stocks entering into this country's racial complex. Not only does the mortality of any ethnical element, together with its fecundity, determine its numerical importance in the population of the future, but, as suggested at the beginning of this chapter, it affects its social and economic usefulness. An ethnic group with a high death rate is almost a liability to the commonwealth. It imposes upon the community all the physical and financial strain of the bearing, rearing, and, eventually, of nursing through their terminal sicknesses and of burying a progeny that, to a considerable degree, does not emerge from the helpless dependency of infancy and childhood, or at best achieves only a brief and enfeebled term of maturity, and so makes little or no return to society for the cost that is entailed by it.

As above, the discussion may be taken up under the three headings of general mortality, mortality from specific causes, and infant mortality.

The data for the *first* of these three topics are embodied in Tables 91, 95, and 96. Table 91 relates to the death rates of different nationalities in the United States, Tables 95 and 96 compare the general death rate of the United States with that of various foreign countries, including those from which the major immigrant groups are drawn.

Table 91 reveals some striking differences between the several ethnic stocks. The Irish show the heaviest mortality; the Scandinavians the lightest. The English, Welsh, and Scotch, the Canadians, the Italians, and the Germans occupy a median position between them, none having any marked advantage over the others. The difference between the Scandinavians and Irish is, however, startling. The adjusted death rate of the former ranges from 9.7 to 12.1 per 1,000, that of the latter from 14.5 to 18.1. That is, the *maximum* death rate for the Scandinavians is considerably lower than the *minimum* for the Irish. More than this, eight out of the nine death rates given for the Irish outstrip the rates for every other nationality group in the table.

It may be remarked, in addition, that the Scandinavian mortality rate is generally below that shown by the native-born Americans.

Scarcely enough nationalities are included in this table to merit any conclusions concerning "old" and "new" immigrants. One "old" immigrant group—the Scandinavian—has an exceptionally low mortality, another—the Irish—has a shockingly high one. A third—the German—has about the same record as the only "new" immigrant nationality included in the list—that is, the Italian.

The table does, however, serve to furnish yet one more illustration of the very wide disparity to be found *within* the "old" immigrant group, and the importance of concentrating attention upon separate nationalities.

Brief reference may be made here to a study made by Dr. Louis I. Dublin upon this same question. Basing his computations upon the mortality statistics of New York State for the year 1910, Doctor Dublin concludes that the Irish born have the highest death rate of the 6 nationality groups studied, and the Russians—mostly Hebrews—the lowest. The Italians and the English, Scotch, and Welsh have only slightly poorer records than the Russians, and the Germans rank after them, but are considerably better than the Irish.[15] In so far as Doctor Dublin's results are conclusive, they point in much the same direction as Table 91. They show the Irish born to have a very bad mortality record, while that of the Germans, English, and Italians is fairly good. In addition, they give the Russian Hebrews an exceptionally clean bill of health. It may be observed further that the two groups having the longest "expectations of life"—that is, the lowest mortality rates—are the Russians and Italians, both "new" immigrant peoples.[16]

TABLE 95.—ANNUAL CRUDE DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND VARIOUS COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	Year	Crude death rate	COUNTRY	Year	Crude death rate
United States (registration area)	1920	13.1	Ireland	1920	14.8
			Italy	1919	19.0
			Jamaica	1920	25.3
Austria	1919	20.3	Netherlands	1920	12.0
Belgium	1920	13.5	Norway	1919	17.1
Denmark	1920	12.9	Rumania	1918	41.2
England and Wales	1920	12.4	Scotland	1920	14.0
Finland	1920	15.9	Spain	1920	23.2
France	1920	17.7	Sweden	1920	13.3
Germany	1920	15.1	Switzerland	1920	14.4
Hungary	1917	18.5			

When one turns to the death rates of the different immigrant nationalities in their own home countries, as set forth in Table 95, one finds a confusing situation. In the first place, the Irish, who have a high death rate in the United States, have in Ireland, a low death rate, as compared with other European countries. Thus, the annual rate in Ireland in 1920 was 14.8 per 1,000, as against a maximum of 41.2 in Rumania. Again, the Scandinavian death rates, which are below those for Americans born in this country, are, in Europe, above the rate for the United States, and probably above that for the native born in the United States. Finally, there is a fairly clear distinction between north and west, and central, south, and east Europe, the death rates in the former being generally lower than in the latter.

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[15] Dublin: "Factors in American Mortality," American Economic Review, Vol. VI, No. 3, 1916. *Cf.* also, "The Mortality of Foreign Race Stocks," reprinted from the Scientific Monthly, January, 1922. From these two studies, the "expectation of life at age of 10" for each group is estimated to be as follows:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	Male (years)	Female (years)
Ireland	38.69	45.90
Germany	49.44	54.35
England, Scotland, and Wales	50.27	52.66
Italy	51.94	52.92
Russia (mostly Hebrews)	53.44	55.82
United States—native parentage	52.96	55.87

[16] It should be remembered that Doctor Dublin's material covers only a very limited area, and likewise a limited period of time. His results, therefore, must be regarded more as careful estimates than as finally conclusive calculations of life expectancy.

It is, however, to be noted that there is considerable difference in the years to which the death rates apply, and that the very high rates for such countries as Rumania probably reflect the *sequalae* of such postwar conditions as extreme poverty and famine. Table 96 covers a longer period of years, however, and shows the "old" immigration countries, on the whole, to have lower death rates than those in which the "new" immigration originates.

TABLE 96.—CRUDE DEATH RATES OF THE UNITED STATES AND VARIOUS COUNTRIES: 1900–1920

[Compiled by Census Bureau from official reports of the various countries listed]

COUNTRY	DEATH RATE[1] PER 1,000 POPULATION								
	1900	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
United States (registration area[*])	17.6	16.0	16.5	16.0	15.7	16.0	14.8	14.4	15.0
Australia	11.8	12.2	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	10.3	10.4
Austria	25.4	23.8	23.8	25.1	22.6	22.7	22.5	22.9	21.2
Chile	35.6	26.2	27.8	34.9	32.7	29.6	31.6	31.2	31.0
England and Wales	18.2	15.5	16.3	15.3	15.5	15.1	14.8	14.6	13.5
France	21.9	19.2	19.4	19.6	19.9	20.2	18.9	19.1	17.8
Germany	22.1	20.0	19.6	19.8	18.2	18.0	18.1	17.2	16.2
Ireland	19.6	17.5	18.0	17.1	16.9	17.6	17.5	17.1	17.1
Italy	23.8	22.4	21.2	22.0	20.9	20.9	22.8	21.7	19.9
Japan	20.4	20.0	21.2	21.9	20.0	21.0	20.9	21.9	21.1
New Zealand	9.4	10.4	9.6	9.3	9.3	11.0	9.6	9.2	9.7
Scotland	18.5	16.8	17.1	16.2	16.4	16.6	16.6	15.8	15.3
Spain	28.9	24.8	25.5	25.6	25.8	24.2	23.5	23.6	22.9
Sweden	16.8	15.1	15.3	15.6	14.4	14.6	14.9	13.7	14.0
United Kingdom	18.4	15.8	16.6	15.6	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.0	14.0

COUNTRY	DEATH RATE[1] PER 1,000 POPULATION									
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
United States (registration area[*])	14.2	13.9	14.1	13.6	13.6	14.0	14.3	18.1	12.9	13.1
Australia	10.7	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.6	11.0	9.7	10.0	12.7	10.5
Austria	21.9	20.5	20.2	18.1	21.3	20.9	22.9	26.4	20.3	(2)
Chile	31.1	29.7	30.1	27.8	26.0	26.3	27.7	27.5	34.1	30.8
England and Wales	14.6	13.3	13.8	14.0	[3] 15.7	[3] 14.4	[3] 14.4	[3] 17.6	13.7	12.4
France	19.6	17.5	17.7	[4] 19.6	[4] 19.1	[4] 18.1	[4] 18.6	[4] 24.0	[4] 19.1	[4] 17.7
Germany	17.3	15.6	15.0	19.1	21.4	19.2	[5] 20.5	[5] 24.8	[6] 15.5	[7] 15.1
Ireland	16.5	16.5	17.1	16.3	17.6	16.3	16.6	17.9	17.6	14.8
Italy	21.4	18.2	18.7	17.9	20.4	19.7	19.2	32.3	19.0	(2)
Japan	20.3	19.9	19.4	20.5	20.1	21.5	21.4	26.8	22.8	(2)
New Zealand	9.4	8.9	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.6	14.8	9.5	10.2
Scotland	15.1	15.3	15.5	15.5	17.1	14.6	14.3	16.0	15.4	14.0
Spain	23.3	21.1	22.1	22.0	22.0	21.3	22.3	33.1	23.3	[8] 23.2
Sweden	13.8	14.2	13.7	13.8	14.7	13.6	13.4	[8] 17.9	[8] 14.5	[8] 13.3
United Kingdom	14.8	13.8	14.3	14.4	[9] 16.0	[9] 14.6	[9] 14.7	[9] 17.4	14.3	12.8

[*] Exclusive of Hawaii.

[1] Exclusive of stillbirths.

[2] Figures not available.

[3] Based upon civilian deaths and estimated civilian population.

[4] Figures relate to 77 "departements," not invaded.

[5] Exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine.

[6] Exclusive of that part of the province of Posen surrendered to Poland.

[7] Exclusive of that part of the province of Posen surrendered to Poland; also of the district of Memel, Republic of Danzig, surrendered to Poland, and of the territory surrendered to Czechoslovakia, Denmark, and Belgium.

[8] The figures are provisional.

[9] Including only civilian deaths and population as regards England and Wales.

Table 93 deals with the *second* topic here being considered—that is, the death rates from specific causes of death for the different immigrant peoples. Three features may be observed. First, the Italians suffer great losses from death by violence, their fatalities from these causes running up to 132.6 per 100,000, which is 28.6 per 100,000 above the maximum for any other group. Apparently, the Italians are doing a large amount of heavy, hazardous labor.[17] Again, the Italians show a high mortality from puerperal causes—that is, from disorders associated with pregnancy, childbirth, and lactation. Thus, the deaths from puerperal septicemia alone during the year 1920, were as high as 28.3 per 100,000 females among the Italian women, and those from other puerperal causes went even higher—to 37 per 100,000 females. These rates are far in excess of those shown by the other national groups. It will be remembered from the discussion of Tables 83 and 84 that the Italian women displayed the highest birth rate among the immigrant groups tabulated by the Census Bureau. It is apparent here that they pay a tragic price for their preeminent fertility in an excessive toll of deaths during and accompanying childbirth. Whether this circumstance is due to inherent weakness, to unfavorable conditions during and after confinement, or merely to the heavy exposure to risk consequent upon the large number of children borne by them, can not be said.

Finally, the Irish are seen to suffer especially from two types of sickness, namely, tuberculosis and diseases of the circulatory system. Table 92 shows that the Irish have the highest death rate of all the groups tabulated for pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis, for organic diseases of the heart, and for cerebral hemorrhage and softening. It is impossible here to examine into the causes for the unusual mortality of the Irish from these diseases. It may, however, be observed that, according to Table 93, the tuberculosis rate among the Irish is particularly high in New York City, where congested living conditions are encountered; further, that tuberculosis is particularly prevalent in crowded, urban communities, and that the Irish are particularly prone to urban life. Indeed, a guess may be hazarded that the excessive death rate of the Irish, from these and other causes, as compared with their relatively low mortality in Ireland, is due in part to their sudden transition from a predominantly rural environment, in a climate conducive to outdoor living, to a country in which they are—for some reason—settled chiefly in large, densely populated cities, and in which they are subjected to extremes of heat and cold such as they and their forbears have seldom, if ever, experienced.

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[17] There may also be a high homicide rate among them.

The infant mortality of certain of the different immigrant stocks constitutes the *third* basis for comparing their vitality. Table 94[18] deals with the situation in the United States, and Table 96 deals with that in Europe.

Table 94 reveals no clear-cut tendencies. There is a wide variation in infant mortality among the immigrant groups, the range being from 66.4 deaths per 1,000 births, among the children of Scandinavian mothers,[19] to 121.8 among the offspring of Polish mothers. That is, the Polish infant mortality is almost twice that of the Scandinavian.

As between "old" and "new" immigrants, the former appear to have an advantage, having an average rate of 78.5 against 98.9 for the latter. Yet the babies of Russian mothers show a superior vitality, having a death rate of only 71.8 per 1,000 births, which is but slightly higher than that of the offspring of Scandinavian mothers, and is lower than that shown by the children of native mothers. On the other hand, the Irish infant mortality is distinctly higher than that of the "old" immigrant group as a whole.

TABLE 97.—INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY SEX, FOR THE BIRTH REGISTRATION AREA OF THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	Year	INFANT MORTALITY RATES (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births)		COUNTRY	Year	INFANT MORTALITY RATES (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births)	
		Male	Female			Male	Female
United States[1]	1920	95.1	76.1	Hungary	1915	281.9	244.6
				Ireland	1920	90.4	75.2
Australia	1920	76.7	61.1	Italy	1916	174.5	157.7
Austria	1920	170.7	141.8	Jamaica	1920	178.4	166.4
Belgium	1912	132.1	107.2	Netherlands	1920	82.2	62.9
Bulgaria	1911	166.1	145.7	Norway	1920	64.9	50.5
Canada	1921	98.2	77.4	Russia	1909	264.9	236.9
Denmark	1920	100.1	80.9	Scotland	1920	103.3	80.3
England and Wales	1920	90.0	69.3	Serbia	1910	144.7	132.4
Finland	1920	105.1	87.8	Spain	1917	163.5	146.1
France	1913	122.7	101.7	Sweden	1916	76.6	62.5
Germany	1920	143.8	117.5	Switzerland	1920	92.9	74.0

[1] Registration area.

Brief reference may be made to the infant mortality in the various countries in which most of the American immigrants originate. Table 97 shows results similar to those obtained from Table 95, namely, that the mortality in central, southern, and eastern Europe is greater than in northern and western Europe, although once more attention must be paid to the difference in the dates of the tabulations for the various countries.

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[18] Cf. Birth Statistics for the birth registration area of the United States, 1920, p. 37, and text following, which discusses the particular causes for the varying death rates among these peoples.

[19] Professor Willcox has suggested to the writer that the low infant mortality recorded for Scandinavian mothers may be due in part to the fact that the majority of them are situated in rural districts where the registration of deaths of very young infants would probably be incomplete.

Some interpretation of the material that has gone before may now be undertaken. Perhaps the most positive assertion that can be made is that no definitive generalization can be reached. The data are too fragmentary and too contradictory to admit of any final conclusions concerning the relative vitality of the various immigrant peoples.

It is clear that there are important differences. It is also clear that the tendencies displayed by certain immigrant groups in this country are, in many cases, directly contrary to those shown by them in their native countries. Thus, the Irish, in the United States, have an excessive general mortality, and a high infant mortality, and yet make a creditable showing in both respects in Ireland. Again, the Italians in this country have a low general mortality, and do not have an excessive infant mortality, but have high rates in both in Italy. Likewise, Doctor Dublin believes that the Russians have a very low general mortality in the United States, while Table 94 gives them an unusually low infant mortality rate. Yet, Table 97 shows very high infant mortality rates in Russia.

On the other hand, both the general and the infant mortality of the Scandinavians and of the English, Scotch, and Welsh are low in Europe as well as in America.

It is perfectly obvious that, in the case of the Italians, Russians, and Irish, either conditions in this country must be very different from those abroad, or the physical type of immigrants received here must vary markedly from that of the general population of the countries from which they come. The latter is probably true of the Russians. Most of the Russian immigrants to the United States are Hebrews, and they probably are possessed of more vitality than the Russians as a whole, particularly under the urban conditions which they encounter in America, and to which they have been indurated for generations.

As has been said, it is likely that the Irish suffer through the changed conditions they encounter here. On the other hand, it is probable that the Italians gain, physically, from their migration.

Can anything be said concerning the relative vitality of "old" and "new" immigrants? Probably not. The "new" immigrants show higher general and infant mortality than do the "old" in Europe, but certain of them, such as the Italians, reverse their position when they reach the United States. On the other hand, it is the Irish, an old immigrant race, *par excellence*, who have the highest general mortality rate in this country, and a "new" immigrant nationality, the Poles, which have the highest infant mortality rate. Again, one study finds the Russian Hebrews, who are "new" immigrants, to have the lowest death rate among a number of immigrant races; while the census mortality statistics show the Scandinavians, who are "old" immigrants, to be the longest lived of the nationalities tabulated by it. Finally, the Scandinavians and Russians—one an "old," the other a "new" immigrant group—are seen to have the two lowest infant mortality rates. The average rate for the "old" immigration is lower than for the "new," but they are averages based on averages, and are of little statistical significance. It seems, once more, that the broad classification of "old" and "new" immigration must be abandoned in favor of one which fixes attention upon *individual ethnic groups.*

SUMMARY

The foregoing discussion of available data may be summarized thus: The foreign-born element is encroaching upon the native stock, as regards births, but is much shorter lived than the latter. Between the different immigrant groups a wide diversity is seen. The "new" immigrants have a higher birth rate than the "old," but have such a heavy death rate, particularly among their infants, that the net contribution of their women to the country's vital stream is probably little different from that of the "old" immigrant mothers. Moreover, there are relatively few women among the "new" immigrants, so that their *total* offspring is not so great as their individual fecundity suggests. In regard to death rates, the evidence is so contradictory and the differences between the several ethnic groups are so wide that no generalizations concerning the "old" and "new" immigrants can be reached. Indeed, the data are such as to throw grave doubt upon the value of the classification implied in these terms, at least, in the study of race vitality.

As to the future, the evidence tends to controvert any conclusions concerning inherent and unchangeable racial or national differences, either as to fecundity or vitality, but to suggest, on the contrary, that existing differences result largely from differing circumstances of environment and culture, and that they will disappear as the children and grandchildren of the immigrants of to-day achieve social, economic, and intellectual parity with the other Americans of to-morrow.

Before this chapter is ended, it may be of interest briefly to refer to the interrelation of births to deaths. Obviously, the net effectiveness of any population element in the replenishment of the country's vital stream depends upon the relation of its birth rate to its death rate. If its death rate is higher than its birth rate, it will gradually disappear. Conversely, if its birth rate is relatively higher than its death rate, it will expand. Further, absolute birth or death rates are, from this viewpoint, of less importance than relative ones. Thus, a high birth rate will not avail to prevent the diminution of a racial stock, if its death rate is only a little higher.

Dr. Raymond Pearl has devised a *vital index* to express the relation of births to deaths in the native and foreign-born population groups. The index is so constructed that it amounts to 100 for a population which is just maintaining itself, less than 100 for one which is decreasing, and over 100 for one that is increasing.[20] Doctor Pearl's computations do not extend beyond 1918, and the occurrence of the influenza epidemic makes that year somewhat abnormal. Nevertheless, the broad relations between the two population groups are probably accurately expressed by his indices. Table 98 embodies the result of Doctor Pearl's calculations.

TABLE 98.—VITAL INDEX OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN POPULATIONS: 1918 [1]

NATIVITY CLASS	VITAL INDEX		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Native white (Births—Native white of native parents; deaths—All native whites.)	118.8	93.2	144.8
Foreign white (Births—Native whites, both parents foreign; deaths—Foreign-born whites.)	151.8	106.9	118.8

[1] Adapted from Pearl, op. cit., p. 651.

According to this calculation, the native white population is little more than maintaining itself, and is not even doing this in urban communities. The foreign born are, however, increasing rapidly, particularly in the cities. That is, despite its high death rate, the high birth rate of the foreign born enables them, *during the present generation*, to gain rapidly on the native population.

Incidentally, the relatively low vital index of the foreign born in rural areas may be remarked. It is due, in part, to the large number of old persons among the rural foreign born, which would entail few births and many deaths. It is probably also partly ascribable, as Doctor Pearl points out, to the limited number of potential mothers among the rural foreign born, a fact to which reference has been made earlier in this monograph.

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[20] Pearl: "The Vitality of the Peoples of America," American Journal of Hygiene, vol. I., pp. 647-666. The index is constructed from the formula $\frac{100\,\sigma\,B}{\sigma\,D}$ wherein "B"=Births and "D"=Deaths ("σ" is the symbol for summation)

VIII

MARITAL CONDITION, INTERMARRIAGE, AND ILLEGITIMACY

The previous chapter has served to show that the fecundity of any population class is dependent in part upon its marital condition. For example, the prolificacy of the native white of foreign or mixed parentage is markedly reduced by the low marriage rate of that population class.

Marriage statistics are useful, moreover, for other reasons besides the light thrown by them upon the birth rate. Figures on divorce, illegitimacy, and age of marriage contribute to the knowledge of family life. The ratio of illegitimate to legitimate births furnishes a partially valid means of estimating relative moral standards. Finally, statistics of intermarriage between the native and foreign born and between different ethnic stocks provide a clue to the rate at which native and foreign stocks are mingling, and the degree to which the biological integrity of the various groups is being broken up by exogamous marriages, especially by matings with members of the American stock.

The three points mentioned above, namely, marital condition, illegitimacy, and intermarriage, constitute the three principal divisions of this chapter.

1. MARITAL CONDITION

Of the many topics which might be discussed concerning the marital condition of the foreign stock, two only are analyzed in this study. The first is the marital condition of the foreign stock, including certain ethnic groups within it. The second is the interrelation between the territorial distribution of the foreign stock and its marital condition.

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE FOREIGN STOCK AND OF CERTAIN ETHNIC GROUPS

For the purposes of this portion of the discussion, the foreign stock is divided into three categories: First, the foreign-born white population; second, the native white population of foreign or mixed parentage; and, third, certain ethnic groups within the foreign-born white population, as embodied in the special tabulation, to which recourse has been made earlier in this monograph.

Tables 99 and 100 furnish the material on the basis of which the *first* of these three topics may be considered.[1] They reveal two striking facts concerning the marital condition of the foreign-born white population. The first is the relatively high per cent married among the foreign-born women. Thus, Table 99 shows that, among the white women 15 years of age and over in the United States in 1920, 28.4 per cent of the native born of native parents, as compared with only 14.1 per cent of the foreign born, are single. Moreover, it is seen from Table 100 that the foreign-born women are married in greater numbers than the native of native parentage in nearly all of the age groups tabulated.

TABLE 99.—MARITAL CONDITION OF THE WHITE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE CLASSES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1890–1920

CLASS OF POPULATION AND CENSUS YEAR	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER							
	Total [1]	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Native white:								
1920	26,083,047	9,927,618	38.1	14,795,171	56.7	1,111,115	4.3	175,713
1910	22,018,232	9,091,366	41.3	11,821,805	53.7	889,662	4.0	112,144
1900	17,551,269	7,627,637	43.5	9,100,302	51.8	698,949	4.0	59,415
1890 [2]	13,953,598	6,262,921	44.9	7,142,105	51.2	483,646	3.5	34,722
Native white—Native parentage:								
1920	19,092,107	6,776,518	35.5	11,244,289	58.9	874,821	4.6	134,789
1910	16,233,095	6,185,324	38.1	9,144,099	56.3	728,883	4.5	87,456
1900	13,088,058	5,195,263	39.7	7,198,922	55.0	587,894	4.5	47,993
1890 [2]	10,880,185	4,359,200	40.1	6,030,295	55.4	432,260	4.0	30,182
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage:								
1920	6,990,940	3,151,100	45.1	3,550,882	50.8	238,294	3.4	40,924
1910	5,785,137	2,906,042	50.2	2,677,706	46.3	160,779	2.8	24,688
1900	4,463,211	2,432,374	54.5	1,906,380	42.7	106,055	2.4	11,422
1890 [2]	3,073,413	1,903,721	61.9	1,111,810	36.2	51,386	1.7	4,540
Native white—Foreign parentage: [3]								
1920	4,792,911	2,141,310	44.7	2,445,291	51.0	171,612	3.6	26,197
1910	4,059,778	1,989,127	49.0	1,926,075	47.4	117,046	2.9	16,471
Native white—Mixed parentage: [3]								
1920	2,198,029	1,009,790	45.9	1,105,591	50.3	64,682	2.9	14,727
1910	1,725,359	916,915	53.1	751,631	43.6	43,733	2.5	8,217
Foreign-born white:								
1920	7,262,539	1,855,047	25.6	4,902,942	67.6	438,049	6.0	31,950
1910	7,139,893	2,268,916	31.8	4,432,135	62.1	384,726	5.4	23,059
1900	5,257,359	1,545,793	29.4	3,355,556	63.8	326,438	6.2	13,346
1890 [2]	4,580,589	1,469,911	32.1	2,850,805	62.2	238,325	5.2	9,107

(See footnotes to table, on p. 213)

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[1] For tables dealing with these same topics in greater detail, see Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. IV, Tables 1 and 5.

TABLE 99.—MARITAL CONDITION OF THE WHITE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE CLASSES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1890-1920—Continued

CLASS OF POPULATION AND CENSUS YEAR	FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER							
	Total [1]	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Native white:								
1920	25,740,856	7,936,933	30.8	15,086,735	58.6	2,480,407	9.6	200,909
1910	21,411,031	7,097,139	33.1	12,228,008	57.1	1,905,878	8.9	130,259
1900	17,037,720	5,878,706	34.5	9,464,321	55.5	1,589,287	9.3	79,219
1890 [2]	13,594,996	4,787,906	35.2	7,489,739	55.1	1,256,918	9.2	52,146
Native white—Native parentage:								
1920	18,529,748	5,268,490	28.4	11,195,865	60.4	1,885,000	10.2	152,743
1910	15,523,900	4,644,122	29.9	9,219,385	59.4	1,523,560	9.8	100,053
1900	12,561,813	3,893,417	31.0	7,251,375	57.7	1,332,334	10.6	62,585
1890 [2]	10,530,675	3,226,180	30.6	6,132,027	58.2	1,120,959	10.6	44,284
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage:								
1920	7,211,108	2,668,443	37.0	3,890,870	54.0	595,407	8.3	48,166
1910	5,887,131	2,453,017	41.7	3,008,623	51.1	382,318	6.5	30,206
1900	4,475,907	1,985,289	44.4	2,212,946	49.4	256,953	5.7	16,634
1890 [2]	3,064,321	1,561,726	51.0	1,357,712	44.3	135,959	4.4	7,862
Native white—Foreign parentage: [3]								
1920	4,906,547	1,791,271	36.5	2,648,054	54.0	431,821	8.8	29,535
1910	4,092,572	1,660,120	40.6	2,128,165	52.0	276,348	6.8	18,987
Native white—Mixed parentage: [3]								
1920	2,304,561	877,172	38.1	1,242,816	53.9	163,586	7.1	18,631
1910	1,794,559	792,897	44.2	880,458	49.1	105,970	5.9	11,219
Foreign-born white:								
1920	5,913,985	835,799	14.1	4,123,503	69.7	919,255	15.5	27,656
1910	5,446,306	994,110	18.3	3,624,003	66.5	800,112	14.7	20,542
1900	4,445,332	868,600	19.5	2,855,446	64.2	702,585	15.8	12,518
1890 [2]	3,809,919	787,237	20.7	2,435,046	63.9	574,854	15.1	8,979

[1] Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.

[2] Figures for 1890 are exclusive of persons specially enumerated in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations, for whom statistics of marital condition are not available.

[3] Not reported separately in 1900 or 1890.

TABLE 100.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL CONDITION OF THE WHITE POPULATION, BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS, FOR NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE CLASSES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD	MALES				FEMALES			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Native white	60.5	36.2	2.7	0.4	55.7	37.5	6.2	0.5
Under 15 years of age	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
15 years and over	38.1	56.7	4.3	0.7	30.8	58.6	9.6	0.8
15 to 19 years	97.9	1.9	(1)	(1)	88.3	11.3	0.2	0.1
20 to 24 years	72.2	26.9	0.4	0.2	48.9	49.4	1.0	0.5
25 to 29 years	39.3	58.9	1.1	0.5	25.5	71.4	2.1	0.9
30 to 34 years	23.3	74.0	1.7	0.8	16.8	78.8	3.3	1.1
35 to 44 years	15.9	80.1	2.9	1.0	12.9	79.6	6.2	1.2
45 to 54 years	12.4	80.8	5.5	1.1	11.1	74.1	13.7	1.1
55 to 64 years	10.0	77.9	10.8	1.1	9.7	61.6	27.8	0.8
65 years and over	7.3	65.8	25.8	0.8	8.3	34.9	56.2	0.4
Age unknown	28.5	26.4	3.8	0.8	31.2	39.7	11.0	1.0

(1) Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 100.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL CONDITION OF THE WHITE POPULATION, BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS, FOR NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE CLASSES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD	MALES				FEMALES			
	Single	Married	Wid-owed	Di-vorced	Single	Married	Wid-owed	Di-vorced
Native white—Native parentage	58.4	37.9	3.0	0.5	53.9	38.9	6.5	0.5
Under 15 years of age	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
15 years and over	35.5	58.9	4.6	0.7	28.4	60.4	10.2	0.8
15 to 19 years	97.5	2.3	(1)	(1)	86.3	13.3	0.2	0.1
20 to 24 years	68.6	30.4	0.4	0.2	44.7	53.4	1.1	0.6
25 to 29 years	35.7	62.4	1.1	0.6	22.7	74.0	2.2	1.0
30 to 34 years	20.8	76.4	1.8	0.8	14.7	80.7	3.4	1.1
35 to 44 years	13.9	82.0	2.9	1.0	10.9	81.6	6.2	1.2
45 to 54 years	10.6	82.4	5.7	1.2	9.2	76.1	13.5	1.1
55 to 64 years	8.8	79.1	10.9	1.1	8.4	63.1	27.4	0.9
65 years and over	6.7	66.1	26.1	0.8	7.9	35.0	56.4	0.4
Age unknown	26.5	25.7	3.6	0.8	29.0	40.1	11.1	1.0
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	65.9	31.5	2.1	0.4	60.2	34.1	5.2	0.4
Under 15 years of age	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
15 years and over	45.1	50.8	3.4	0.6	37.0	54.0	8.3	0.7
15 to 19 years	99.1	0.6	(1)	(1)	93.6	6.2	0.1	(1)
20 to 24 years	81.3	18.1	0.2	0.1	59.2	39.6	0.7	0.4
25 to 29 years	48.4	50.2	0.6	0.4	32.4	65.0	1.8	0.7
30 to 34 years	30.1	67.6	1.6	0.7	22.0	74.0	3.0	0.9
35 to 44 years	21.6	74.8	2.6	0.9	18.0	74.7	6.2	1.0
45 to 54 years	17.1	76.5	5.3	1.0	15.3	69.6	14.1	0.9
55 to 64 years	13.5	74.8	10.7	1.0	12.9	57.5	28.7	0.7
65 years and over	10.6	64.2	24.2	0.9	10.1	34.2	55.1	0.4
Age unknown	49.2	34.0	5.7	1.5	44.4	37.4	10.9	1.3
Native white — Foreign parentage	66.0	31.3	2.2	0.3	60.5	33.6	5.5	0.4
Under 15 years of age	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
15 years and over	44.7	51.0	3.6	0.5	36.5	54.0	8.8	0.6
15 to 19 years	99.1	0.7	(1)	(1)	93.5	6.3	0.1	(1)
20 to 24 years	81.6	17.7	0.2	0.1	58.9	40.0	0.7	0.3
25 to 29 years	48.9	49.8	0.6	0.4	32.1	65.4	1.7	0.7
30 to 34 years	30.7	67.0	1.6	0.6	22.0	74.1	3.0	0.8
35 to 44 years	22.6	73.7	2.7	0.8	18.8	73.9	6.3	1.0
45 to 54 years	18.2	75.3	5.4	1.0	16.2	68.5	14.3	0.8
55 to 64 years	14.2	74.0	10.8	0.9	13.5	56.8	28.9	0.6
65 years and over	11.5	63.5	24.1	0.8	10.6	34.2	54.6	0.4
Age unknown	49.3	33.8	5.7	1.3	44.5	37.2	10.9	1.3
Native white—Mixed parentage	65.6	32.0	1.9	0.4	59.6	35.1	4.6	0.5
Under 15 years of age	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)	....
15 years and over	45.9	50.3	2.9	0.7	38.1	53.9	7.1	0.8
15 to 19 years	99.0	0.9	(1)	(1)	93.8	6.0	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	80.6	18.7	0.2	0.2	59.8	38.8	0.7	0.5
25 to 29 years	47.4	51.0	0.9	0.5	33.0	64.2	1.8	0.9
30 to 34 years	28.9	68.6	1.6	0.8	22.1	73.8	3.0	1.1
35 to 44 years	19.5	76.9	2.5	1.1	16.5	76.3	5.9	1.2
45 to 54 years	14.2	79.6	4.9	1.2	13.0	72.3	13.5	1.2
55 to 64 years	11.1	77.3	10.2	1.3	10.8	60.1	28.0	1.0
65 years and over	8.4	65.8	24.5	1.1	9.0	34.2	56.2	0.5
Age unknown	49.0	34.5	5.7	1.9	44.0	37.7	10.9	1.2
Foreign-born white	28.3	65.1	5.8	0.4	17.9	66.7	14.9	0.4
Under 15 years of age	99.9	0.1	(1)	(1)	99.9	0.1	(1)	(1)
15 years and over	25.6	67.6	6.0	0.4	14.1	69.7	15.5	0.5
15 to 19 years	98.5	1.3	(1)	(1)	85.3	14.3	0.2	0.1
20 to 24 years	75.5	23.7	0.3	0.1	37.1	61.6	1.0	0.2
25 to 29 years	45.3	53.3	0.8	0.2	16.0	81.6	1.9	0.4
30 to 34 years	27.5	70.5	1.4	0.3	9.8	86.6	3.1	0.5
35 to 44 years	17.5	79.3	2.5	0.5	8.2	84.8	6.3	0.6
45 to 54 years	12.2	81.5	5.4	0.6	6.8	76.8	15.7	0.6
55 to 64 years	10.0	78.2	10.9	0.7	5.6	62.8	30.9	0.5
65 years and over	7.8	62.2	29.2	0.6	4.9	32.9	61.6	0.3
Age unknown	40.2	34.0	5.5	0.8	23.4	51.2	17.6	0.9

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[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

It is not difficult to assign a cause for these higher percentages for foreign-born women. It has already been suggested. The heavy excess of marriageable males among the foreign born provides the females an unusually favorable opportunity for matrimony.[2] The relation of this fact to the high birth rate among the foreign born has already been shown.[3]

A curious paradox is presented by the foreign-born males. According to Table 99, they, as well as the foreign-born females, are more frequently married than the natives of native parentage, the males among the natives of native parentage 15 years of age and over having 35.5 per cent of their number unmarried, as against 25.6 per cent for the foreign born. Table 100 tells another story, however. For each separate age period from 15 upwards, the natives of native parentage display a lower percentage of single males, and a higher percentage of married males than the foreign born. Probably the abnormal age composition of the foreign-born population is responsible for this contradiction. This class contains relatively few youths from 15 to 20 years of age, when marriages are infrequent, and relatively many of 21 years and over, when marriages are frequent. Therefore, consisting predominantly of men of marriageable age, the entire group shows a large per cent married, notwithstanding the fact that, *at the ages of greatest marriageability*, the native sons of native parents have a greater marriage frequency than the foreign-born males. The relative scarcity of available females, which has been so often referred to above, is probably the primary cause behind this infrequency of marriage among the foreign-born males.

In fact, there appears to be an inverse and causal relation between the percentages for foreign-born males and females in this respect, which may be stated as follows: *A high marriage rate among the females accompanies a low marriage rate among the males, largely because the relative scarcity of marriageable females makes marriage easy for the one sex and difficult for the other.*[4]

The foreign-born women also include a large number of widows. Table 99 indicates that the females in the foreign-born population are more frequently widowed than the native born of native parents. Among the former, the widows make up 15.5 per cent of the females, while among the latter, the corresponding figure is but 10.2 per cent. Table 100, furthermore, shows that the foreign-born women begin to show a higher percentage of widowhood than the native in the relatively low age group of 35–44 years. Apparently the high death rate among the foreign born is partly accountable for this condition. In addition, it should be remembered that the large percentage married among the foreign-born women carries with it a heavy "exposure" to the risk of being widowed.

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[2] Cf. supra, Ch. VI, Tables 70–73, pp. 154–158.

[3] Cf. supra, Ch. VII, Table 80, and pp. 180, 181.

[4] In the following section, reference is made to the bearing of this general principle upon the territorial distribution of the foreign born with relation to marital condition.

The foreign born had a lower per cent divorced than the native born of native parents for both sexes and all age groups. No great weight can be given to these figures, however. The absolute numbers involved are not large, and it must not be forgotten that a larger number of divorces in one group than in another may not indicate a greater relaxation of the marriage relation, so much as a better acquaintance with the procedure in securing divorces and better ability to meet the not inconsiderable expense involved in a divorce action. However, so far as the data are of significance, they suggest a more conservative attitude toward family life among the foreign than the native born. More than this, it probably has some slight relationship to the birth rate of the two population classes, a marriage terminating in divorce being likely to eventuate in a smaller family than one which remains unbroken.

It is interesting to observe that the marriage rate for both native and foreign elements has increased from 1890 to 1920, and at about the same rate.[5]

The natives of foreign or mixed parentage constitute the *second* class whose marriage status may be analyzed. Reference has already been made in an earlier chapter to the outstanding feature of their marital condition. They contain a very high proportion of unmarried persons, both men and women. Thus, it appears from Table 99 that the single men in the male population 15 years of age and over are 25.6 per cent of the foreign-born white group, 35.5 per cent of the native white of native parentage, 44.7 per cent of the native white of foreign parentage, and 45.9 per cent of the native white of mixed parentage. Similarly, the unmarried women in the female population of 15 years and over amount to 14.1 per cent for the foreign-born whites, 28.4 per cent for the natives of native parentage, 36.5 per cent for the natives of foreign parentage, and 38.1 per cent for the natives of mixed parentage. Furthermore, the sons and daughters of foreign parentage display a smaller percentage of married than either the foreign born or native born of native parentage for every one of the age groups tabulated in Table 100.

It is interesting to examine the age grouping of these population classes a little more closely in this respect. The deficit in the number of married persons among the children of immigrants is particularly marked in the lower age groups. Thus, Table 100 shows that the maximum difference in both males and females between this and the other population classes is at the age group 20–29 years and that it grows smaller with succeeding age periods. In other words, the immigrant's native-born children not only marry less frequently than either the foreign born, or the sons and daughters of the natives, but those who do marry tend to postpone their marriages for a relatively long time.

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[5] The increase in the per cent married between 1890 and 1920, so far as it applies to the foreign born, might be due to the stoppage of immigration following the World War, since the single among them would be reduced by a stoppage in immigration, whereas the married among them would be increased by marriages among those already here.

The explanation for this condition can only be conjectured. It may, however, be observed that the postponement or foregoing of marriage involves the deferment or avoidance of the financial obligations involved in marriage, more particularly in the support of children. It may be further pointed out that the second generation immigrants are particularly likely to seek relief from financial pressure in this way, for they are passing over from the social position and economic level of the foreign to the native group and could materially accelerate their progress by keeping themselves free, temporarily or permanently, from family burdens. In other words, to many of the children of the foreign born it seems to be of more importance to bridge the gap between the social and economic level in which they were born and that attained by the sons and daughters of the native Americans than it is to marry and have children.

Whether or not this deduction is correct, the phenomenon for which it seeks to account is sufficiently striking and significant to make it incumbent on students of population problems to determine its causation.

Three additional observations may be made. In the first place, it should be remembered that, in the present generation, the adult children of immigrants are, in the main, the offspring from the "old" northwest European immigrant stock. Whether the sons and daughters of the "new" central, south, and east Europeans will behave similarly remains to be seen.

In the second place, it is worth noting that the women as well as the men among the native born of mixed and foreign parentage display a disposition to delay or to avoid marriage. It may be indeed, that the daughters of the immigrants have a special motive for postponing marriage in that by waiting until they might have improved their economic status and broadened their social contacts they would widen the field from which they might choose their prospective husbands. It is very interesting to see the daughters of those women, who, among the white population, marry most frequently, go to the opposite extreme and marry most infrequently. Such a contrast betokens a veritable revolution among the women of the foreign population in their attitude toward marriage and the home and denotes a very rapid "Americanization," in this respect at least.

In the third place, it may be observed that the deferment of marriage among the women of this group not only reduces the total span of years during which they are likely to have children, but that it imposes an especial limitation upon their prospect for bearing children during the very period when their natural fecundity might be expected to be the greatest, namely, during early maturity. In other words, their action imposes a cumulative restriction on them in this respect and thereby greatly reduces the natural increase of that portion of the foreign stock to which they belong.

Table 101 and Table 180 provide the material on which is based the *third* portion of this analysis, to wit, the study of the marital condition of certain ethnic groups within the foreign-born population. It must be repeated that these tables are not all-inclusive, but represent a "sampling" within certain cities and States.

TABLE 101.—RELATIVE RANKING OF SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS, IN CERTAIN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, ACCORDING TO EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES AT MATURITY, AND PERCENTAGE OF UNMARRIED MALES AND FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1920

EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES (INVERTED ORDER)			PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES UNMARRIED			PERCENTAGE OF MALES UNMARRIED		
Rank	Ethnic group	Males per 100 females	Rank	Ethnic group	Per cent unmarried	Rank	Ethnic group	Per cent unmarried
15	Irish	74.0	1	Irish	26.0	1	Mexican	40.0
14	English-Canadian	86.2	2	English-Canadian	23.6	2	Russian	27.5
13	Bohemian and Moravian	99.9	3	English, Scotch, and Welsh	20.7	3	Irish	27.1
12	French-Canadian	101.8	4	Yiddish	20.3	4	Swedish	26.4
11	English, Scotch, and Welsh	107.1	5	French-Canadian	19.5	5	Norwegian	25.9
10	Yiddish	107.8	6	Mexican	18.6	6	Italian	25.6
9	Swedish	107.9	7	Russian	18.5	7	Yiddish	25.1
8	German	110.4	8	Swedish	18.2	8	English-Canadian	25.0
7	Norwegian	123.0	9	Italian	14.2	9	Danish	23.6
6	Slovak	123.8	10	Norwegian	13.2	10	English, Scotch, and Welsh	23.2
5	Polish	127.8	11	Danish	12.3	11	French-Canadian	22.3
4	Italian	130.4	12	Slovak	11.7	12	Polish	22.3
3	Russian	130.8	13	Polish	11.3	13	Slovak	22.2
2	Mexican	131.2	14	Bohemian and Moravian	10.4	14	Bohemian and Moravian	18.0
1	Danish	151.1	15	German	9.9	15	German	17.2

No general conclusions can be safely drawn from these data. It is obvious that the "old" and "new" immigration show no distinctive differences. Table 101, which is derived from Tables 179 and 180, indicates that the "old" and "new" immigration are evenly divided in this respect, for when the European ethnic groups are ranged according to their per cent married, the upper half of the column for both males and females consists of three "old" and three "new" race stocks, as does also the lower half.[6]

Likewise, no clear-cut relationship appears between the sex ratio of these groups and their per cent married, or between the percentage of the males and of the females. From preceding tables, it would be expected that the per cent of males *unmarried* and of females *married* would vary directly as the excess of males over females. But Table 101 shows no such correlation in the ranking of the peoples tabulated by it. It is likely that the wide divergence in age composition between these groups—for example, the Germans and the Poles[7]—and the failure of this set of tables to differentiate between age groups are largely responsible for such an anomalous result. That is, the principle above enumerated probably holds true, but the statistics presented here are not sufficiently discriminating to bring it out.

Nevertheless, some relationship between sex ratio and marriage does appear. Thus, the Irish have been seen to have an unusually high number of females relative to males, and the Irish women are found at the head of the list of females arranged according to the proportion remaining unmarried. Likewise, the Russians and Mexicans display a considerable excess of males over females, and a high proportion of unmarried males. In the case of the Mexicans, however, there must be kept in mind the additional factor of the abnormally large number of children within their group, making it likely that there are also among them an unusual number of youths who are over 15 years of age, but who are not yet old enough to marry.

Some interest attaches to the relative per cent divorced in these groups. Table 180 records a variation among the males of from 0.9 per cent for the English Canadians to 0.1 per cent for the Italians, and among the females, of from 1 per cent for the English Canadians to 0.1 per cent for the Italians. The former had a larger per cent divorced than even the native whites of native parents, as shown in Table 100.[8]

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[6] The Mexican and the English and French Canadian groups are not counted.

[7] Cf. supra, Ch. VI, Tables 78 and 176 to 179.

[8] The high divorce rate indicated for Canadians in the United States may be due in part to the fact that those Canadians desiring to obtain divorces tend to migrate to the United States. In this connection, the high percentage divorced among Canadian women in Rochester—a city easily accessible to the Canadian border—may be noted. Cf. Nienburg, Bertha M.: The Woman Home-maker, a study of statistics relating to married women in the city of Rochester, N. Y., at the census of 1920.

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION AND MARITAL CONDITION OF THE FOREIGN STOCK

A considerable body of data is available for the consideration of the interrelation between the marital condition of the foreign stock and its territorial distribution. The material is taken up in relation, first, to the situation in the various geographic divisions and States of this country, and, second, to that in urban and rural communities.

The *first* of these sets of data is contained in Tables 102, 103, and Maps 16, 17, 18, and 19. They reveal one significant tendency: The percentage of unmarried men is relatively small, and of unmarried women relatively high, along the North Atlantic seaboard, but unmarried males become progressively more numerous, and unmarried females progressively less numerous, as they spread west and south. Thus, in Table 102, the percentage of foreign-born females who are married, widowed, or divorced is perceptibly lower in the New England and Middle Atlantic States than in the rest of the country. The converse is generally true of the males, although the contrast between the East and West North Central and the North Atlantic regions is slight.

This table is not, however, entirely satisfactory, since, like Table 101, it does not differentiate between age groups. The foreign born in certain regions, especially the North Central States, are in general so advanced in years, that they display an unusually large per cent married, and therefore, the marital trend (among the present generation of foreigners) is obscured.

TABLE 102.—PER CENT MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED IN THE WHITE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE CLASSES, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920 AND 1910

DIVISION AND STATE	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED						FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED					
	Native white				Foreign-born white		Native white				Foreign-born white	
	Native parentage		Foreign or mixed parentage				Native parentage		Foreign or mixed parentage			
	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910
UNITED STATES	64.2	61.4	54.8	49.5	74.1	67.8	71.4	69.8	62.9	58.1	85.7	81.6
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England	65.7	66.0	46.2	42.9	76.1	68.2	68.0	68.2	50.8	48.0	81.9	74.9
Middle Atlantic	63.1	60.9	51.0	48.7	75.7	67.8	67.8	66.1	58.1	55.5	84.1	78.3
East North Central	64.0	61.9	58.6	52.5	75.8	72.2	71.5	69.8	66.7	60.5	89.0	86.3
West North Central	62.7	59.6	56.1	47.8	76.3	70.1	70.8	69.9	65.5	58.6	90.1	87.9
South Atlantic	64.8	62.3	58.2	56.0	69.3	66.4	71.3	69.3	65.5	61.9	85.5	82.9
East South Central	67.1	64.2	65.9	59.5	76.6	74.9	73.8	72.2	69.6	64.3	87.2	86.7
West South Central	64.9	62.2	60.3	55.7	69.0	70.5	74.7	74.2	70.1	66.4	82.5	85.6
Mountain	61.4	55.1	58.4	49.0	64.8	55.7	74.3	73.0	72.2	66.5	88.7	87.3
Pacific	63.2	54.9	55.3	45.6	63.4	54.4	75.4	72.1	69.3	62.2	86.4	84.2

TABLE 102.—PER CENT MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED IN THE WHITE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE CLASSES, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920 AND 1910—Continued

DIVISION AND STATE	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED						FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED					
	Native white				Foreign-born white		Native white				Foreign-born white	
	Native parentage		Foreign or mixed parentage				Native parentage		Foreign or mixed parentage			
	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine	69.2	67.6	50.9	48.2	72.9	68.2	74.8	73.9	58.2	56.5	82.5	78.5
New Hampshire	69.5	69.2	47.5	44.2	73.7	65.2	73.7	73.7	53.0	51.0	81.4	74.7
Vermont	66.7	66.6	61.1	58.3	75.9	70.6	72.9	73.5	67.8	65.9	85.7	83.4
Massachusetts	64.3	63.6	44.9	41.5	76.1	68.1	64.3	64.5	48.7	45.7	80.4	73.1
Rhode Island	62.1	61.5	45.4	41.0	78.1	69.3	64.9	65.1	49.2	46.3	81.2	74.4
Connecticut	64.0	63.5	45.4	42.1	76.9	68.3	66.6	66.5	52.3	48.6	86.3	78.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York	61.2	59.4	50.6	48.2	74.9	67.7	66.2	65.3	57.3	54.9	81.5	75.4
New Jersey	63.5	61.9	50.5	47.9	78.3	70.3	68.0	66.5	58.2	55.0	87.0	80.3
Pennsylvania	64.5	62.0	52.0	50.1	75.8	67.1	68.9	66.7	59.6	56.7	88.3	83.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio	65.2	62.7	62.9	58.8	74.4	72.1	72.5	69.5	69.4	64.6	89.4	86.8
Indiana	68.1	65.3	69.0	63.7	76.2	71.8	75.0	73.3	73.5	68.3	90.3	89.5
Illinois	62.6	59.6	55.2	48.8	76.2	69.6	69.8	68.6	63.0	57.2	87.3	83.4
Michigan	64.6	64.7	57.1	50.6	74.4	74.3	74.0	73.0	67.8	60.1	89.6	87.6
Wisconsin	51.5	49.3	57.4	49.0	79.0	76.0	58.7	56.9	66.5	58.6	91.5	90.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota	53.0	48.6	48.2	39.0	73.9	66.8	60.2	58.8	59.4	50.5	89.9	86.6
Iowa	62.8	60.5	61.3	52.3	78.7	74.7	70.1	68.7	69.3	61.6	91.1	90.0
Missouri	65.1	61.8	65.9	58.1	78.0	72.7	72.8	71.3	71.2	65.4	87.6	86.8
North Dakota	55.4	50.3	46.1	37.6	74.5	63.7	65.0	68.4	58.4	53.2	89.5	84.7
South Dakota	57.3	52.8	52.7	43.5	75.5	68.6	68.1	68.7	65.7	59.1	90.8	88.5
Nebraska	61.3	58.6	56.5	46.4	78.4	73.4	70.9	70.0	66.1	58.1	91.3	89.8
Kansas	65.7	62.0	62.4	53.4	79.3	73.6	74.1	73.0	70.4	63.9	91.3	91.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware	66.9	63.0	55.0	50.1	71.9	66.8	73.7	70.6	64.2	59.2	87.8	82.8
Maryland	62.9	59.6	58.6	56.7	76.4	74.5	69.1	64.8	65.5	60.9	85.7	82.2
District of Columbia	59.5	58.0	56.7	55.2	66.4	65.9	58.0	63.4	57.4	62.0	76.9	75.9
Virginia	63.3	61.7	51.7	53.1	66.3	67.1	70.4	68.1	65.9	60.1	87.1	84.6
West Virginia	65.1	62.0	63.1	60.8	60.4	56.6	73.4	71.1	68.9	66.2	90.9	89.0
North Carolina	65.7	63.3	59.5	58.5	69.2	67.7	70.7	69.0	65.0	60.8	80.7	83.4
South Carolina	64.1	62.1	53.2	56.3	63.0	65.3	71.0	69.5	65.8	59.7	85.4	83.3
Georgia	66.6	64.3	58.5	54.6	68.1	65.0	73.4	71.8	67.4	63.0	83.5	84.2
Florida	67.2	62.4	61.3	53.2	73.0	64.7	76.7	74.5	71.9	66.3	85.3	83.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky	67.0	64.3	67.0	60.2	76.2	79.3	74.4	72.2	69.3	63.5	87.0	86.6
Tennessee	68.0	64.7	65.6	58.6	77.5	72.4	73.8	72.1	70.0	65.6	86.7	85.6
Alabama	67.0	64.2	62.3	57.0	76.5	70.5	73.9	72.6	69.1	64.9	87.9	88.1
Mississippi	65.4	62.6	65.4	60.6	76.3	71.9	72.3	71.7	71.7	67.0	87.2	86.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas	68.1	64.6	64.3	59.4	75.4	73.2	77.2	75.9	73.4	68.6	86.9	86.4
Louisiana	61.5	57.8	63.6	60.0	69.6	71.3	69.8	68.4	69.6	67.4	85.1	85.8
Oklahoma	66.8	63.5	65.2	59.7	71.8	70.1	77.3	77.7	75.0	72.7	91.2	91.5
Texas	63.7	61.9	57.5	52.4	68.3	70.2	74.0	73.5	68.6	63.9	81.1	84.7
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana	60.8	47.6	52.4	39.7	62.7	47.6	75.1	72.3	69.8	62.8	90.0	85.2
Idaho	61.3	54.2	61.1	51.1	62.9	53.8	74.8	73.1	76.1	70.0	91.6	90.9
Wyoming	58.9	44.4	55.0	42.0	56.3	44.3	77.8	75.1	74.9	68.6	91.4	88.9
Colorado	63.2	59.4	57.8	50.2	70.4	63.1	75.1	73.4	68.8	64.9	88.9	86.9
New Mexico	64.5	62.3	58.7	53.0	67.4	60.4	75.0	76.1	70.6	68.4	85.4	87.0
Arizona	60.1	51.7	54.9	45.0	60.9	52.5	77.0	75.4	73.3	67.1	83.4	84.5
Utah	56.5	51.3	66.9	57.2	72.9	67.7	65.0	63.1	75.1	67.3	90.8	89.5
Nevada	54.3	49.3	53.1	45.6	46.5	44.0	76.4	76.4	78.1	73.2	92.6	89.4
PACIFIC:												
Washington	63.3	53.2	53.4	43.4	62.7	51.6	76.2	73.2	68.5	61.7	88.4	84.5
Oregon	64.9	54.9	57.8	45.7	65.7	52.8	76.9	73.3	69.9	61.7	88.1	84.4
California	62.7	55.7	55.5	46.6	63.3	56.1	74.6	71.2	69.4	62.5	85.4	84.0

The tendency is more clearly brought out in Table 103.[9] For the specific age groups, 25 to 34 years among the foreign-born males, and 20 to 24 years among the females, there is a clear differentiation, westward and southward from the North Atlantic seaboard. Thus, about 31 per cent of the immigrant males 25 to 34 years of age are single in New England and the Middle Atlantic States; between 35 and 45 per cent in the Middle West and South; and more than 45 per cent in the far West. Among the young immigrant women, on the other hand, the largest proportions remaining unmarried are in New England and in the Middle Atlantic States—43 per cent in the former and 39.9 per cent in the latter—while the smallest proportion is in the Mountain States, where it falls to 25.6 per cent. As with the men, the women in the Middle West and South are in an intermediate position between these two.

TABLE 103.—PER CENT SINGLE OF MALES 25 TO 34 YEARS OF AGE AND FEMALES 20 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE, IN FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, AND SEX RATIO AT AGE OF MAXIMUM FECUNDITY, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	Males, 25-34 years of age	Females, 20-24 years of age	Foreign-born white males to 100 females at age of maximum fecundity[1]
New England	31.5	43.0	119.0
Middle Atlantic	30.9	39.9	130.8
East North Central	36.2	30.0	156.4
West North Central	41.7	36.2	168.7
South Atlantic	43.0	31.7	169.8
East South Central	40.8	31.2	180.4
West South Central	36.5	31.9	139.1
Mountain	47.5	25.6	177.6
Pacific	50.3	34.2	178.2

[1] Males, 20 to 50 years; females, 15 to 44 years; see Table 173.

Maps 16, 17,18 , and 19 present these same phenomena graphically. Map 17 shows how much less numerous are the unmarried women among the foreign born in the West and South than in the East and Northeast. Map 19, which is limited to one age group, brings out the contrast even more clearly. Maps 16 and 18 show almost exactly opposite tendencies among the males.

An explanation for these opposed tendencies seems fairly simple. As suggested above, it is related, in part at least, to the sex ratio of the foreign born.

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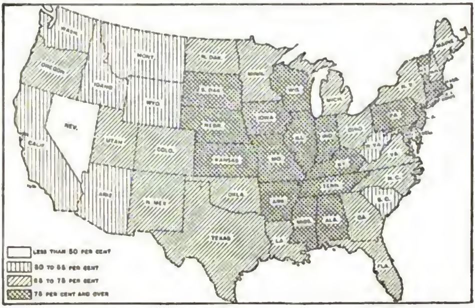
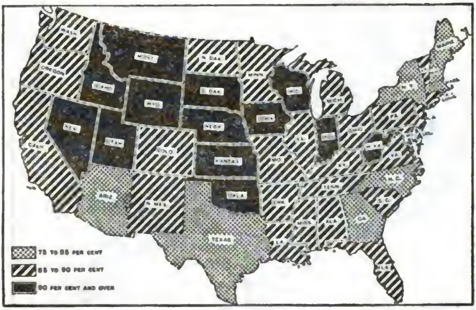
[9] For detailed statistics showing the marital condition of each age group, see Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. IV, Table 11.

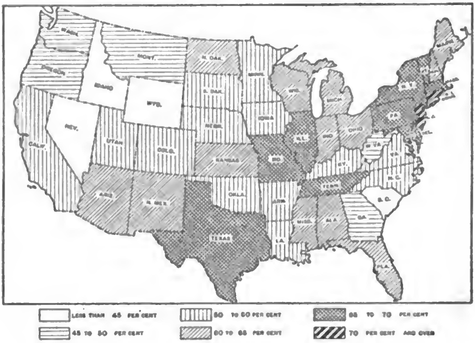
MAP 16.—PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED, BY STATES: 1920



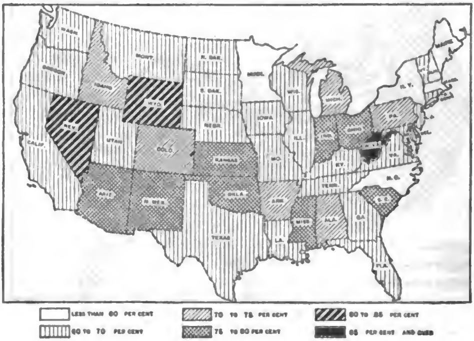
MAP 17.—PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED, BY STATES: 1920



MAP 18.—PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE MALES, AGES 25 TO 34 YEARS, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED, BY STATES: 1920



MAP 19.—PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FEMALES, AGES 20 TO 24 YEARS, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED, BY STATES: 1920



As has been seen above, and as is shown in the third column of Table 103,[10] the excess of males over females among the foreign born is relatively small in the New England and Middle Atlantic belt, but it rises generally as the South and West are reached. Furthermore, this phenomenon has been explained as being due, at least in part, to a tendency among the married immigrants to stay in the foreign colonies near the Eastern seaboard cities, or at least to leave their families there, while with their unmarried compatriots, they seek work in the West and South.

The tables and maps under discussion here reflect another phase of this same phenomenon. On the one hand, the farther an immigrant girl travels from the foreign colonies in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, the more immigrant men is she likely to meet, and the better are her chances for marriage. On the other hand, the farther she gets from the relative security and familiarity of such foreign colonies, the more difficult and uncertain is life likely to be for her, the fewer economic opportunities will she find, and the more unwilling will she be to venture onward, unless she has the support and protection of a husband. Conversely, as the immigrant man proceeds westward and southward, the less likely is he to meet girls of his own kind available for marriage, and the more likely is he to find work to be had only under such conditions as a married man, accompanied by his wife, would not accept.

In other words, here, as elsewhere in this study, one finds cause-and-effect relationships flowing in two directions. There are few unmarried foreign-born women and many unmarried men in the West and South, because the men outnumber the women there. But the men outnumber the women among the foreign born in the West and South, partly because relatively few immigrant women leave the Atlantic seaboard unless they are married. In short, the sex ratio affects the marriage rate, and the marriage rate affects the sex ratio.

The fact must not be forgotten that this generalization is applicable only to the *present generation* of immigrants. As is seen from Table 102, and Maps 16 and 17, there is no particular difference between the per cent married in the North Central and in the Eastern States. The East and West North Central States contain a large number of middle-aged and elderly foreign born, who came to this country under circumstances very different from those characterizing contemporary immigration, when, in fact, it was not only possible, but preferable to migrate in family groups; and who, furthermore, are now at an age at which the single state is highly exceptional.

A further observation may be made at this point. Table 102 shows that the native men, as well as the foreigners, display a greater tendency to remain single in the West and South than in the East. It is to be remembered that the former regions are only a generation or so removed from frontier conditions, and are still, in places, sufficiently undeveloped to make them somewhat less attractive to women than other sections, and, by the same token, to make it less likely for married men to settle there, and for single men to find wives.

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[10] Cf. also Table 173.

The *second* topic, relating to the marital condition and territorial distribution of the foreign born, has to do with the situation in urban as compared with rural communities. Tables 104 and 105 indicate rather a confused situation. The foreign-born women are more generally married in the country than in the city, while the men are, in certain sections, more generally unmarried in the country than in the city.

TABLE 104.—MARITAL CONDITION OF THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS, FOR WHITE POPULATION, BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER							
	Total [1]	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTAGE								
Urban communities:								
15 years and over	8,350,138	3,025,709	36.2	4,846,805	58.0	363,354	4.4	77,523
15 to 19 years	1,060,228	1,036,261	97.7	22,023	2.1	307	(2)	201
20 to 24 years	1,163,280	819,028	70.4	333,529	28.7	4,137	0.4	3,338
25 to 34 years	2,150,465	673,505	31.3	1,422,891	66.2	29,876	1.4	19,595
35 to 44 years	1,636,491	258,770	15.8	1,301,932	79.6	49,573	3.0	23,233
45 to 64 years	1,816,138	195,452	10.8	1,445,336	79.6	145,696	8.0	26,612
65 years and over	483,243	33,294	6.9	312,004	64.6	132,745	27.5	4,238
Age unknown	40,293	9,399	23.3	9,090	22.6	1,018	2.5	306
Rural communities:								
15 years and over	10,741,969	3,750,809	34.9	6,397,484	59.6	511,467	4.8	57,266
15 to 19 years	1,737,249	1,691,454	97.4	42,369	2.4	683	(2)	269
20 to 24 years	1,383,538	928,228	67.1	441,061	31.9	6,728	0.5	2,808
25 to 34 years	2,271,518	598,807	26.4	1,623,905	71.5	34,042	1.5	10,816
35 to 44 years	1,910,389	232,893	12.2	1,607,137	84.1	54,956	2.9	12,983
45 to 64 years	2,538,525	234,648	9.2	2,086,814	82.2	189,753	7.5	23,457
65 years and over	882,294	58,621	6.6	590,203	66.9	224,182	25.4	6,788
Age unknown	18,466	6,158	33.3	6,005	32.5	1,123	6.1	145
NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE								
Urban communities:								
15 years and over	4,578,547	2,121,369	46.3	2,269,772	49.6	151,574	3.3	28,683
15 to 19 years	728,050	721,226	99.1	5,687	0.8	124	(2)	38
20 to 24 years	700,427	566,406	80.9	129,498	18.5	1,556	0.2	945
25 to 34 years	1,156,984	469,055	40.5	665,270	57.5	14,013	1.2	6,923
35 to 44 years	834,470	186,120	22.3	615,513	73.8	23,238	2.8	8,766
45 to 64 years	1,015,348	161,646	15.9	764,051	75.3	77,775	7.7	10,851
65 years and over	139,281	14,854	10.7	88,507	63.5	34,656	24.9	1,092
Age unknown	3,987	2,063	51.7	1,246	31.3	212	5.3	68
Rural communities:								
15 years and over	2,412,393	1,029,731	42.7	1,281,110	53.1	84,720	3.5	12,241
15 to 19 years	357,034	353,876	99.1	2,517	0.7	55	(2)	17
20 to 24 years	314,343	258,454	82.2	53,767	17.1	650	0.2	323
25 to 34 years	552,694	216,363	39.1	327,250	59.2	6,034	1.1	1,982
35 to 44 years	459,831	93,340	20.3	351,874	76.6	10,847	2.4	2,983
45 to 64 years	612,661	94,936	15.5	470,757	76.8	40,328	6.6	5,857
65 years and over	114,283	11,956	10.5	74,207	64.9	26,684	23.3	1,160
Age unknown	1,847	806	43.6	738	40.0	122	6.6	19

[1] Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 104.—MARITAL CONDITION OF THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS, FOR WHITE POPULATION BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER							
	Total[1]	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTAGE								
Urban communities:								
15 years and over	3,233,948	1,493,560	46.2	1,601,951	49.5	114,275	3.5	18,729
15 to 19 years	502,152	497,758	99.1	3,575	0.7	84	(2)	25
20 to 24 years	485,955	394,421	81.2	88,426	18.2	1,035	0.2	522
25 to 34 years	797,721	325,818	40.8	456,818	57.3	9,516	1.2	4,274
35 to 44 years	568,535	132,504	23.3	413,736	72.8	16,200	2.8	5,464
45 to 64 years	773,174	129,741	16.8	573,594	74.2	61,360	7.9	7,661
65 years and over	103,488	11,802	11.4	64,900	62.7	25,923	25.0	741
Age unknown	2,923	1,516	51.9	902	30.9	157	5.4	42
Rural communities:								
15 years and over	1,556,963	647,750	41.6	843,340	54.1	57,337	3.7	7,468
15 to 19 years	205,570	203,379	99.2	1,321	0.6	32	(2)	10
20 to 24 years	190,180	157,463	82.8	31,425	16.5	387	0.2	163
25 to 34 years	352,602	141,760	40.2	205,337	58.2	3,686	1.0	1,103
35 to 44 years	298,440	63,841	21.4	225,428	75.5	7,092	2.4	1,672
45 to 64 years	434,992	71,477	16.4	330,310	75.9	28,824	6.6	3,807
65 years and over	75,887	8,770	11.6	48,995	64.6	17,232	22.7	699
Age unknown	1,292	560	43.3	524	40.6	84	6.5	14
NATIVE WHITE—MIXED PARENTAGE								
Urban communities:								
15 years and over	1,344,509	627,809	46.7	667,821	49.7	37,299	2.8	9,964
15 to 19 years	225,898	223,468	98.9	2,112	0.9	40	(2)	13
20 to 24 years	214,472	171,984	80.2	41,072	19.2	521	0.2	423
25 to 34 years	359,263	143,237	39.9	208,452	58.0	4,497	1.3	2,649
35 to 44 years	265,935	53,616	20.2	201,777	75.9	7,038	2.6	3,302
45 to 64 years	242,174	31,905	13.2	190,457	78.6	16,415	6.8	3,190
65 years and over	35,793	3,052	8.5	23,607	66.0	8,733	24.4	351
Age unknown	1,064	547	51.4	344	32.3	55	5.2	26
Rural communities:								
15 years and over	853,430	381,981	44.8	437,770	51.3	27,383	3.2	4,773
15 to 19 years	151,464	149,907	99.0	1,196	0.8	23	(2)	7
20 to 24 years	124,163	100,991	81.3	22,342	18.0	263	0.2	160
25 to 34 years	200,092	74,603	37.3	121,913	60.9	2,348	1.2	879
35 to 44 years	161,091	29,499	18.3	126,446	78.5	3,755	2.3	1,211
45 to 64 years	177,669	23,459	13.2	140,447	79.0	11,504	6.5	2,050
65 years and over	38,396	3,186	8.3	25,212	65.7	9,452	24.6	461
Age unknown	555	246	44.3	214	38.6	38	6.8	5
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE								
Urban communities:								
15 years and over	5,362,678	1,355,757	25.3	3,667,834	68.4	298,225	5.6	22,413
15 to 19 years	197,865	195,113	98.6	2,250	1.1	73	(2)	18
20 to 24 years	360,275	270,300	75.0	87,031	24.2	1,025	0.3	318
25 to 34 years	1,378,523	471,065	34.2	883,278	64.1	14,916	1.1	3,320
35 to 44 years	1,379,788	223,156	16.2	1,112,177	80.6	33,865	2.5	6,415
45 to 64 years	1,625,196	163,955	10.1	1,323,147	81.4	124,332	7.7	10,248
65 years and over	411,122	28,017	6.8	256,622	62.4	123,480	30.0	2,003
Age unknown	9,909	4,151	41.9	3,329	33.6	526	5.3	91
Rural communities:								
15 years and over	1,889,861	499,290	26.4	1,235,108	65.4	139,824	7.4	9,537
15 to 19 years	61,405	60,214	98.1	1,008	1.6	33	0.1	5
20 to 24 years	96,713	74,568	77.1	21,264	22.0	306	0.3	76
25 to 34 years	360,383	148,096	41.1	206,237	57.2	4,237	1.2	734
35 to 44 years	432,084	93,924	21.7	324,218	75.0	11,125	2.6	1,823
45 to 64 years	667,191	96,154	14.4	515,395	77.2	49,123	7.4	4,992
65 years and over	268,262	24,962	9.3	165,643	61.7	74,774	27.9	1,887
Age unknown	3,823	1,372	35.9	1,343	35.1	226	5.9	20

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[1] Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 104.—Marital Condition of the Urban and Rural Population 15 Years of Age and Over, by Sex and Age Periods, for White Population by Nativity and Parentage, for the United States: 1920—Continued

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD	FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER							
	Total [1]	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTAGE								
Urban communities:								
15 years and over	8,547,716	2,654,151	31.1	4,801,681	56.2	976,781	11.4	101,304
15 to 19 years	1,150,452	1,013,637	88.1	132,184	11.5	1,953	0.2	1,826
20 to 24 years	1,264,443	635,128	50.2	603,563	47.7	13,621	1.1	10,409
25 to 34 years	2,185,811	520,786	23.8	1,561,682	71.4	68,995	3.2	32,417
35 to 44 years	1,585,027	226,433	14.3	1,204,587	76.0	123,562	7.8	29,031
45 to 64 years	1,752,571	199,193	11.4	1,122,339	64.0	404,388	23.1	24,650
65 years and over	587,868	53,079	9.0	168,976	28.7	362,042	61.6	2,725
Age unknown	21,[illegible]44	5,895	27.4	8,350	38.8	2,220	10.3	246
Rural communities:								
15 years and over	9,982,032	2,614,339	26.2	6,394,184	64.1	908,219	9.1	51,439
15 to 19 years	1,651,117	1,403,473	85.0	240,740	14.6	3,925	0.2	1,672
20 to 24 years	1,365,446	540,080	39.6	800,457	58.6	16,564	1.2	5,958
25 to 34 years	2,253,049	323,992	14.4	1,859,980	82.6	53,900	2.4	13,157
35 to 44 years	1,783,275	141,130	7.9	1,543,106	86.5	85,505	4.8	12,151
45 to 64 years	2,131,798	146,572	6.9	1,633,011	76.6	334,196	15.7	15,232
65 years and over	785,481	55,286	7.0	311,857	39.7	412,657	52.5	3,184
Age unknown	11,866	3,806	32.1	5,033	42.4	1,472	12.4	85
NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE								
Urban communities:								
15 years and over	5,066,800	2,008,742	39.6	2,561,345	50.6	452,393	8.9	38,585
15 to 19 years	775,304	728,031	93.9	45,534	5.9	537	0.1	374
20 to 24 years	784,844	482,198	61.4	292,924	37.3	5,218	0.7	3,050
25 to 34 years	1,284,520	397,083	30.9	841,435	65.5	32,272	2.5	12,425
35 to 44 years	928,075	194,811	21.0	654,653	70.5	66,326	7.1	11,581
45 to 64 years	1,119,244	185,269	16.6	674,654	60.3	247,939	22.2	10,418
65 years and over	170,809	19,502	11.4	50,765	29.7	99,647	58.3	672
Age unknown	4,004	1,848	46.2	1,380	34.5	454	11.3	65
Rural communities:								
15 years and over	2,144,308	659,701	30.8	1,329,525	62.0	143,014	6.7	9,561
15 to 19 years	326,779	303,439	92.9	22,617	6.9	266	0.1	129
20 to 24 years	282,176	149,329	52.9	129,434	45.9	2,111	0.7	713
25 to 34 years	519,601	102,717	19.8	404,359	77.8	9,595	1.8	2,417
35 to 44 years	418,190	47,447	11.3	351,149	84.0	16,796	4.0	2,493
45 to 64 years	504,620	49,143	9.7	382,281	75.8	69,293	13.7	3,433
65 years and over	91,550	7,080	7.7	39,048	42.7	44,819	49.0	392
Age unknown	1,392	546	39.2	637	45.8	134	9.6	4
NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTAGE								
Urban communities:								
15 years and over	3,544,449	1,394,008	39.3	1,786,049	50.4	336,269	9.5	23,873
15 to 19 years	535,170	502,373	93.9	31,650	5.9	331	0.1	203
20 to 24 years	540,520	329,697	61.0	204,493	37.8	3,526	0.7	1,713
25 to 34 years	862,859	263,589	30.5	569,472	66.0	21,459	2.5	7,433
35 to 44 years	622,518	135,299	21.7	434,200	69.7	45,481	7.3	7,025
45 to 64 years	854,808	146,879	17.2	507,645	59.4	192,515	22.5	6,993
65 years and over	125,740	14,860	11.8	37,613	29.9	72,639	57.8	459
Age unknown	2,834	1,311	46.3	976	34.4	318	11.2	47
Rural communities:								
15 years and over	1,362,098	397,263	29.2	862,005	63.3	95,552	7.0	5,662
15 to 19 years	186,476	172,392	92.4	13,686	7.3	159	0.1	54
20 to 24 years	168,100	87,443	52.0	78,663	46.8	1,238	0.7	392
25 to 34 years	325,506	63,988	19.7	253,909	78.0	5,903	1.8	1,375
35 to 44 years	266,268	31,461	11.8	222,669	83.6	10,496	3.9	1,440
45 to 64 years	355,358	36,811	10.4	266,836	75.1	49,201	13.8	2,169
65 years and over	59,439	4,794	8.1	25,809	43.4	28,460	47.9	229
Age unknown	951	374	39.3	433	45.5	95	10.0	3

[1] Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.

TABLE 104.—MARITAL CONDITION OF THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS, FOR WHITE POPULATION BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD	FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER							
	Total [1]	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
NATIVE WHITE—MIXED PARENTAGE								
Urban communities:								
15 years and over	1,522,351	614,734	40.4	775,296	50.9	116,124	7.6	14,712
15 to 19 years	240,134	225,658	94.0	13,884	5.8	206	0.1	171
20 to 24 years	244,324	152,501	62.4	88,431	36.2	1,692	0.7	1,337
25 to 34 years	421,661	133,494	31.7	271,963	64.5	10,813	2.6	4,992
35 to 44 years	305,557	59,512	19.5	220,453	72.1	20,846	6.8	4,556
45 to 64 years	264,436	38,390	14.5	167,009	63.2	55,424	21.0	3,425
65 years and over	45,069	4,642	10.3	13,152	29.2	27,008	59.9	213
Age unknown	1,170	537	45.9	404	34.5	136	11.6	18
Rural communities:								
15 years and over	782,210	262,438	33.6	467,520	59.8	47,462	6.1	3,919
15 to 19 years	140,303	131,047	93.4	8,931	6.4	107	0.1	75
20 to 24 years	114,076	61,886	54.2	50,771	44.5	873	0.8	321
25 to 34 years	194,095	38,729	20.0	150,450	77.5	3,692	1.9	1,042
35 to 44 years	151,922	15,986	10.5	128,480	84.6	6,300	4.1	1,053
45 to 64 years	149,262	12,332	8.3	115,445	77.3	20,092	13.5	1,264
65 years and over	32,111	2,286	7.1	13,239	41.2	16,359	50.9	163
Age unknown	441	172	39.0	204	46.3	39	8.8	1
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE								
Urban communities:								
15 years and over	4,599,730	715,989	15.6	3,140,910	68.3	714,477	15.5	22,627
15 to 19 years	215,863	187,587	86.9	27,557	12.8	341	0.2	130
20 to 24 years	399,282	156,097	39.1	237,899	59.6	3,649	0.9	975
25 to 34 years	1,121,251	156,558	14.0	930,009	82.9	28,766	2.6	4,969
35 to 44 years	1,061,819	95,494	9.0	885,660	83.4	72,657	6.8	6,953
45 to 64 years	1,353,515	94,476	7.0	926,690	68.5	322,347	23.8	8,427
65 years and over	442,914	24,433	5.5	130,570	29.5	285,852	64.5	1,125
Age unknown	5,106	1,344	26.3	2,525	49.5	865	16.9	48
Rural communities:								
15 years and over	1,314,235	119,810	9.1	982,593	74.8	204,778	15.6	5,029
15 to 19 years	52,809	41,653	78.9	10,920	20.7	158	0.3	34
20 to 24 years	70,574	18,040	25.6	51,450	72.9	816	1.2	153
25 to 34 years	245,681	18,782	7.6	220,561	89.8	5,515	2.2	631
35 to 44 years	292,213	14,861	5.1	262,788	89.9	13,185	4.5	1,117
45 to 64 years	445,603	18,999	4.3	352,914	79.2	70,695	15.9	2,370
65 years and over	205,929	7,293	3.5	83,143	40.4	114,123	55.4	712
Age unknown	1,426	182	12.8	817	57.3	286	20.1	12

[1] Total includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.

Table 104, above, shows 15.6 per cent of the foreign-born women over 15 years of age to be single, in urban communities, as against 9.1 per cent in rural communities. Moreover, for each age group, the proportion unmarried is smaller in the country than in the cities. Furthermore, Table 105 indicates that this relationship exists for each class of white women in every geographic division except the West South Central, where the Mexican immigration renders conditions exceptional.

Taking the country as a whole, an opposite condition is revealed for the males. According to Table 104, 25.3 per cent of the foreign-born white males aged 15 years and over are single in the cities, against 26.4 per cent in the country. In separate age groups, the contrast is even greater. For the ages 25 to 34 years, for example, 34.2 per cent of the urban foreign-born males are single, and 41.1 per cent of the rural foreign-born.

TABLE 105.—PER CENT MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR WHITE POPULATION, BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED						FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED					
	Native white				Foreign-born white		Native white				Foreign-born white	
	Native parentage		Foreign or mixed parentage				Native parentage		Foreign or mixed parentage			
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
United States	63.3	64.9	53.5	57.1	74.4	73.3	68.8	73.7	60.2	69.1	84.3	90.7
New England	64.3	68.2	45.3	51.6	76.1	76.0	65.0	74.3	49.3	60.8	81.2	87.3
Middle Atlantic	61.5	65.7	50.0	55.3	75.6	75.9	65.0	72.5	56.7	66.2	83.3	89.7
East North Central	63.6	64.5	56.6	62.2	74.9	79.0	70.1	73.2	64.0	72.8	87.9	92.7
West North Central	64.1	61.9	58.9	54.5	74.4	77.7	69.3	71.8	64.1	66.5	87.1	92.6
South Atlantic	63.8	65.3	58.5	57.3	72.5	62.8	68.6	72.6	63.9	71.6	84.5	88.8
East South Central	65.5	67.5	65.2	67.4	79.0	72.3	71.1	74.7	68.3	73.6	86.6	88.7
West South Central	63.6	65.5	62.9	58.2	67.3	70.6	72.8	75.6	70.8	69.4	79.3	85.8
Mountain	62.2	60.9	59.3	57.9	68.8	62.4	71.8	76.1	68.9	75.1	86.8	90.3
Pacific	64.2	61.7	57.2	51.8	65.3	60.1	73.8	78.2	68.4	71.3	84.5	90.9

This relationship does not, however, hold true for all divisions. From Table 105, it appears that the proportion of married, widowed, or divorced foreign-born males is greater in the country than in the city in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central and West South Central States. The contradiction is explained in part by reference to the chapter on Marital Condition in Volume II of the Fourteenth United States Census. Table 22 of that chapter shows the foreign-born males to have smaller percentages married in the rural than in the urban communities, for each age group shown, in every geographic division, excepting for one age group in the West North Central States, and for three age groups in the West South Central area. Moreover, these exceptions are in themselves significant. In the West North Central group, it is the males aged 45 years and over who are more frequently married in the rural districts. Again, the West South Central region, as has just been said, is dominated by Mexicans, who are atypical in several respects.

It is therefore possible to account for this apparently paradoxical set of phenomena. As shown in a former chapter, the excess of foreign-born males over females is very much greater in rural than in urban communities.[11] A principle analogous to that just described with reference to the marital condition of the foreign born in different geographic divisions therefore appears. Immigrant women are relatively more plentiful in the cities than in the country, and therefore have less opportunity for marriage, while the opposite is the case with the males.[12] Conversely, *in the present generation*, it is likely that relatively few foreign-born women care to leave their friends and relations in the city for the isolation and uncertainties of the country, unless they have a husband to accompany them. More than this, it must not be forgotten that many of the foreign-born men in rural districts are not engaged in agriculture, but are located in mining villages, lumber camps, and construction enterprises, where it is virtually impossible for a laborer to be accompanied by his wife. That is, the circumstances reflected here are really part of the total situation discussed above: As the immigrants leave their places of heavy settlement—in the first instance, along the Atlantic seaboard, in the second instance, in the cities—and go to other parts of the country and to rural communities, the women tend to stay behind, or to go only when accompanied by their husbands, and the married men, likewise, tend to remain with their wives, leaving the single men to encounter the uncertainties and vicissitudes to be anticipated in these regions. Those single immigrant women who do fare forth, moreover, find a plentiful supply of prospective husbands, in these, from the immigrant viewpoint, remote places, while most of the unmarried men must needs seek mates among the native women, or remain unwedded.

On the other hand, in certain regions, the rural foreign population is predominantly middle-aged, or older. Moreover, among those over 45 years of age, as in the West North Central States, such few males as are unmarried would tend to gather in the city, rather than in the country, where life is difficult for an elderly, unmarried man. Hence, for certain areas, notably the East and West North Central States, where the older generation of immigrants is still prominent, particularly in the rural districts, one finds the rural foreign-born males more frequently married than the urban, not because any new principle is at work, but because the older, and therefore, more generally, married men are in the majority.

The West South Central region presents a puzzling situation, however. It will be remembered that the Mexicans have been found to be heavily rural in distribution and may have a fairly high marriage rate. Yet Table 101 shows the Mexicans to have a very low *male* per cent married. The only explanation is that the Mexicans, moving more or less in a body, do not feel the isolation that other immigrants of the present generation do, when moving into rural communities. On the contrary, they probably duplicate very largely, in the rural areas of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, the domestic and social conditions of their mother country. Consequently, it is natural for them to take their families with them into the rural communities of the West South Central States. These families would include a considerable number of males over 15 years of age, yet not old enough to marry. Hence, one might expect to find among them, and *pari passu* among most of the foreign born in the Southwest, a relatively large number of single males. This explanation, is, however, little more than a conjecture. All that can be said with any assurance is that the Mexican immigrants show in this connection, as in others, a tendency divergent from that displayed by the foreign born in general.

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[11] Cf. supra, Ch. VI, Tables 74 and 75, pp. 163, 164.

[12] For a similar observation concerning the population in general, cf. Twelfth Census of the United States: Supplementary Analyses and Derivative Tables (Washington, 1906), p. 402.

2. INTERMARRIAGE

Intermarriage between various ethnic groups in America is a question of commanding importance to the student of population problems. Not only does it control the ethnic make-up of future generations, but it also provides the most direct and powerful force by which the present and the next generations may be welded together into a unified social and cultural amalgam—may, in short, be truly "Americanized." Tables 106, 107, and 108, and Chart 8 deal with this topic.

There are two aspects to the material which they embody. The first is intermarriage between native and foreign stocks. The second is intermarriage between different immigrant groups and the native stock, and between these groups themselves.

INTERMARRIAGE BETWEEN NATIVE AND FOREIGN STOCKS

It is of interest to investigate the rate of intermarriage both in the registration area as a whole and in the urban and rural portions of it.

Tables 106, 107, and 108 deal with the *first* of these two topics, namely, the degree of amalgamation between native and foreign stocks. From Table 106 [13] it is seen that slightly more than 88 out of every 1,000 American mothers in 1920 were married to foreign-born men, while about 139 in every 1,000 foreign-born mothers had native-born husbands. That is, if 1,000 of the children of native mothers and 1,000 of the children of foreign mothers, born in 1920, were brought together, 227 of them would be the offspring of mixed marriages between native and foreign-born parents. The ratio of intermarriage, as shown by the birth statistics for 1920, is even higher for the fathers. Table 107 shows that for every 1,000 foreign-born men who were fathers of children born in 1920, 237 had native wives. Besides these, out of every 1,000 children born in 1920 of native fathers, there were 49 whose mothers were born abroad. Thus, in each 2,000 children, one-half of whose fathers were native, and one-half foreign, there would be 286 sprung from mixed native and foreign marriages.

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[13] Illegitimate births are disregarded for the purpose of this discussion. For the total white population they made up only 1.4 per cent of all the children born in 1920.

Table 108 [14] brings out another aspect of the same situation. The children born of unions between native and foreign-born parents represent 10.1 per cent of all the white births in 1920, 15 per cent of all the births in which both parents were native, and 47.4 per cent of all those in which both parents were foreign. In other words, for every 100 children of "pure" native stock, there are 15 children of mixed native and foreign stock, and for every 100 of "pure" foreign stock,[15] there are 47 of mixed stock.

In view of the foregoing, there can be no doubting that America's "melting pot" is fusing at a very rapid rate.

The number of foreign-born men who have married native women is particularly impressive. A comparison of Tables 106 and 107 establishes the fact that whereas 138.9 out of 1,000 foreign-born mothers in the birth statistics as of 1920 had married native fathers, 237.6 foreign-born fathers had married native mothers. Clearly the bulk of mixed marriages is between immigrant men and American women.

This circumstance is precisely what the sex composition of the foreign-born population would lead one to expect. It has been seen that the relative scarcity of females among the foreign born imposes upon many foreign-born males the necessity either of remaining single or of looking for mates among the native women, who, on their own part, are inclined to accept marriage with foreign-born men by reason of the scarcity of marriageable males in the native white population. That the immigrant men do, in fact, respond to this situation and, rather than remain unmarried, seek consorts among American women, and, moreover, that a goodly number of American women do not discourage foreign-born suitors, is demonstrated by the tables just analyzed.

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[14] Table 108 understates the degree of mixture, since the children of "unknown" mixed parentage are not counted in the percentages.

[15] The method of analysis used here has been suggested by Dr. Raymond Pearl's article on "The Vitality of the Peoples of America." It is regretted that there has not been opportunity to make as thorough an analysis of the available data as Doctor Pearl did for the births in 1919.

TABLE 106.—DISTRIBUTION OF FATHERS PER 1,000 MOTHERS, BY THEIR COUNTRY OF BIRTH, FOR WHITE CHILDREN IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1920

[Derived from Table 4, Fourteenth Census Birth Statistics, 1920. Where both parents were born in same country, figures are in italics]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FATHER	DISTRIBUTION OF FATHERS PER 1,000 MOTHERS														
	Total	Country of birth of mother													
		United States	Foreign country												Country not stated
			Total	Austria (includes Austrian Poland)	Hungary	Canada	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	England, Scotland, and Wales	Ireland	Germany (includes German Poland)	Italy	Poland (not specified)	Russia (includes Russian Poland)	Other foreign countries	
The registration area	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
United States	708.4	*897.9*	138.9	64.3	47.9	508.3	283.7	409.4	282.8	431.3	21.8	39.9	61.3	120.9	357.6
Foreign countries	279.9	88.7	*856.1*	930.7	948.0	477.3	710.0	521.9	707.2	563.5	976.1	956.3	936.1	873.7	156.2
Austria (includes Austrian Poland)	34.7	7.3	117.2	*803.0*	37.5	1.7	2.5	5.7	1.9	30.3	1.0	9.4	29.4	8.5	18.4
Hungary	10.9	1.3	39.7	8.0	*849.9*	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.3	6.3	0.1	1.6	3.2	2.0	2.3
Canada	17.6	12.1	31.3	0.9	0.6	*411.4*	6.8	37.4	17.5	6.8	0.2	0.5	0.7	4.1	13.8
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	13.0	8.0	28.2	0.9	1.2	4.9	*652.1*	11.0	6.5	10.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	9.7	13.0
England, Scotland, and Wales	12.1	8.7	22.6	1.4	1.2	24.5	10.3	*373.1*	38.0	11.1	0.2	0.7	4.7	5.4	7.7
Ireland	11.8	3.8	36.1	0.5	0.2	8.7	4.1	29.8	*612.9*	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.8	3.8
Germany (includes German Poland)	13.2	10.4	21.7	13.2	17.5	4.8	11.8	9.8	7.8	*421.6*	0.2	3.5	5.3	6.7	10.0
Italy	66.5	13.6	225.8	6.2	4.6	5.3	2.4	7.6	7.2	9.9	*970.6*	2.6	2.0	15.9	31.4
Poland (not specified)	27.3	5.2	93.8	13.2	3.2	1.1	0.8	2.5	0.8	17.2	0.3	*910.6*	9.2	2.2	9.2
Russia (includes Russian Poland)	41.1	7.7	141.7	71.0	21.1	3.3	2.5	23.6	1.3	26.7	0.3	22.3	*867.7*	20.7	27.0
Other foreign countries	31.6	9.6	97.9	12.5	11.0	11.2	16.0	20.0	13.0	21.0	2.9	4.4	13.2	*796.6*	19.1
Country not stated	11.7	13.4	5.0	5.0	4.2	14.5	6.3	8.7	10.0	5.2	2.2	3.8	2.7	5.4	*486.2*

TABLE 107.—DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHERS PER 1,000 FATHERS, BY THEIR COUNTRY OF BIRTH, FOR WHITE CHILDREN IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1920

[Derived from Table 4, Fourteenth Census Birth Statistics, 1920. Where both parents were born in same country, figures are in italics]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER	DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHERS PER 1,000 FATHERS														
	Total	Country of birth of father													
		United States	Foreign country												Country not stated
			Total	Austria (includes Austrian Poland)	Hungary	Canada	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	England, Scotland, and Wales	Ireland	Germany (includes German Poland)	Italy	Poland (not specified)	Russia (includes Russian Poland)	Other foreign countries	
The registration area	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
United States	750.0	*950.7*	237.6	157.6	91.3	557.2	461.2	535.2	238.7	589.3	153.2	144.1	140.8	228.6	854.7
Foreign countries	249.1	48.8	*761.8*	841.9	908.5	442.1	537.8	464.2	761.0	410.0	846.3	855.6	858.5	770.8	106.5
Austria (includes Austrian Poland)	33.4	3.0	111.0	*772.5*	24.5	1.6	2.3	4.0	1.3	33.4	3.1	16.1	57.7	13.1	14.2
Hungary	11.0	0.7	37.2	11.9	*856.2*	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.2	14.6	0.8	1.3	5.6	3.8	3.9
Canada	16.6	11.9	28.2	0.8	0.5	*386.9*	6.2	33.5	12.2	6.1	1.3	0.7	1.3	5.8	20.4
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	9.6	3.9	24.4	0.7	0.5	3.7	*481.8*	8.2	3.3	8.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	4.9	5.2
England, Scotland, and Wales	11.0	7.3	20.5	1.8	1.2	23.4	9.3	*337.8*	27.7	8.2	1.3	1.0	6.3	6.9	8.1
Ireland	13.6	5.4	34.5	0.7	0.3	13.6	6.8	42.8	*707.5*	8.0	1.5	0.4	0.4	5.6	11.6
Germany (includes German Poland)	9.2	5.6	18.6	8.1	5.3	3.5	7.6	8.4	1.6	*295.5*	1.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	4.1
Italy	56.7	1.7	197.7	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	*828.0*	0.7	0.4	5.2	10.4
Poland (not specified)	24.4	1.4	83.5	6.6	3.6	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.0	6.4	0.9	*816.2*	13.2	3.4	8.0
Russia (includes Russian Poland)	35.7	3.1	119.3	30.2	10.5	1.4	1.5	13.9	0.5	14.4	1.1	12.0	*752.9*	14.8	8.1
Other foreign countries	27.8	4.8	86.9	6.9	5.1	6.5	20.6	12.3	4.3	14.2	6.7	2.3	14.0	*701.0*	12.7
Country not stated	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	38.7

TABLE 108.—PROPORTION OF BIRTHS OF MIXED NATIVE AND FOREIGN PARENTAGE TO TOTAL WHITE BIRTHS, TO BIRTHS OF NATIVE WHITE PARENTAGE, AND TO BIRTHS OF FOREIGN WHITE PARENTAGE, IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1920

AREA	WHITE BIRTHS—REGISTRATION AREA: 1920						
	Total	Both parents—			Mixed parentage		
		Native	Foreign	Unknown	Native and foreign	Native and unknown	Foreign and unknown
	Number						
Total registration area	1,395,523	939,827	297,555	635	141,080	14,476	1,950
Cities in registration area	725,136	393,263	228,556	318	93,367	8,080	1,552
Rural part of registration area	670,387	546,564	68,999	317	47,713	6,396	398

BIRTHS OF MIXED NATIVE AND FOREIGN PARENTAGE—	REGISTRATION AREA		
	Total	Cities	Rural
Per cent of total white births	10.1	12.9	7.1
Per cent of births of native parentage	15.0	23.7	8.7
Per cent of births of foreign parentage	47.4	40.9	69.2

It is, nevertheless, also clear that not all of the immigrant men who are unable to marry foreign-born women find wives among the natives. The small percentage married among the foreign-born males, particularly in those regions where the immigrant sex ratio is heavily unbalanced, shows conclusively that sentiments associated with nationality differences, on one side or the other, or some other factor effectively prevents many mixed marriages.[16]

Certain observations made above concerning the prospective increase of the foreign population may now be recalled.[17] It was stated that the potential birth rate of the foreign stock was probably reduced in actuality by its abnormal sex composition, in that many foreign-born men would have to go childless, or, at least, would have to mate with American wives and thus cause their race stock to be mingled with the native stock. The foregoing shows that such is in fact the case, and that the natural increase of the foreign stock is being materially limited by the curtailed marriage rate among the foreign-born men, and by the extensive commingling of native and foreign blood.

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[16] Cf. supra, Tables 99, 100, and 102, pp. 213, 214, and 220.

[17] Cf. supra, Ch. VI, Tables 71 and 72, pp. 156, 157; Ch. VII, Summary, pp. 209, 210.

On the other hand, the high birth rate of the foreign-born women, together with their high marriage rate, and low rate of intermarriage, as brought out later in this chapter, make it clear that those immigrant women who are available for matrimony are for the most part bearing children of "pure" foreign stock, and are bearing them in large numbers.

TABLE 109.—PARENT NATIVITY OF WHITE CHILDREN IN TOTAL REGISTRATION AREA, AND IN CITIES AND RURAL PART OF REGISTRATION AREA: 1920

AREA	Total	WHITE CHILDREN HAVING SPECIFIED PARENTS BORN IN—					
		United States	Foreign country				
			Total	Austria[1]	Hungary	Canada	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden
Registration area:							
Father	1,395,523	988,555	390,578	48,404	15,206	24,580	18,201
Mother	1,395,523	1,046,655	347,562	46,568	15,318	23,114	13,447
Cities in registration area:							
Father	725,136	426,299	289,192	30,354	11,061	16,045	9,494
Mother	725,136	461,674	262,839	30,431	11,317	15,820	7,533
Rural part of registration area:							
Father	670,387	562,256	101,386	18,050	4,145	8,535	8,707
Mother	670,387	584,981	84,723	16,137	4,001	7,294	5,914

AREA	WHITE CHILDREN HAVING SPECIFIED PARENTS BORN IN—con.							
	Foreign country—Continued							Country not stated
	England, Scotland, and Wales	Ireland	Germany[2]	Italy	Poland[3]	Russia[4]	Other foreign countries	
Registration area:								
Father	16,934	16,495	18,391	92,743	38,105	57,380	44,139	16,390
Mother	15,331	19,040	12,882	79,118	34,111	49,793	38,840	1,306
Cities in registration area:								
Father	11,896	14,979	10,907	75,719	30,242	49,853	28,643	9,645
Mother	11,183	17,108	8,086	64,936	27,277	43,545	25,603	623
Rural part of registration area:								
Father	5,039	1,516	7,484	17,024	7,863	7,527	15,496	6,745
Mother	4,148	1,932	4,796	14,182	6,834	6,248	13,237	683

[1] Includes Austrian Poland.
[2] Includes German Poland.
[3] Poland, not specified.
[4] Includes Russian Poland.

This topic leads naturally to the *second* feature of this discussion, namely, the relation between intermarriage and the territorial distribution of the immigrant.

Three correlative factors appear to be operative here. The first is the one to which reference has been repeatedly made, namely, the very large excess of marriageable males over females in rural communities. The second is the fact that, in rural areas, native men outnumber native women, while the contrary is the case in cities.[18] The third factor is the relatively large number of foreign born in the cities, as contrasted with a comparatively small number in rural communities.[19]

The natives intermarry more often in the city than in the country, but the opposite is the case with the foreign born. Thus, Table 108 shows that the mixed marriages are equivalent to 23.7 per cent of the native marriages in the registration cities, as against only 8.7 per cent in the rural parts of the registration area. Yet they equal 40.9 per cent of the "pure" foreign marriages in the urban places, as compared with 69.2 per cent in the rural areas. Similarly, Table 110[20] shows that there are considerably more foreign-born fathers than mothers—and, *pari passu*, more mixed marriages of foreign fathers and native mothers—in rural than in urban centers.

TABLE 110.—RATIO OF MOTHERS TO FATHERS (IN SAME COUNTRY OF BIRTH) OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE TOTAL REGISTRATION AREA, AND IN THE CITIES AND RURAL PART OF THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1920

REGION OF BIRTH OF PARENTS	RATIO OF MOTHERS TO FATHERS OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE SAME REGION: 1920		
	Registration area	Cities in registration area	Rural part of registration area
United States	105.9	108.3	104.0
Total foreign countries	89.0	90.9	83.6
Austria[a]	96.2	100.3	89.4
Hungary	100.7	102.3	96.5
Canada	94.0	98.6	85.5
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	73.9	79.3	67.9
England, Scotland, and Wales	90.5	94.0	82.3
Ireland	115.4	114.2	127.4
Germany[b]	70.0	74.1	64.1
Italy	85.3	85.8	83.3
Poland[c]	89.5	90.2	86.9
Russia[d]	86.8	87.3	83.0

[a] Includes Austrian Poland.
[b] Includes German Poland.
[c] Poland, not specified.
[d] Includes Russian Poland.

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[18] Cf. supra., Ch. VI, Sec. I, Table 74, p. 163.

[19] Cf. Pearl, op. cit., pp. 613, 614. "* * * the amount of racial amalgamation or fusion going on in the several parts of the American 'melting pot' is proportional in the most direct and close way to the amount of foreign-born white stock in the local population." Cf. also supra., Ch. III, Table 14.

[20] Table 110 is derived from Table 109.

How do these three conditions affect the degree of intermarriage of native and foreign elements? First of all, it must not be forgotten that most mixed marriages are between native women and foreign men. As regards the *foreign* stock, the large excess of males over females in the country induces more men to seek native mates there than in the city. Also, the large proportion of native-born persons in the country districts makes it mathematically more likely that a foreigner will meet a native than is the case in the cities, particularly when one keeps in mind the relative isolation of the typical urban immigrant colony. As regards the *native* stock, these factors operate contrariwise. There is a slight excess of native males over females in the country; so the American girl is under no particular pressure to marry a foreign-born husband. In the city, however, the native women outnumber the men, while the foreign men outnumber the women, howbeit less heavily than in the country. Consequently, American girls in many cases must needs accept immigrant husbands, or go unmarried. Moreover, in the city, the relatively large number of immigrants makes it more probable that any given native woman will meet a foreign-born man than she would in the country. Here, as in other cases, propinquity is a most effective aid to matrimony.[21]

It may be observed that the relatively small percentage of male immigrants married, in rural communities, is probably ascribable in part to the fact that in these areas there is a slight excess of native males over native females; so that in many cases, the immigrant man in search of a wife finds that the native American girls are already outnumbered by prospective American-born husbands. Whether, in addition, prejudice against the foreigner is stronger in the country than in the city, and so deters mixed marriages more frequently there, is a question to which no answer can be given.

INTERMARRIAGE BETWEEN DIFFERENT IMMIGRANT GROUPS AND THE NATIVE STOCK, AND WITHIN THE FOREIGN STOCK

Three generalizations stand out after examination of the data concerning the degree in which the various race and nationality groups among the foreign born are mixing with the American stock, and with each other.

First, the majority of race groups are clearly endogamous. Second, when the immigrants do seek their mates from without their own number, they generally marry Americans. Third, there is a wide variation in the rate at which these different elements are fusing with the American stock.

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[21] Cf. Pearl, op. cit., p. 614. "In other words, the dominant and outstanding factor in determining whether there shall be true effective assimilation of foreign elements into the established American population is simply the opportunity offered by propinquity, which is statistically one of the most potent factors in bringing about any and all marriages."

The *first* of these tendencies is made clear by Tables 106 and 107. In each table the greatest frequencies run diagonally from the upper left to the lower right portions of the table, and closer examination shows that these heavy frequencies indicate matings of men and women of the same race or nationality group. Thus Table 106 shows 803 out of every 1,000 Austrian mothers to have been mated with Austrian men; 849.9 out of every 1,000 Hungarian mothers to have Hungarian spouses, and so on. Moreover, in the total foreign-born group, 856.1 out of 1,000 foreign-born mothers have married foreign-born men.

It is only in three groups, namely the Canadian, the German, and the English, Scotch, and Welsh that the majority of matings are not within the particular group. And in the case of the Canadians and English it may well be asked whether the large number of American-English, American-Canadian, and English-Canadian marriages exhibited for these groups are not mostly confined to the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Celtic ethnic stock, and are not just as ethnically "pure" as those of English with English and Canadians with Canadians. Likewise, the large number of German-American marriages suggests the existence of alliances between men born in Germany and native-born women of German parentage. These assumptions can not, however, be statistically verified, and these three groups, particularly the German, must be recognized as exceptions to the otherwise general rule that in various immigrant groups the majority of marriages are ethnically endogamous.

Table 107 shows a similar situation among the men, though, as would be expected, it is not so clearly marked. In addition to the Germans, Canadians, and English, Scotch, and Welsh, the Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes have found more than one-half of their wives outside their own groups.

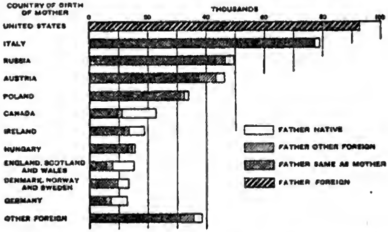
The *second* feature relating to the intermarriage of immigrant groups, namely, the disposition on the part of each to matings with Americans in preference to every other ethnic stock is indicated by Tables 106 and 107, as well as by Chart 8.

Chart 8 demonstrates graphically the frequency with which the foreign born seek American mates. Of all the children having at least one parent foreign, the largest group was composed of the offspring of marriages between native women and foreign men—this class containing more children than were produced by the ethnically "pure" marriages in any single immigrant stock. Tables 106 and 107, furthermore, show the highest frequencies, outside those representing matings within the various ethnic groups, to be expressive of marriages between native men and foreign mothers, or foreign men and native mothers.

This circumstance is probably due largely to the two factors set forth above: First, the coincident excess of females over males among the natives and of males over females among the foreign born; second, the probability that any given foreigner would be thrown into contact with native Americans more often than with members of any single immigrant group other than his own.

Another influence, however, must not be overlooked. The average American is more prosperous, and more advantageously situated socially, than the average foreign-born man or woman. In so far, therefore, as an immigrant would marry outside his group with an eye to material and social advantage, he would prefer a native American mate.

Chart 8.—Births, in the Registration Area, of White Children of Known Parentage Having at Least One Parent Foreign Born: 1920



Whatever its cause, this phenomenon is evidence of a general tendency toward assimilation with the native American element on the part of the immigrants. They do not all marry outside their particular *milieu* in the same proportions, but when they do so they almost always mate with native Americans, and so, as has been suggested above, begin within the same generation in which they reach this country the process of mingling their blood with that of the American type.

It should, however, be pointed out that native Americans are not necessarily "pure" descendants of the original Colonial stock. Indeed, it has just been suggested that many of the German-American marriages represent unions with Americans who are only one generation from Germany. Undoubtedly, very many second, third, or fourth generation immigrants are numbered among the native Americans entering into these mixed native and foreign marriages.

From the *ethnic* viewpoint this distinction is important. From the *cultural and political* viewpoint it is not nearly so significant. The natives of foreign parents have been reared in the American environment, have learned the American language, and have come in contact with American culture, not, it is true, to any great extent in some places, nor as well as they might be in any but a few places. Yet they are, by and large, American in speech and in manners. Moreover, many of them are American in blood to a greater or lesser extent. Consequently, from the cultural viewpoint, certainly, and from the ethnic viewpoint in many cases, the marriage of these natives and foreigners are indicative of the beginnings of a real Americanizing process.

The *third* feature of these data, to wit, the varying rate of biological assimilation among these various peoples is shown most clearly in Tables 111 and 112.[22] The women intermarry with Americans at a rate ranging all the way from 21.8 per 1,000, for the Italians, to 508.3 for the Canadians.

More than this, a rather clear cleavage appears between "old" and "new" immigrant types. The highest rate for the "new" immigrants is 64.3 for the Austrian women, and this is far below the lowest for the "old," which is 282.8 for the Irish women.

Because of the excess of foreign males over females, the foreign men show a higher proportion of mixed marriages with Americans than do the women, but they display an even greater divergence, as between the several national groups, than do the women. The Germans head the list, with an American intermarriage rate of 589.3 per 1,000 men, while the Hungarians bring up the rear, with a rate of only 91.3. Here, also, the "old" and "new" immigrants are sharply differentiated, the lowest rate for the "old"—238.7 for the Irish—being well above the highest for the "new"—157.6 for the Austrians.

The significance of this situation is discussed at the end of the chapter. At this point it may be observed that there can be little doubt that a clear difference between "old" and "new" immigrants exists. The divergent intermarriage rates among the foreign-born women can not be explained on the grounds that, in general, the "old" immigrants have a smaller excess of males over females than the "new."[23] For, if this were the sole differentiating factor, then the "new" immigrant males would be more generally intermarried with native Americans than the "old," which is not the case. Other general influences, affecting males and females alike, are evidently at work.

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[22] Derived from Tables 106 and 107.

[23] Cf. supra, Ch. VI, Table 77.

Two other points may be noted. First, these data lend further confirmation to the statement made in an earlier chapter to the effect that many foreign-born males, in default of wives of their own nationality, would probably remain unmarried. The fact that the "new" immigrant men do not intermarry with native women so frequently as the "old" immigrants, despite the fact that there is a greater scarcity of eligible females among them, suggests that many of them must have remained unmarried. Some intermarriage there has been, but not enough to provide mates for all the men who have not found wives within their own ethnic group.

The second observation is that some effect of the varying sex ratios among the different nationalities may be discerned. It is most striking in the case of the Irish. This group has been seen to contain more females than males, contrary to the tendency displayed by most foreign-born groups. This being so, it would be expected that the Irish women would show a higher ratio of marriages with natives than the Irish men, for some of the former would have to seek husbands outside their own group, or go unmarried, while the latter would, local differences to one side, not have to leave their nationality in search of wives. Tables 111 and 112 show that such is indeed the case. Among the Irish-born mothers, 282.8 per 1,000 have married American-born husbands, but among the fathers, only 238.7 have American wives. Moreover, 612.9 out of every 1,000 Irish-born mothers have Irish husbands, but 707.5 out of every 1,000 Irish fathers have Irish wives. Every other nationality in Tables 111 and 112 shows an opposite tendency—namely, a lower rate of intermarriage among women than men—presumably because in each of them the men outnumber the women.

TABLE 111.—RATES OF "PURE" MATINGS, BY ETHNIC GROUPS, OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE REGISTRATION AREA IN 1920

MATING WITHIN ONE ETHNIC GROUP—MOTHERS			MATING WITHIN ONE ETHNIC GROUP—FATHERS		
Rank	Ethnic group	Rate per 1,000	Rank	Ethnic group	Rate per 1,000
1	Italy	970.6	1	United States	950.7
2	Poland [1]	910.6	2	Hungary	856.2
3	United States	897.9	3	Italy	828.0
4	Russia [2]	867.7	4	Poland [1]	815.2
5	Hungary	849.9	5	Austria [3]	772.5
6	Austria [3]	803.0	6	Russia [2]	752.9
7	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	652.1	7	Ireland	707.5
8	Ireland	612.9	8	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	481.8
9	Germany [4]	421.6	9	Canada	386.9
10	Canada	411.4	10	England, Scotland, and Wales	337.8
11	England, Scotland, and Wales	373.1	11	Germany [4]	295.3

[1] Poland, not specified.

[2] Includes Russian Poland.

[3] Includes Austrian Poland.

[4] Includes German Poland.

TABLE 112.—RATES OF MATINGS WITH NATIVE AMERICANS, BY ETHNIC GROUPS, OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE REGISTRATION AREA IN 1920

MATINGS WITH NATIVE AMERICANS—MOTHERS			MATINGS WITH NATIVE AMERICANS—FATHERS		
Rank	Ethnic group	Rate per 1,000	Rank	Ethnic group	Rate per 1,000
1	United States	897.9	1	United States	950.7
2	Canada	508.3	2	Germany [1]	589.3
3	England, Scotland, Wales	469.4	3	Canada	557.2
4	Germany [1]	431.3	4	England, Scotland, Wales	535.2
5	Denmark, Norway, Sweden	283.7	5	Denmark, Norway, Sweden	461.2
6	Ireland	282.8	6	Ireland	238.7
7	Austria [2]	64.3	7	Austria [2]	157.6
8	Russia [3]	61.3	8	Italy	153.2
9	Hungary	47.9	9	Poland [4]	144.1
10	Poland [4]	39.9	10	Russia [3]	140.8
11	Italy	21.8	11	Hungary	91.3

[1] Includes German Poland.
[2] Includes Austrian Poland.
[3] Includes Russian Poland.
[4] Poland, not specified.

3. ILLEGITIMACY

Illegitimacy is not a reliable index of morality. Illicit sex relations need not, and usually do not, issue in the birth of children. Very often conception is prevented; or abortions and stillbirths either take place accidentally or are induced.[24] Hence two groups of women may have an equal rate of illicit unions, but one of them, for one reason or another, may have a lower rate of illegitimacy and consequently an *apparently* higher standard of morality.

The statistics, though admittedly understated, are, nevertheless, of some value. Table 113 brings out two facts: *First*, the native born have a far higher illegitimacy rate than the foreign—that is, 16.7 per 1,000 births for native mothers as against 5.2 for foreign; *second*, the "old" immigrant women appear to have relatively more illegitimate children than the "new," ranging from 6.6 per 1,000 for the Germans to 10.6 for the English, Scotch, and Welsh, whereas the "new" immigrants range from 2.5 for the Russians and Italians to 5.3 for the Austrians.[25]

As stated above, it is impossible to make any general comparisons concerning morality upon such figures as these. In so far, however, as they cast any light at all upon the moral standards of the population classes concerned, the foreign born are, to say the least, not inferior to the natives, nor the "new" immigrants to the "old," certain widely held opinions to the contrary notwithstanding.[26]

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[24] Cf. Newsholme, A.: Vital Statistics, New York, 1924, p. 89.

[25] Newsholme objects to this method of measuring illegitimacy. Newsholme, loc. cit.

[26] The Canadian mothers have the relatively high illegitimacy rate of 15 per 1,000 births. In this connection it is interesting to recall the unusually high percentage of divorced among the English Canadian population.

TABLE 113.—NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS, BY SEX AND COLOR, AND FOR WHITE CHILDREN BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER, IN THE REGISTRATION AREA: 1920

[Numbers are shown in *italics* when the illegitimate births are less than 5]

AREA AND SEX	NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS																	
	Total	White														Colored		
		Total	Country of birth of mother													Total	Negro	Other colored
			United States	Foreign country														
				Total	Austria (includes Austrian Poland)	Hungary	Canada	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	England, Scotland, and Wales	Ireland	Germany (includes German Poland)	Italy	Poland (not specified)	Russia (includes Russian Poland)	Other foreign countries			
The registration area:[1]																		
Total	22.7	14.2	16.7	5.2	5.3	5.0	15.0	8.4	10.6	10.1	6.6	2.5	4.0	2.5	5.9	122.7	125.6	44.7
Males	22.6	14.2	16.7	5.4	5.3	5.4	15.0	8.3	10.6	11.5	7.2	2.6	4.9	2.4	5.5	122.8	125.7	42.9
Females	22.8	14.1	16.7	5.0	5.3	4.5	15.0	8.4	10.6	8.6	5.8	2.4	3.0	2.7	6.3	122.7	125.4	46.6
Cities in the registration area[2] (total)	21.3	15.9	21.2	5.6	5.9	5.4	20.8	12.5	11.7	10.9	8.0	2.3	4.4	2.5	7.0	119.2	124.0	11.8
Males	21.3	16.1	21.3	5.9	6.2	6.3	20.1	13.0	12.0	12.3	9.0	2.5	5.2	2.4	6.6	118.8	123.5	13.6
Females	21.2	15.7	21.1	5.3	5.6	4.4	21.7	12.1	11.4	9.4	6.9	2.2	3.5	2.5	7.4	119.6	124.4	9.9
Rural part of the registration area (total)	24.0	12.5	13.5	4.1	4.2	3.8	6.8	3.7	7.9	4.1	4.2	3.3	2.2	2.9	3.8	124.4	126.3	65.8
Males	23.7	12.5	13.4	4.0	3.8	2.9	8.0	3.2	7.4	*6.4*	4.2	3.2	3.6	1.8	3.5	124.6	126.7	61.5
Females	24.2	12.6	13.6	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.5	4.2	8.4	*2.7*	4.1	3.3	*0.7*	4.1	4.1	124.2	125.9	70.4

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[1] Exclusive of California and Massachusetts. The birth certificates of these States do not require this information.
[2] Includes the District of Columbia.

SUMMARY

A variety of factors affect marriage and intermarriage among the immigrants. The first section of this chapter suggests that the most important of these are the varying proportions of the sexes in the native and foreign populations and the chances to meet persons of other groups than their own. In short, *opportunity* and *propinquity* exert a profound influence on the number and kind of marriages into which the foreign born enter, in much the same way as they influence the matrimonial fortunes of most modern populations.

In addition, the second section of this chapter has established certain marked differences in the degree of endogamy among the foreign born. Certain nationalities tend to marry almost entirely within their own group, while others are largely exogamous, being particularly prone to intermarriage with native Americans. Moreover, the "old" immigrants display a much more pronounced bent for exogamy than the "new."

Something may now be said by way of interpreting this set of phenomena. There are three possible explanations for this divergent rate of intermarriage, as between "old" and "new" immigrants. First, propinquity and opportunity; next, second generation intermarriages; and, finally, racial and national differences. These three may be discussed seriatim.

The *first* factor, namely propinquity and opportunity, would probably act in favor of intermarriages between native Americans and "old" immigrants. The latter are, first of all, largely rural in distribution, where the foreign-born population is relatively less numerous than in the city, and where accordingly, there would be a greater probability for any given foreign-born man or woman to meet Americans of his or her own age. Again, the "new" immigrants are largely, though not exclusively, resident in cities, *and in immigrant colonies within those cities*, where they are relatively unlikely to meet anybody outside their own racial or national group, let alone any native Americans, under conditions conducive to matrimony.[37]

Moreover, it is to be presumed that most of the "old" immigrants, having been in this country somewhat longer than the "new," are, therefore socially and economically farther advanced than they, and so are in these respects more eligible for marriage outside their group. Further, a considerable number of the "old" immigrants, namely, the English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish, have mother tongues practically identical with the language spoken in this country, while others, such as the Germans and Scandinavians, speak languages in many ways similar to it. On the other hand, the bulk of the "new" immigrants belong to Latin, Slavic, Ugro-Finn, or Semitic language groups, which have little, if anything, in common with the current speech in this country. Therefore, the "new" immigrants are, at least for a few years after their settlement in America, seriously handicapped in comparison with the "old" in the most elementary form of social intercourse—namely, language. Finally, in so far as native anti-foreign sentiment is a bar to intermarriages, such prejudice would probably be less marked toward "old" than toward "new" immigrants, since the former have, as a class, been in this country so long that no individual member of their group seems so distinctively "foreign" as does a "new" immigrant.

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[37] Some foreign colonies are further segregated by provinces and villages, as well as by nationalities. Cf. Park and Miller: Old World Traits Transplanted, New York, 1921, Ch. VII.

In this connection, it may be remarked, in passing, that the native Americans do not seem particularly prone to intermarriage with immigrants. Table 106 shows that only 88.7 out of 1,000 native-born mothers marry foreign-born men, whereas 138.9 out of 1,000 foreign-born mothers marry native American men, and this in face of the fact that the sex ratio of native and foreign populations is such as to encourage marriages of native women with foreign men. Among the men there is even a greater discrepancy. Table 107 exhibits an intermarriage rate of 48.8 per 1,000 for native men, as over against 237.6 for foreign men, although here it must be remembered that the sex ratios discourage matings of native men with foreign women.

A *second* possible explanation for the relatively infrequent intermarriages among the "new" immigrants is the possibility that in many of the mixed native and foreign marriages, the native-born husband or wife is a son or daughter of an immigrant of the same nationality as is his or her foreign-born mate. To be specific, it is entirely likely, as has been suggested above, that many marriages of Germans with Americans would prove on closer examination to be between German-born men or women and American-born daughters or sons of German parents. Moreover, more of such weddings would occur among the "old" than among the "new" immigrants, for the *second generation* "old" immigrants far outnumber the *second generation* "new" immigrants, particularly around the ages at which marriage usually takes place.[28] In other words, it is possible that the comparatively high intermarriage rate among the "old" immigrants is, to a certain degree, only apparent, in that many foreign-born persons from north and west European countries have probably married native-born children of the same national origin as themselves.

There remains to be considered the *third* possible influence; to wit, national and racial differences. In this connection reference may be made to a study made by Dr. J. Drachsler into the ratio of intermarriage among some 79,704 persons in New York City. He finds that "with regard to the ratio of intermarriage, the various nationalities range themselves in an ascending scale. Of the most important groups represented, the Jews and Negroes are lowest, the Italians are next, the Irish are higher than the Italians, and the northern, northwestern, and some central European peoples are highest." [29] Although Doctor Drachsler's study is based on a different methodology than that used here,[30] it would seem that his conclusions confirm in a general way those reached above.

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[28] Cf. supra, Ch. V, Tables 46 and 47, pp. 87, 88.

The question now presents itself: Are these differences between the "old" and "new" immigrants due chiefly to the factors of opportunity and propinquity, and second generation intermarriages just noted, or do ethnic and national differences constitute the leading or even a leading cause? Probably no final answer can ever be given to this question, for marriage and intermarriage rest ultimately upon a series of individual choices and preferences, which are incapable of statistical analysis. Nevertheless, attention may be called to at least two differences between "new" and "old" immigrants which might lead to a higher intermarriage rate on the part of the latter than the former. In the first place, as Doctor Drachsler points out, the "old" immigrants belong, as a class, to religious groups similar to those dominant among the native American population,[31] while the "new" do not.[32] In so far, therefore, as religious difference is a bar to intermarriage, it would operate more strongly against marriages of "new" immigrants with natives than of "old." In the second place it is probable that, in eastern and southern Europe, marriage customs differ materially from those prevailing in northern and western Europe, and, in some degree, in central Europe. Just what these differences are it is beyond the province of this study to inquire. But, in going from northwestern Europe to the Near East, one passes from an occidental to an oriental civilization, and it is entirely likely that immigrants coming from the Near East, and from countries adjoining it, as do most of the "new" immigrants, would differ from the northwestern Europeans in their ideas concerning marriage as they do in religion, and in many other aspects of political and cultural life, and would, as a result, venture into matrimony outside their national groups much less frequently.

Whether or not these two factors are of sufficient importance to account for the divergence between "old" and "new" immigrants, the divergence remains. And therefore it must be concluded that, for some reason or another, there are fundamental differences between "old" and "new" immigration in the rate with which they intermarry with the American population.

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[29] Drachsler: Democracy and Assimilation, New York, 1920, pp. 147, 148.

[30] He counts all intermarriages, whereas this section is concerned mainly with native and foreign intermarriages.

[31] E. g., Protestant.

[32] E. g., Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Jew, Mohammedan.

This deduction leads to one further observation. Marriage customs, religion, language and the like are matters of *culture*, and not of inherent ethnic quality. It would seem, therefore, that, in so far as statistically measurable differences exist between "old" and "new" immigrants, they probably occur in respect of cultural and environmental conditions rather than inherited racial characteristics.

IX

CITIZENSHIP

Intermarriage constitutes the most decisive means by which the foreign population may become amalgamated with the native, for if it fructifies in children, it provides a means by which the immigrant race stock is, for better or worse, permanently grafted onto the native stem. "Americanization" is, however, a matter of social and political, as well as biological assimilation. And, although it is difficult to measure and tabulate such subtle and gradual processes as are involved in the absorption of the immigrant and his family into the civic life of the Nation, nevertheless one step in this process offers itself for statistical examination, namely, the conversion of the alien immigrant into a citizen of the United States by means of naturalization.

Not that naturalization is tantamount to "Americanization." There probably are many naturalized citizens whose loyalties and ideologies are still centered in the lands from which they emigrated. Conversely, many foreigners who, for one reason or another, have not become citizens may cherish a deep regard for the welfare and ideals of this country.[1] Moreover, it must be remembered that many foreigners are barred from citizenship in the first instance by the waiting period required before naturalization is acquired, and, in the second instance, by the educational, residential, and other requirements, which the conditions under which they live and work often render extremely difficult of fulfillment.[2]

Notwithstanding all this, the seeking and granting of citizenship is, as stated above, a step taken by most foreigners on their way to the achievement of effective membership in the American Commonwealth. Therefore, statistics of citizenship do serve, in some measure, to throw light upon the way in which the immigrant population is becoming identified with the life of the American people.

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[1] For example, many thousands of unnaturalized immigrants served in the armed forces of this country during the World War, though they were eligible for exemption under the Selective Service Act.

[2] Cf. Gavit: Americans by Choice, New York, 1922, Chs. V and VI.

Two fields of inquiry are capable of analysis: First, the citizenship of the immigrant population as a whole; second, the citizenship of the ethnic groups within that population.

1. CITIZENSHIP OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

The citizenship status of the immigrant population may be studied, first, for the country at large, and second, for the various types of territory in which the foreign born are settled.

CITIZENSHIP OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Tables 114 and 115, suggest three lines of inquiry: First, the relative proportions of immigrants who are naturalized, who have taken out their first papers, or who are still alien; second, the differences between the present and preceding census enumerations; and third, the differences between the male and female foreign born.

TABLE 114.—CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

SEX AND AGE	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION: 1920				
	Total	Naturalized	Having first papers	Alien	Citizenship not reported
	NUMBER				
Both sexes—All ages	13, 712, 754	6, 479, 159	1, 219, 057	5, 223, 715	790, 823
Males	7, 528, 322	3, 443, 968	1, 133, 727	2, 562, 917	387, 710
Females	6, 184, 432	3, 035, 191	85, 330	2, 660, 798	403, 113
Both sexes—21 years and over	12, 498, 720	6, 208, 697	1, 194, 276	4, 364, 909	730, 838
Males	6, 928, 452	3, 314, 910	1, 116, 744	2, 138, 237	358, 561
Females	5, 570, 268	2, 893, 787	77, 532	2, 226, 672	372, 277
	PER CENT				
Both sexes—All ages	100. 0	47. 2	8. 9	38. 1	5. 8
Males	100. 0	45. 7	15. 1	34. 0	5. 2
Females	100. 0	49. 1	1. 4	43. 0	6. 5
Both sexes—21 years and over	100. 0	49. 7	9. 6	34. 9	5. 8
Males	100. 0	47. 8	16. 1	30. 9	5. 2
Females	100. 0	52. 0	1. 4	40. 0	6. 7

TABLE 115.—CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN BORN AND OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1920, 1910, AND 1900, AND OF FEMALES, 1920 ONLY, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[No inquiry as to the citizenship of females prior to 1920]

CITIZENSHIP	MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER							Females 21 years of age and over: 1920	Males to 100 females in population 21 years and over: 1920
	1920	1910	1900	Increase: 1910-1920[1]		Increase: 1900-1910			
				Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		
Foreign born	7,063,594	6,780,214	5,010,286	283,380	4.2	1,769,928	35.3	5,622,799	125.6
Naturalized	3,322,104	3,040,302	2,849,981	281,802	9.3	190,321	6.7	2,899,601	114.6
Having first papers	1,120,833	572,421	412,790	548,412	95.8	159,631	38.7	77,755	1,441.5
Alien	2,253,691	2,370,398	1,001,595	−116,707	−4.9	1,368,803	136.7	2,268,668	99.3
Not reported	366,966	797,093	745,920	−430,127	−54.0	51,173	6.9	376,775	97.4
Foreign-born white	6,928,452	6,646,817	4,904,270	281,635	4.2	1,742,547	35.5	5,570,268	124.4
Naturalized	3,314,910	3,034,117	2,845,473	280,793	9.3	188,644	6.6	2,893,787	114.6
Having first papers	1,116,744	570,772	411,898	545,972	95.7	158,874	38.6	77,532	1,440.4
Alien	2,138,237	2,266,535	914,917	−128,298	−5.7	1,351,618	147.7	2,226,672	96.0
Not reported	358,561	775,393	731,982	−416,832	−53.8	43,411	5.9	372,277	96.3

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

The first portion of these tables concerns itself with the number of foreign-born persons naturalized, having first papers, or alien. Table 114 indicates that something less than one-half of the foreign-born white population, 47.2 per cent, is fully naturalized.[3] Another 8.9 per cent has taken out first papers, leaving 43.9 per cent alien or unreported. Of the immigrants of voting age, a slightly larger proportion, namely, 49.7 per cent is naturalized.

Little by way of interpretation of these figures is possible. Reference may, however, be made to the significance of the percentage of foreign born having first papers. As just suggested, naturalization does not imply complete "Americanization" so much as it does a step toward it. The declaration of intention, or securing of first papers, is also a step in the same direction, not so decisive as the other, but, nevertheless, an indication of the immigrant's desire at some later date to be incorporated into the body politic of the United States. Moreover, it is the only course of action open to a very large number of foreign-born men and women.[4] Consequently, in so far as the citizenship status of the foreign born is studied with reference to his tendency toward assimilation, both those fully naturalized and those having first papers should be counted, since both have started—*and only started*—along the road toward effective "Americanization," albeit one group has traveled somewhat farther along that road than the other.

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[3] "The first papers constitute the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, which declaration may be made by any eligible alien 18 years of age or more at any time after arrival in the United States."—Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. VIII, p. 801.

[4] No immigrant can be fully naturalized until he has resided continuously in the United States for five years, and within one State or Territory for one year, and until two years after his declaration of intention has been filed. Exception has been made in favor of those who have served in the armed forces of the United States.

The census data have not been tabulated so as to permit a study of the interval elapsing between the immigration of the foreign born and their naturalization. A knowledge of the promptitude or tardiness with which an immigrant seeks citizenship is of almost as great importance in estimating his assimilability as is the fact of his naturalization. For example, X and Y may both be naturalized citizens, but if X became a citizen at the earliest possible moment—that is, 5 years after his arrival in this country—while Y waited 25 years before doing so, it is obvious that, other things being equal, X has responded more readily to "Americanizing" influences, and is, therefore, more assimilable, than Y.

It is possible to get some light on this question, however, by reference to a recently published study of Mr. John P. Gavit. On the basis of some 13,849 naturalization cases, in the fiscal year 1913–14,[5] Mr. Gavit reckons the average interval between arrival in the United States, and the filing of the final petition for naturalization to be 10.6 years.[6] That is, the typical immigrant apparently waits about twice as long as the law requires, before he is able or willing to become a citizen.[7] It must not be forgotten that this estimate is derived from a relatively small number of instances,[8] and is therefore liable to an appreciable factor of error. But it is at least evident that the process of absorbing the foreign-born population is a slow one, and that the average immigrant makes up his mind to cast his lot with the American Government only after considerable hesitation.

This relatively long interval between the migration and naturalization of the foreign population aids in the interpretation of the *second* feature to be studied in these tables; that is, the comparison of the 1920 census with those of previous years. The percentage of persons naturalized has decreased heavily since 1900, but the percentage of those having first papers has increased.[9] Indeed, it is seen from Table 115 that the number of foreign-born males who have filed declarations of intention increased at the rate of 95.8 per cent during the decade 1910–1920, whereas the total number of foreign-born males grew only at the rate of 4.2 per cent.

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[5] That is, the last year before the World War.

[6] Gavit, op. cit., p. 241.

[7] In addition to the residence requirements, he is required to be able to speak the English language, and often he is questioned on the Constitution of the United States.

[8] About one-fifth of all the cases filed in one fiscal year. Gavit, op. cit., p. 226.

[9] Cf. Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. VIII, Table 1.

Is there any way of accounting for these apparently conflicting tendencies? The most obvious explanation is that the character of the recent immigration is materially different from that of an earlier generation, in that the foreign born of to-day are less anxious to seek citizenship than were those of yesterday. In the absence of any data relating citizenship to age or year of immigration, this assumption can not, however, be verified. Moreover, in the second section of this chapter, it is seen that such data as is available on this question do not by any means show a preponderance of evidence in favor of this hypothesis. If it points in any direction, it is to a contrary conclusion.

There are three other factors, however, any or all of which might properly account for these phenomena. In the first place, there is not to-day, or was not before the World War, anywhere near so clear an economic motive for the foreigner to seek citizenship as there was 30 years ago. At that time many foreigners were settling on public lands, and citizenship was required before complete title to them could be secured. It has been seen that the opportunity to acquire land in this way has virtually ceased to exist, so that *pari passu,* this sort of incentive to naturalization has also practically disappeared.

In the second place, the naturalization laws of the United States were revised in 1906, with the avowed intention of making more rigid the requirements for citizenship. The administration of the law has, moreover, become progressively more strict, since that time, particularly since the World War. There can be no doubt but that during the past 14 years many persons have failed to become naturalized largely because of the increasing difficulty of acquiring citizenship.[10]

In the third place, the volume of immigration was on the increase, with little interruption, up to the year 1914, so that *there was a steadily growing population of foreign born who had not yet been in this country sufficiently long to be naturalized.* It is true that, considering only the legal five-year waiting period, the proportion of eligibles for naturalization was increasing. On the other hand, if the *actual* waiting period of 10 years, or thereabouts, as estimated by Mr. Gavit, is taken into account, the percentage of those able and willing to be naturalized would have been decreasing.[11]

Cognizance may now be taken of the large expansion in the number of immigrants having first papers. During the period 1910–1920 this increase was probably due, in part, to pressure brought by employers and civic organizations, under the stimulus of the wartime and postwar "Americanization" campaigns. No such degree of pressure was at work, however, in the periods 1890–1900 and 1900–1910, yet the percentage of declarants increased during each of these intervals also. It would seem probable that this phenomenon is due principally to the fact that in 1900, 1910, and 1920 there was accumulating a growing number of immigrants who had been in America long enough only to file their declarations of intention to become citizens. In other words, taking into account both the legal and actual waiting periods between immigration and naturalization, the growing volume of immigration has acted to *reduce* the proportion of fully naturalized foreign born and concurrently to *increase* the percentage of those having first papers. Of the other two factors mentioned, namely, the virtual cessation of immigrant settlement on public lands and the stiffening of naturalization requirements, the first would operate to cut down the percentage both of foreign-born naturalized and of those having first papers, but the second would tend to limit the number of those naturalized and to raise the proportion of those having first papers, in that it is much less difficult to file first papers than it is to get "final papers" or full naturalization.

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[10] Cf. Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. VIII, p. 802.

[11] Cf. supra, Ch. IV, Sec. 1, Table 30, p. 46.

Another factor, working in an entirely different direction, must be noted. As a war-time measure most of the limitations on naturalization were abandoned in favor of those serving in the naval and military establishments of the United States. Some 128,335 persons were naturalized under the provisions of this legislation.[12] Many of them might have been given citizenship under normal circumstances, but it is likely that these "military naturalizations" greatly increased the number of persons gaining citizenship during the decade 1910–1920. In so far as this is so, these cases act as an offset against the tendencies just discussed. That they were not sufficient to make up for the decline in naturalizations for which these other factors are probably responsible is obvious.

A *third* feature of the citizenship of the foreign-born population is the difference between males and females. In one respect, there is a striking distinction between the sexes. From Table 114 it is readily seen that the proportion of women having first papers is very much smaller than that of men. Whereas only 1.4 per cent of the former have declared their intention to become citizens, 15.1 per cent of the latter have done so.

The cause for this difference is obvious. "Under the provisions of the naturalization laws at the time the Fourteenth Census was taken the citizenship status of a married woman was the same as that of her husband (*but if the husband had taken out his first papers only his wife was classified in the census returns as an alien*); for an unmarried woman the process of naturalization was the same as for a man * * *"[13] Keeping in mind the fact that most immigrant women, who are old enough to be naturalized, are married, it is clear that the comparatively small number of foreign-born women who have their first papers does not indicate a relative lack of interest in naturalization on their part so much as it does their peculiar status under the naturalization laws of this country at the time of the census enumeration.[14]

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[12] Cf. Gavit, op. cit., p. 264.

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

For the purposes of this portion of the monograph the territory of the United States may be considered, first, according to geographic divisions and States, and, second, according to urban and rural communities.

The *first* classification—that of geographic divisions—shows that, with one striking exception, the per cent of aliens seeking citizenship increases as one passes away from the North Atlantic seaboard. Thus, Table 116 indicates that the naturalized foreign born are 42 per cent of the total in New England and 43.3 per cent in the Middle Atlantic States, as against 43.8 per cent in the South Atlantic belt, 48.5 per cent on the Pacific coast, 48.8 per cent in the Mountain States, 50.9 per cent in the East North Central, 55.3 per cent in the East South Central, and 65.7 per cent in the West North Central States. On the other hand, only 26.3 per cent of the foreigners residing in the West South Central States, where there is a large Mexican population, are naturalized.

Table 116, which records the number of foreigners remaining completely alien, after those naturalized and having first papers[15] have been deducted, brings out this tendency even more clearly. The per cent of aliens in the foreign-born white population in New England and the Middle Atlantic belt is larger than it is in any other group of States except the West South Central. Again, Table 116 shows a low rate of naturalization in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and West South Central regions, and a higher rate in the

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[13] Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. VIII, p. 801. Italics not in original.

[14] An act of Congress, approved Sept. 22, 1922, provides that the citizenship status of a married woman need not follow her husband's, but that she may or may not become naturalized on her own account.

[15] And "not reported."

West and South, and an especially high rate in the West North Central States, namely, that part of the upper Mississippi Valley most densely populated by the older generation of immigrants.

TABLE 116.—PER CENT NATURALIZED AND ALIEN OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, BY SEX, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE					
	Naturalized			Alien		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
United States	47.2	45.7	49.1	38.1	34.0	43.0
New England	42.0	40.4	43.7	46.7	42.7	50.8
Middle Atlantic	43.3	42.6	44.2	43.3	38.8	48.4
East North Central	50.9	48.4	54.2	30.7	25.9	36.9
West North Central	65.7	63.7	68.2	18.2	15.6	21.6
South Atlantic	43.8	41.1	47.6	40.7	39.4	42.5
East South Central	55.3	54.0	57.1	23.6	22.4	25.3
West South Central	26.3	25.9	26.9	62.5	60.8	64.7
Mountain	48.8	46.1	53.0	38.4	36.9	40.5
Pacific	48.5	46.0	52.1	36.4	34.3	39.4

Here, as above, no correlation between age or year of immigration and citizenship can be attempted. The data suggest very strongly that there is a direct relationship between naturalization and these two phenomena, for it has been seen that the younger, more recently arrived immigrants tend to concentrate along the Atlantic seaboard, while those who have been here longer are spread out over the South and West, more particularly in the upper Mississippi Valley.[16] When, in addition to this, the tendency toward the long waiting period between immigration and naturalization, discovered by Mr. Gavit, is recalled, it would seem very probable that the rate of naturalization among the foreign born as a group varies according to their age and length of residence in the United States.

That there are important ethnic and national differences in the assimilability of the foreign born is demonstrated in the second section of this chapter. Nevertheless, the most important factor of difference appears to be the one just noted.

Urban and rural communities constitute the *second* type of territory to be studied in this connection. Table 117 contains the data of greatest moment to this phase of the discussion.

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[16] Cf. supra, Ch. IV, Table 32, p. 50, and Table 173, p. 397.

Table 117.—Citizenship of Foreign-born White Population of Urban and Rural Communities, for All Ages and for Persons 21 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, for the United States: 1920

CLASS OF COMMUNITY, SEX, AND AGE	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION: 1920				
	Total	Naturalized	Having first papers	Alien	Not reported
	NUMBER				
URBAN COMMUNITIES					
Both sexes—All ages	10,356,983	4,765,313	974,473	4,090,296	526,901
Male	5,560,396	2,491,155	903,634	1,927,890	237,717
Female	4,796,587	2,274,158	70,839	2,162,406	289,184
Both sexes—21 years and over	9,436,856	4,555,054	954,041	3,443,807	483,954
Male	5,115,293	2,392,492	889,813	1,615,135	217,853
Female	4,321,563	2,162,562	64,228	1,828,672	266,101
RURAL COMMUNITIES					
Both sexes—All ages	3,355,771	1,713,846	244,584	1,133,419	263,922
Male	1,967,926	952,813	230,093	635,027	149,993
Female	1,387,845	761,033	14,491	498,392	113,929
Both sexes—21 years and over	3,061,864	1,653,643	240,235	921,102	246,884
Male	1,813,159	922,418	226,931	523,102	140,708
Female	1,248,705	731,225	13,304	398,000	106,176
	PER CENT				
URBAN COMMUNITIES					
Both sexes—All ages	100.0	46.0	9.4	39.5	5.1
Male	100.0	44.8	16.3	34.7	4.3
Female	100.0	47.4	1.5	45.1	6.0
Both sexes—21 years and over	100.0	48.3	10.1	36.5	5.1
Male	100.0	46.8	17.4	31.6	4.3
Female	100.0	50.0	1.5	42.3	6.2
RURAL COMMUNITIES					
Both sexes—All ages	100.0	51.1	7.3	33.8	7.9
Male	100.0	48.4	11.7	32.3	7.6
Female	100.0	54.8	1.0	35.9	8.2
Both sexes—21 years and over	100.0	54.0	7.8	30.1	8.1
Male	100.0	50.9	12.5	28.9	7.8
Female	100.0	58.6	1.1	31.9	8.5

This table reflects a situation analogous to that found with regard to the foreign-born population as a whole. Exactly opposite tendencies are revealed by the foreign born naturalized, and by those having first papers. The former are relatively more numerous in rural than in urban communities; the latter, in urban than in rural. Thus, for all ages and both sexes, the naturalized are 46 per cent of the total foreign born in urban areas and 51.1 per cent in rural, while those having first papers are 7.3 per cent of the total in rural communities and 9.4 per cent in urban. Furthermore, corresponding differences apply to all the age and sex groups tabulated.

The only explanation that appears to be applicable to this phenomenon is the one outlined above—differences in age and length of residence lead to differences in the rate of naturalization. It has been seen that the foreign born in rural districts are, on the whole, older and longer resident in the United States than those in the cities. Indeed, the cities have been found to serve, in large measure, as "way stations" for relatively recent immigrants.[17] Now, Table 117 shows it to be in the country where the older immigrants predominate that the percentage of naturalized immigrants is high, and that in the cities, where the younger immigrants are concentrated, it is low. More than this, the fact that the percentage of those having first papers is low in the country and high in the city fits in with this hypothesis. In the rural areas most of the foreign born have had ample time to become naturalized, so that one finds there relatively few who have taken out first papers because they have not had time to be given full citizenship. In the city, on the other hand, there are many who have been in America only long enough to be given their first papers, so that the percentage for this class is relatively large there. Furthermore, this condition lends confirmation to the observation made above, to the effect that the presence of a large proportion of newly arrived immigrants is probably one of the principal factors in reducing the proportion of those completely naturalized, and in increasing the quota of those having first papers.

In sum, whether one considers urban and rural areas or the major territorial divisions of the country, one comes to the same conclusion. Where the foreign born have been settled in this country a relatively short time the percentage of those naturalized is low and of those having first papers is high; but where they have been in the country long enough to become sufficiently assimilated to desire and to be able to qualify for citizenship there is a relatively large proportion of fully naturalized persons and a comparatively small number of declarants.[18]

2. COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

As urged at the outset of this chapter, naturalization is not a definitive index of "Americanization," but it does serve, in a general way, to show the rate at which, and the extent to which, one or another immigrant element is undergoing one phase of the process of assimilation into the American nation.

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[17] Cf. supra, Ch. IV, Table 34, p. 56, and Ch. VI, Table 74, p. 163.

[18] The variation in the percentage having first papers is not so clear in the case of the geographic divisions of the country as between the urban and rural areas. In individual States that are largely rural it is, however, very marked. Thus in 1920 the naturalized foreign born were 73.3 per cent of the total in North Dakota and 69.3 per cent in Iowa, but those having first papers were only 5.4 per cent in each State. Cf. Fourteenth Census Reports, Vol. II, Ch. VIII, Table 5.

The data that are available point to four conclusions: First, there is an astonishing variation between the several nationalities; second, this variation is due in part to inequalities in the age composition, and average length of residence of these groups; third, it is also due in part to striking, but largely obscure, dissimilarities in the rate of naturalization of the different groups; fourth, there is no clear basis for determining the relative assimilability of the "old" and "new" immigration as a whole.

Tables 118, 119, and 120 contain the material on which this portion of the discussion rests. Table 120 is adapted from Mr. Gavit's study on naturalization to which reference has already been made.

The *first* of these generalizations can be reached by an inspection of any of the tables under consideration here. Thus Table 119 shows that the number of immigrants naturalized ranges from 4.8 per cent for the Mexicans to 72.9 per cent for the Welsh; and that of immigrants having their first papers, from 0.6 per cent for the Mexicans to 17.1 per cent for the Yugoslavs. In other words, there are among the Welsh about 15 times as many persons naturalized, and among the Yugoslavs about 28 times as many persons having their first papers, as among the Mexicans. Reference to Tables 118, 119, and 120 shows, moreover, that these differences are not exceptional. Significant contrasts in the percentage of persons naturalized, in the percentage of those having first papers, and in the average interval of waiting, are seen to occur throughout the three tables.

The *second* generalization derived from these tables aids in explaining the rather startling differences revealed by them. To a great extent, these differences reflect, not varying degrees of assimilability, but rather variations in age composition and length of residence. Tables 118 and 119 make this fact clear. They show that, generally speaking, the "old" north and west Europeans are more heavily naturalized than the "new" south, central, and east European immigrants. For example, in Table 119, 12 out of the first 15 nationalities, when ranged according to the per cent naturalized of their representatives in this country, are the northwestern European group, and none of them is central, south, or eastern European. Again, 20 out of the 28 last countries in the same list are from central, south, or eastern Europe, or from Asia Minor, and only one—Belgium—is from northwest Europe.

The question as to whether or not these facts are to be interpreted as implying a greater tendency toward assimilation on the part of the "old" than the "new" immigration is discussed below. At this place it need only be observed that they point clearly to a higher rate of naturalization among the elder than among the younger immigrants, for, as has been established in a previous portion of this study, the north and west European foreign born, are, as a class, older, and have been in this country longer than those from central, south, and eastern Europe and from Asia Minor.[19]

More than this, the variations *within* the "old" and "new" immigrant groups manifested in Table 119 are highly significant. Among the former, the French, Dutch, and Belgians appear relatively low in rank, while among the latter, the Czechoslovakians and Yugoslavs rank relatively high. It has been seen above that the French, Dutch, and Belgians have continued sending immigrants until recently; that, indeed, their representation in this country is still increasing; whereas the Czechoslovaks and Yugoslavs have been in this country as long as many northwestern Europeans.[20] That is to say, the Czechoslovaks are "old" immigrants, chronologically, and the French, Dutch, and Belgians, "new," and—in conformity with the principle just enunciated—the former show a relatively high naturalization rate, and the latter a relatively low one.

Attention may now be directed to the columns in Tables 118 and 119, showing the relative numbers among the immigrant nationalities having their first papers. Here there is almost a complete reversal of the relationship just discussed. The "new" immigrants show high percentages; the "old," low ones. Thus 14 out of the 15 of the highest ranking nationalities having first papers are "new" immigrant groups, and but one is an "old" immigrant country. Moreover, this one is Belgium, which, as has just been seen, is still sending many—chronologically—"new" immigrants to the United States. Among the last 15 countries in this list, 7 are "old" immigrant nationalities, and fifth from the bottom is, appropriately enough, Wales, which tops the list when the groups are arranged according to their per cent fully naturalized.

It is now fairly obvious that the principle to which reference was made in the first section of this chapter is at work here. *Those nationalities which, on the whole, have been in the United States for a considerable period show a large percentage of persons naturalized and a small percentage of persons having first papers. Those nationalities which, on the whole, have been in the United States for a short period show a small percentage of persons naturalized and a large percentage of those having first papers.*

In brief, the waiting period between the year of immigration and the year of naturalization appears to be of decisive importance. Those nationalities which have resided in this country long enough to overcome the legal and other barriers to naturalization have become citizens in relatively large numbers; those which have not, have not yet acquired citizenship to any great extent but have, in a much larger degree than the others, taken the first step toward citizenship—which is, moreover, the only step open to many of them—namely, to secure their first papers.

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[19] Cf. supra, Ch. IV, Table 36, and Ch. V, Table 44, and Chart 4.

[20] Cf. supra, Ch. IV, Table 37. It should be remembered that, under the "races and peoples", classification, the Czechoslovaks are classed as "Bohemians and Moravians."

TABLE 118.—PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE NATURALIZED, OR HAVING FIRST PAPERS, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	PER CENT NATURALIZED OR HAVING FIRST PAPERS		
	Total	Naturalized	Having first papers
All countries	56.1	47.2	8.9
Northwestern Europe:			
England	70.0	63.1	6.9
Scotland	68.9	60.9	8.0
Wales	77.8	72.9	4.9
Ireland	70.8	65.7	5.1
Norway	76.2	67.3	8.9
Sweden	77.5	69.0	8.5
Denmark	78.1	69.2	8.9
Netherlands	66.2	56.0	10.2
Belgium	62.2	49.0	13.2
Luxemburg	80.2	72.5	7.7
Switzerland	72.3	64.9	7.4
France	64.0	56.7	7.3
Germany	79.7	72.8	6.9
Central Europe:			
Poland	41.0	28.0	13.0
Czechoslovakia	59.4	45.8	13.6
Austria	49.5	37.7	11.8
Hungary	42.7	29.1	13.6
Yugoslavia	42.3	25.2	17.1
Eastern Europe:			
Russia	50.1	40.2	9.9
Lithuania	38.1	25.6	12.5
Finland	53.8	41.3	12.5
Rumania	53.4	41.1	12.3
Bulgaria	28.5	12.1	16.4
Turkey in Europe	32.8	20.2	12.6
Southern Europe:			
Greece	29.0	16.8	12.2
Albania	16.6	7.4	9.2
Italy	38.3	28.1	10.2
Spain	14.8	9.9	4.9
Portugal	20.1	16.4	3.7
Other Europe	59.4	48.0	11.4
Asia:			
Armenia	41.5	28.9	12.6
Palestine	48.7	37.5	11.2
Syria	40.5	28.9	11.6
Turkey in Asia	35.5	25.1	10.4
Other Asia	47.4	36.5	10.9
America:			
Canada—French	52.5	44.8	7.7
Canada—Other	63.9	57.9	6.0
Newfoundland	56.7	47.4	9.3
Mexico	5.4	4.8	0.6
West Indies[1]	32.8	28.1	4.7
Central and South America	30.0	24.1	5.9
Other countries:			
Africa	51.4	43.6	7.8
Australia	58.0	49.5	8.5
Atlantic Islands	24.3	20.9	3.4
Pacific Islands	58.0	50.1	7.9
All other	51.5	47.5	4.0

[1] Except possessions of the United States.

It can not be pretended that the foregoing explains all the differences revealed by Tables 118 and 119 between the various national groups. There yet remain many striking divergencies which must arise from some other cause or causes. This feature is indeed the *third* that is to be derived from these tables. It is perfectly clear that, notwithstanding the influences just discussed, certain nationalities show a greater tendency toward naturalization than others. Thus, Mexico appears at the bottom of *both* the columns for percentage naturalized and percentage having first papers in clear contradiction of the principle just enunciated. Portugal and the Atlantic Islands are also low in both columns, ranking thirty-ninth and thirty-sixth, respectively, in one, and forty-first and forty-second in the other.

TABLE 119.—RANK OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH ACCORDING TO THE PER CENT NATURALIZED, NATURALIZED AND HAVING FIRST PAPERS, OR HAVING FIRST PAPERS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

NATURALIZED			NATURALIZED AND HAVING FIRST PAPERS		
Rank	Country of birth	Per cent	Rank	Country of birth	Per cent
1	Wales	72.9	1	Luxemburg	80.2
2	Germany	72.8	2	Germany	79.7
3	Luxemburg	72.5	3	Denmark	78.1
4	Denmark	69.2	4	Wales	77.8
5	Sweden	69.0	5	Sweden	77.5
6	Norway	67.3	6	Norway	76.2
7	Ireland	65.7	7	Switzerland	72.3
8	Switzerland	64.9	8	Ireland	70.8
9	England	63.1	9	England	70.0
10	Scotland	60.9	10	Scotland	68.9
11	Canada—"Other"	57.9	11	Netherlands	66.2
12	France	56.7	12	France	64.0
13	Netherlands	56.0	13	Canada—"Other"	63.9
14	Pacific Islands	50.1	14	Belgium	62.2
15	Australia	49.5	15	Czechoslovakia	59.4
16	Belgium	49.0	16	Pacific Islands	58.0
17	Newfoundland	47.4	17	Australia	58.0
18	Czechoslovakia	45.8	18	Newfoundland	56.7
19	Canada—French	44.8	19	Finland	53.8
20	Africa	43.6	20	Rumania	53.4
21	Finland	41.3	21	Canada—French	52.5
22	Rumania	41.1	22	Africa	51.4
23	Russia	40.2	23	Russia	50.1
24	Austria	37.7	24	Austria	49.5
25	Palestine	37.5	25	Palestine	48.7
26	Hungary	29.1	26	Hungary	42.7
27	Syria	28.9	27	Yugoslavia	42.3
28	Armenia	28.9	28	Armenia	41.5
29	Italy	28.1	29	Poland	41.0
30	West Indies	28.1	30	Syria	40.5
31	Poland	28.0	31	Italy	38.3
32	Lithuania	25.6	32	Lithuania	38.1
33	Yugoslavia	25.2	33	Turkey in Asia	35.5
34	Turkey In Asia	25.1	34	West Indies	32.8
35	Central and South America	24.1	35	Turkey in Europe	32.8
36	Atlantic Islands	20.9	36	Central and South America	30.0
37	Turkey in Europe	20.2	37	Greece	29.0
38	Greece	16.8	38	Bulgaria	28.5
39	Portugal	16.4	39	Atlantic Islands	24.3
40	Bulgaria	12.1	40	Portugal	20.1
41	Spain	9.9	41	Albania	16.6
42	Albania	7.4	42	Spain	14.8
43	Mexico	4.8	43	Mexico	5.4

HAVING FIRST PAPERS			HAVING FIRST PAPERS—continued		
Rank	Country of birth	Per cent	Rank	Country of birth	Per cent
1	Yugoslavia	17.1	23	Norway	8.9
2	Bulgaria	16.4	24	Sweden	8.5
3	Czechoslovakia	13.6	25	Australia	8.5
4	Hungary	13.6	26	Scotland	8.0
5	Belgium	13.2	27	Pacific Islands	7.9
6	Poland	13.0	28	Africa	7.8
7	Armenia	12.6	29	Canada—French	7.7
8	Turkey in Europe	12.6	30	Luxemburg	7.7
9	Finland	12.5	31	Switzerland	7.4
10	Lithuania	12.5	32	France	7.3
11	Rumania	12.3	33	Germany	6.9
12	Greece	12.2	34	England	6.9
13	Austria	11.8	35	Canada—"Other"	6.0
14	Syria	11.6	36	Central and South America	5.9
15	Palestine	11.2	37	Ireland	5.1
16	Turkey in Asia	10.4	38	Spain	4.9
17	Netherlands	10.2	39	Wales	4.9
18	Italy	10.2	40	West Indies	4.7
19	Russia	9.9	41	Portugal	3.7
20	Newfoundland	9.3	42	Atlantic Islands	3.4
21	Albania	9.2	43	Mexico	0.6
22	Denmark	8.9			

TABLE 120.—AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN DATE OF IMMIGRATION AND FILING OF FINAL PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGN-BORN APPLICANTS, 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, IN 28 COURTS, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH: 1913–14 [1]

Rank	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	Applicants 21 years of age and over	Average interval (years) between immigration and filing of final petition [2]
	All countries	[3] 13,849	[3] 10.6
1	Canada	198	16.4
2	Sweden	316	13.1
3	Switzerland	140	12.2
4	France	*57*	*11.9*
5	Germany	1,427	11.9
6	England	538	11.7
7	Italy	1,742	11.4
8	Norway	228	10.8
9	Scotland	218	10.6
10	Finland	*84*	*10.5*
11	Austria	1,828	10.5
12	Denmark	122	10.2
13	Holland	*90*	*10.1*
14	Hungary	1,291	9.9
15	Rumania	278	9.8
16	Russia	3,936	9.6
17	Ireland	1,067	9.6
18	Greece	*51*	*8.6*
19	Turkey in Asia	*63*	*8.5*
20	Turkey in Europe	*42*	*8.1*

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[1] Adapted from Gavit: Americans by Choice, New York, 1922, p. 241.

[2] Italics indicate averages based on less than 100 cases.

[3] Includes countries of birth from which applicants were too few to be tabulated separately.

Even more striking is the evidence furnished by Table 120, derived from Mr. Gavit's study. When one takes into account the waiting period between the year of immigration and the filing of the final petition immediately before naturalization, one sees strongly marked national differences. There is a difference of about eight years between the waiting period of the Canadians and that of the various peoples born in Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia. For some nationalities the numbers involved in this table are too few to warrant the drawing of any but tentative conclusions. Nevertheless, there is a sufficient number of instances in the cases—for example—of the Irish and Germans to justify the conclusion that the latter apparently hesitate much longer than the former before becoming citizens. It may be remarked that the north and west European stocks show a generally longer waiting period than the central, south, and east Europeans.

Concerning the explanation for these differences, Mr. Gavit makes the following observations:

> Those from countries where, at the time of their migration, there was either autocratic government or political discontent or inferior economic opportunity head the list of those who seek, and upon examination prove their title to, fellow-membership with us.

> Those from countries where government was relatively democratic, where individual liberty prevailed, where political, social, and economic conditions were conducive to contentment, were satisfied to keep the citizenship of their fatherlands.[21]

This hypothesis would account for most of the contrasts shown in Mr. Gavit's table, but not by any means all of them. One finds difficulty in believing the average Scotchman to have been worse off politically, socially, or economically in his home country than the average Italian or, to instance more numerously represented nationalities, the average Irishman to have been more oppressed than the average Austrian, particularly when it is remembered that many of the "Austrians" covered by these figures were Poles, Czechs, Croats, and similar minority groups in the old Austrian kingdom. Moreover, Mr. Gavit's theory fails to explain the utter indifference toward citizenship displayed by the Mexicans, and, in less degree, by the Portuguese, Spanish, and Atlantic Islanders.

These last three nationalities are among the most recent to arrive in this country in large numbers, and it may well be that they have, as a rule, been here so short a time as scarcely to understand, let alone appreciate, the opportunities and responsibilities involved in naturalization

Little more can be said other than that a variety of factors are probably operating to make some nationalities seek naturalization more readily, and in greater numbers than others. Perhaps the most important is the one to which Mr. Gavit has called attention—the degree of economic, political, and social well-being which exists among the populations in the home lands from which the different immigrant groups have come, especially among those race groups predominant among the immigrants from these countries, and the consequent strength or weakness of their affection for "the old country" and of their ultimate intention to return. What additional influences there are besides those involved in length of residence can not be determined until more data are available.

The *fourth* observation made at the beginning of this section may now be discussed. No clear basis can be found for determining the relative assimilability of "old" and "new" immigrant stocks. There are three separate ways in which "old" and "new" immigrants are distinguished from one another with respect to their citizenship status: (1) The "old" show a higher percentage naturalized than the "new"; (2) the "new" display a higher percentage having first papers than the "old"; (3) the "new" seem, according to Mr. Gavit, to wait a shorter time before becoming naturalized than the "old."

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[21] Gavit, op. cit., p. 244.

On the basis of the first distinction, it is possible to conclude that the "old" immigrants are more easily "Americanized. Contrariwise, on the basis of the third, it is equally possible to adjudge the "old" to be less assimilable. The second distinction might be interpreted in the same direction; for if it is assumed that those immigrants having first papers consist principally of persons who have not been in this country long enough to do more than get their first papers, then it would seem that the "new" immigrants, of whom a larger percentage are in this class than of the "old," are, during the first years of immigration at least, more eager to become citizens than the latter.[23] One chain of reasoning seems about as sound as the other, but, obviously if the conclusions based on the first distinction are correct, the others are not, and *vice versa*. It would seem, therefore, that the information now available permits no clear distinction between "old" and "new" immigration regarding their assimilability.

SUMMARY

This chapter leaves more questions unanswered than does any other in the monograph. The material relating to the citizenship status of the immigrant admits of little more than to record certain broad facts, leaving their interpretation to wait upon more ample data.

In large measure, the assimilation of the immigrant seems to be a matter of time. In those localities, and among those peoples where there has been an opportunity to satisfy legal requirements for naturalization, to acquire familiarity with the means of attaining it, and to become imbued with a desire for it, the proportion of citizens among the foreign born is fairly large. In those places, and among those nationalities where this is not yet the case, the number of naturalized citizens is still small.

In addition, there are marked differences between individual groups, the causes for which can be suggested for some, but not for others.

There is, however, no certain ground upon which either "old" or "new" immigrants can be said to be more readily assimilated than the other. Here, once more, the student is brought to the conclusion that, at least for the present, it were better to seek to establish the differences existing between individual nationalities and the causes therefor, than to attempt to relate such broad and diverse groupings as the "old" and "new" immigration to such complex and elusive characteristics as those influencing the process of assimilation.

One final observation may be offered. It has been seen that at least one factor in the gradual diminution of the proportion of naturalized citizens among the foreign born has been the increasing volume of immigration up to the year 1914, and the consequent accumulation of foreigners who have resided in this country for a shorter period than that usually elapsing between immigration and naturalization. In other words, the foreign born have, until recently, been coming to this country more rapidly than they could be absorbed. For the present, the combined influences of the World War and legislative restriction have drastically reduced the volume of immigration, so that, presumably, "Americanization" may, at least, keep pace with it. If, however, the foreign population should, for any reason, begin once more to increase at anywhere near the rate that it did during the period preceding 1914, there is every reason to believe that the immigrant tide would once more swamp the Nation's assimilative capacities.

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[23] Cf. Reports of the Immigration Commission, Vol. 1, pp. 484–489, for a contrary opinion.

X

OCCUPATIONS OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

The foregoing chapters leave little doubt but that economic factors have played an important rôle in various aspects of the immigrant problem. The original motivation of the immigrant's migration to this country, the age at which he comes, the place in which he has settled, his marital condition, and even his health, are all affected in one way or another by his wealth-gaining activities. It remains now briefly to consider these activities.

The study of the immigrant's gainful occupations may be undertaken from two viewpoints: First, the occupations of the immigrant population as a whole; second, those of certain selected ethnic groups.

1. OCCUPATIONS OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION AS A WHOLE

The data concerning the economic activities of the immigrant element relate to three topics: The occupation of the foreign-born population in the country at large; its territorial distribution and occupations; and child labor among the foreign born.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN THE COUNTRY AT LARGE

Tables 121 and 122 deal with the gainfully occupied foreign born in general, while Tables 123 and 124 take up their distribution among the principal classes of occupations.

Two conclusions may be derived from the *first* group of tables, namely, those dealing with gainful employments as a whole.

In the first place, the foreign born are more generally employed than either the native white of native parentage or the native white of foreign or mixed parentage. Thus, it appears from Table 121 that, whereas the foreign-born white constitute 16.3 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over,[1] they compose 18.6 per cent of the gainfully occupied population of the same age class. Again, Table 122 brings out the fact that 57.4 per cent of the foreign-born white are gainfully occupied, as contrasted with 46.6 per cent of the native white of native parentage, and 49.7 per cent of the native white of foreign or mixed parentage.

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[1] Census figures for occupations relate only to persons 10 years of age and over.

In view of the fact that the bulk of newly arrived immigrants are in the economically productive ages,[1] this high employment rate among them is to be expected. It is, nevertheless, significant, for it means that, relative to their numbers, the foreign born are participating more heavily in the country's work than are the native whites.

In the second place, the immigrant women do not take up remunerative work as generally as do the men. Thus, in Table 121, the foreign-born males make up a *larger* percentage of the gainfully occupied than they do of the population 10 years of age and over, but the females, a *smaller* percentage. Again, it appears from Table 122 ~~that, whereas the immigrant~~ males exhibit a larger per cent employed than do any other population class which is shown, the females are not so numerously engaged in gainful occupations as are the native-born females of foreign or mixed parentage, and only a little more employed than the native white women of native parentage.

The daughter of the immigrant plays a distinctly different role in the economic life of the country than does her mother. Instead of entering into gainful occupations with relative infrequency, she is unusually heavily employed. Thus from Table 122 it is seen that a larger percentage of native white women of foreign or mixed parentage than any other group of females, excepting the negroes, are found in gainful occupations, there being 24.8 per cent of this population class thus engaged, as against 17.2 per cent for the native women of native parentage, and 18.4 per cent for the foreign-born women.

TABLE 121.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY CLASS OF POPULATION, OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER AND OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX: 1920 AND 1910

CLASS OF POPULATION	BOTH SEXES				MALE				FEMALE			
	Population 10 years of age and over		Persons engaged in gainful occupations		Population 10 years of age and over		Persons engaged in gainful occupations		Population 10 years of age and over		Persons engaged in gainful occupations	
	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white—Native parentage	53.3	51.8	49.3	47.0	52.9	51.1	50.8	49.4	53.7	52.5	43.7	38.4
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	20.2	19.4	20.1	18.4	19.6	18.7	18.9	17.6	21.0	20.3	24.7	21.3
Foreign-born white	16.3	18.1	18.6	20.5	17.5	19.8	20.0	21.9	15.0	16.3	13.1	15.1
Negro	9.7	10.2	11.6	13.6	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.6	10.0	10.7	18.4	24.9
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2

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[1] Cf supra,[Ch. VI, Tables 69, 70, and 71, pp. 153, 154, and 156.

TABLE 122.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910

CLASS OF POPULATION	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total number	Engaged in gainful occupations		Total number	Engaged in gainful occupations		Total number	Engaged in gainful occupations	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
1920									
All classes	82, 739, 315	41, 614, 248	50. 3	42, 289, 969	33, 064, 737	78. 2	40, 449, 346	8, 549, 511	21. 1
Native white—Native parentage	44, 077, 564	20, 521, 997	46. 6	22, 361, 495	16, 788, 668	75. 1	21, 716, 069	3, 733, 329	17. 2
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	16, 784, 299	8, 347, 466	49. 7	8, 289, 550	6, 237, 012	75. 2	8, 494, 749	2, 110, 454	24. 8
Foreign-born white	13, 497, 886	7, 746, 460	57. 4	7, 419, 691	6, 627, 997	89. 3	6, 078, 195	1, 118, 463	18. 4
Negro	8, 053, 225	4, 824, 151	59. 9	4, 009, 462	3, 252, 862	81. 1	4, 043, 763	1, 571, 289	38. 9
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other	326, 341	174, 174	53. 4	209, 771	158, 198	75. 4	116, 570	15, 976	13. 7
1910									
All classes	71, 580, 270	38, 167, 336	53. 3	37, 027, 558	30, 091, 564	81. 3	34, 552, 712	8, 075, 772	23. 4
Native white—Native parentage	37, 081, 278	17, 954, 464	48. 4	18, 933, 751	14, 855, 825	78. 5	18, 147, 527	3, 098, 639	17. 1
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	13, 908, 063	7, 008, 090	50. 4	6, 909, 282	5, 285, 811	76. 5	6, 998, 781	1, 722, 279	24. 6
Foreign-born white	12, 944, 529	7, 811, 502	60. 3	7, 321, 196	6, 588, 711	90. 0	5, 623, 333	1, 222, 791	21. 7
Negro	7, 317, 922	5, 192, 535	71. 0	3, 637, 386	3, 178, 554	87. 4	3, 680, 536	2, 013, 981	54. 7
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other	328, 478	200, 745	61. 1	225, 943	182, 663	80. 8	102, 535	18, 082	17. 6

It is possible that the immigrant woman, through unfamiliarity with American customs and the English language, is unwilling to venture as far from her home in search of work as her native-born daughter. It is more likely, however, that the larger percentage married among the foreign born is mainly accountable for this situation.[3] The immigrant woman is typically a wife and mother and is amply occupied at home. Her American-born daughter, however, remains unmarried for a considerable period and so is able to leave her home and earn her own living. Indeed, as suggested in the previous chapter, she may remain unmarried in order to better her economic position through remunerative activities.

The *second* line of inquiry concerning the occupations of the foreign born relates to their employment in the principal types of industry.

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[3] Cf. supra, Ch. VIII, pp. 212–215.

It appears that the foreign born achieve their greatest prominence in the three major occupational groups of extraction of minerals, manufacturing and mechanical industries, and domestic and personal service.

From Table 123 it is seen that, whereas 26.2 per cent of the native born of native parents and 34.6 per cent of the native born of foreign or mixed parentage are engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 46.9 per cent of the foreign born are so occupied. The extraction of minerals employs 2.4 and 1.8 per cent, respectively, of the two native-born classes and 4.9 per cent of the foreign born, while domestic and personal service engages 5 per cent and 6.1 per cent, respectively, of the former and 9.9 per cent of the latter.

Likewise, Table 124 indicates that, whereas the foreign-born white constitute 18.6 per cent of the gainfully employed in all occupations, they are 34.6 per cent of all those engaged in the extraction of minerals, 28.4 per cent of those employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 22.6 per cent of those performing domestic and personal service.

The females show an occupational distribution similar to that of the males, excepting that they are, as the nature of the work would lead one to expect, numerically insignificant in the extraction of minerals.

In the absence of more detailed data, any interpretation of this material must be largely conjectural. It would seem that, generally speaking, the foreign-born population is engaged in more laborious, disagreeable, and, probably, less skilled and less remunerative work than are the native-born white. Certainly these occupation groups are more arduous, more unskilled, more unattractive and, considering steadiness of employment, less remunerative than trade, transportation, public service, professional service, and clerical work.[4] Whether or not the same contrast obtains between these occupations and agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry is, perhaps, open to question.

It should be observed that this statement applies to the foreign born in general. The next section shows that certain individual ethnic groups—notably the Hebrews—engage very little in the types of work just mentioned.

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[4] It should be remembered that under the census classification "Domestic and Personal service" are included hotel, restaurant, and laundry work, as well as housework.

TABLE 123.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY GENERAL DIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS, OF GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910

SEX AND GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATION	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTAGE		NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE		FOREIGN-BORN WHITE		NEGRO		INDIAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND ALL OTHER	
	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910
BOTH SEXES												
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	26.3	33.2	31.1	40.0	16.5	19.9	12.0	14.0	45.2	55.7	43.9	42.2
Extraction of minerals	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	4.9	5.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	30.8	27.8	26.2	23.3	34.6	34.3	46.9	43.4	18.4	12.2	13.0	14.4
Transportation	7.4	6.9	7.6	6.6	7.6	7.0	7.1	8.9	6.5	4.9	4.6	5.8
Trade	10.2	9.5	10.7	10.1	12.4	12.9	11.1	9.9	2.9	2.3	7.9	6.7
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.5
Professional service	5.2	4.4	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.3	3.0	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.3
Domestic and personal service	8.2	9.9	5.0	6.0	6.1	8.5	9.9	11.8	22.1	21.6	25.4	27.2
Clerical occupations	7.5	4.6	8.5	5.2	12.9	8.7	3.4	2.2	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.7
MALE												
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	29.8	36.1	35.8	44.2	21.2	25.0	13.5	15.8	48.2	58.0	45.3	43.5
Extraction of minerals	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.5	5.7	7.0	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.4
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	32.9	29.3	27.5	23.3	36.2	33.9	48.6	45.0	24.0	17.7	11.7	12.2
Transportation	8.6	8.4	8.5	7.6	9.0	8.5	8.1	10.4	9.5	8.0	5.0	6.3
Trade	10.8	10.5	11.0	10.7	13.1	13.8	11.6	10.6	4.0	3.5	8.3	7.2
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	2.3	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.9	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.4	0.5
Professional service	3.4	3.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1
Domestic and personal service	3.7	4.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.8	5.6	5.5	8.4	8.5	24.6	27.0
Clerical occupations	5.1	3.8	5.7	4.2	8.6	6.9	2.7	2.0	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.7
FEMALE												
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	12.7	22.4	10.1	20.1	2.4	4.1	3.5	4.7	39.0	52.2	30.4	28.9
Extraction of minerals	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	22.6	22.5	20.7	22.9	30.1	35.6	37.1	34.8	6.7	3.4	26.2	36.5
Transportation	2.5	1.3	3.4	2.0	3.4	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
Trade	7.8	5.8	9.4	7.0	10.1	10.0	8.0	5.9	0.7	0.3	3.9	1.5
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1
Professional service	11.9	9.1	17.6	14.8	11.9	10.8	6.3	4.8	2.5	1.5	3.4	2.6
Domestic and personal service	25.6	31.3	17.4	23.0	16.1	23.2	35.8	45.9	50.3	42.4	33.4	29.4
Clerical occupations	16.7	7.3	21.0	9.9	25.8	14.1	8.2	3.4	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.7

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 124.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF POPULATION, OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910

[Figures for 1910 for certain general divisions corrected to conform to 1920 classification]

SEX AND GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS	NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTAGE		NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE		FOREIGN-BORN WHITE		NEGRO		INDIAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND ALL OTHER	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1920										
BOTH SEXES										
All occupations	20,521,997	49.3	8,347,466	20.1	7,746,460	18.6	4,824,151	11.6	174,174	0.4
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	6,391,480	58.4	1,374,777	12.6	931,561	8.5	2,178,888	19.9	76,452	0.7
Extraction of minerals	487,314	44.7	150,620	13.8	377,138	34.6	73,229	6.7	1,922	0.2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	5,384,332	42.0	2,890,495	22.5	3,634,249	28.4	886,810	6.9	22,638	0.2
Transportation	1,562,409	51.0	633,170	20.7	547,613	17.9	312,421	10.2	7,969	0.3
Trade	2,194,827	51.7	1,033,446	24.4	860,530	20.3	140,467	3.3	13,709	0.3
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	404,627	52.5	185,839	24.1	127,280	16.5	50,552	6.6	2,162	0.3
Professional service	1,339,408	62.5	489,682	22.8	231,719	10.8	80,183	3.7	2,897	0.1
Domestic and personal service	1,016,293	29.8	510,637	15.0	769,193	22.6	1,064,590	31.3	44,179	1.3
Clerical occupations	1,741,307	55.7	1,078,800	34.5	267,177	8.5	37,011	1.2	2,246	0.1
MALE										
All occupations	16,788,608	50.8	6,237,012	18.9	6,627,997	20.0	3,252,862	9.8	158,198	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	6,014,204	60.9	1,324,701	13.4	891,900	9.0	1,566,627	15.9	71,598	0.7
Extraction of minerals	486,156	44.7	150,062	13.8	376,342	34.6	72,892	6.7	1,907	0.2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	4,612,035	42.4	2,256,179	20.7	3,219,697	29.6	781,827	7.2	18,445	0.2
Transportation	1,435,331	50.4	561,740	19.7	536,675	18.8	308,896	10.8	7,886	0.3
Trade	1,842,439	51.5	819,470	22.9	770,881	21.6	129,309	3.6	13,088	0.4
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	389,717	52.1	180,977	24.2	126,240	16.9	49,586	6.6	2,146	0.3
Professional service	684,064	60.7	238,762	21.2	161,162	14.3	41,056	3.6	2,347	0.2
Domestic and personal service	365,638	30.0	170,296	14.0	369,232	30.3	273,959	22.5	38,843	3.2
Clerical occupations	959,084	56.4	534,825	31.5	175,868	10.3	28,710	1.7	1,938	0.1
FEMALE										
All occupations	3,733,329	43.7	2,110,454	24.7	1,118,463	13.1	1,571,289	18.4	15,976	0.2
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	377,276	34.8	50,076	4.6	39,661	3.7	612,261	56.5	4,854	0.4
Extraction of minerals	1,158	40.4	558	19.5	796	27.8	337	11.8	15	0.5
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	772,297	40.0	634,316	32.9	414,552	21.5	104,983	5.4	4,193	0.2
Transportation	127,078	59.6	71,430	33.5	10,938	5.1	3,525	1.7	83	(1)
Trade	352,388	52.8	213,976	32.0	89,649	13.4	11,158	1.7	621	0.1
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	14,910	68.4	4,862	22.3	1,040	4.8	966	4.4	16	0.1
Professional service	655,344	64.5	250,920	24.7	70,557	6.9	39,127	3.8	550	0.1
Domestic and personal service	650,655	29.8	340,341	15.6	399,961	18.3	790,631	36.2	5,336	0.2
Clerical occupations	782,223	54.8	543,975	38.1	91,309	6.4	8,301	0.6	308	(1)

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 124.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF POPULATION, OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910—Continued

[Figures for 1910 for certain general divisions corrected to conform to 1920 classification]

SEX AND GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS	NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTAGE		NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE		FOREIGN-BORN WHITE		NEGRO		INDIAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND ALL OTHER	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1910										
BOTH SEXES										
All occupations	17,954,464	47.0	7,008,090	18.4	7,811,502	20.5	5,192,535	13.6	200,745	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	7,189,610	56.8	1,394,548	11.0	1,096,911	8.7	2,893,375	22.9	84,638	0.7
Extraction of minerals	307,169	31.8	131,279	13.6	463,036	48.0	61,129	6.3	2,556	0.3
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	4,174,827	39.3	2,404,222	22.6	3,389,430	31.9	631,280	5.9	28,972	0.3
Transportation	1,189,276	45.1	488,198	18.5	692,412	26.3	255,945	9.7	11,589	0.4
Trade	1,809,215	50.1	900,701	24.9	771,782	21.4	119,491	3.3	13,481	0.4
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	223,617	48.7	112,570	24.5	99,772	21.7	22,382	4.9	950	0.2
Professional service	1,052,498	62.2	368,285	21.7	202,699	12.0	67,335	4.0	2,544	0.2
Domestic and personal service	1,075,253	28.5	598,583	15.9	921,808	24.4	1,122,262	29.7	54,653	1.4
Clerical occupations	932,999	53.7	609,704	35.1	173,652	10.0	19,336	1.1	1,362	0.1
MALE										
All occupations	14,855,825	49.4	5,285,811	17.6	6,588,711	21.9	3,178,554	10.6	182,663	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	6,567,826	60.5	1,323,166	12.2	1,038,945	9.6	1,842,238	17.0	79,406	0.7
Extraction of minerals	306,771	31.8	131,048	13.6	462,662	48.0	61,048	6.3	2,546	0.3
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	3,466,366	39.4	1,791,826	20.3	2,964,257	33.7	563,343	6.4	22,369	0.3
Transportation	1,126,570	44.5	451,245	17.8	686,768	27.1	254,659	10.1	11,553	0.5
Trade	1,592,302	50.6	729,171	23.2	699,427	22.2	112,464	3.6	13,218	0.4
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	214,040	48.0	109,768	24.6	98,961	22.2	22,033	4.9	931	0.2
Professional service	592,471	61.7	182,743	19.0	144,494	15.1	37,690	3.9	2,072	0.2
Domestic and personal service	362,539	29.2	199,857	16.1	360,732	29.1	268,875	21.7	49,335	4.0
Clerical occupations	626,940	54.8	366,987	32.1	132,465	11.6	16,204	1.4	1,233	0.1
FEMALE										
All occupations	3,098,639	38.4	1,722,279	21.3	1,222,791	15.1	2,013,981	24.9	18,082	0.2
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	621,784	34.4	71,382	3.9	57,966	3.2	1,051,137	58.2	5,232	0.3
Extraction of minerals	398	36.4	231	21.1	374	34.2	81	7.4	10	0.9
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	708,461	38.9	612,396	33.6	425,173	23.4	67,937	3.7	6,603	0.4
Transportation	62,706	58.8	36,953	34.7	5,644	5.3	1,286	1.2	36	(1)
Trade	216,913	46.3	171,530	36.6	72,355	15.5	7,027	1.5	263	0.1
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	9,577	70.6	2,802	20.7	811	6.0	349	2.6	19	0.1
Professional service	460,027	62.7	185,542	25.3	58,205	7.9	29,645	4.0	472	0.1
Domestic and personal service	712,714	28.2	398,726	15.8	561,076	22.2	853,387	33.7	5,318	0.2
Clerical occupations	306,059	51.6	242,717	40.9	41,187	6.9	3,132	0.5	129	(1)

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Another noteworthy point is the relative insignificance of the foreign born in agriculture and allied occupations. Table 123 shows that 31.1 per cent of the native white of native parentage and 16.5 per cent of the native white of foreign or mixed parentage, but only 12 per cent of the foreign born, are engaged in this type of work, and Table 124 indicates that the immigrants constitute only 8.5 per cent of those occupied in these pursuits.

In view of what has been said before, relative to the failure of the present generation of immigrants to settle in rural areas as heavily as their predecessors of former generations, this circumstance is no more than would be expected.[5] It may be further noted here that these tables contain some slight evidence of the change that has occurred between the past and present generations of immigrants in this connection. From Table 123 it is seen that 14 per cent of the foreign born were engaged in agriculture and kindred occupations in 1910, as contrasted with 12 per cent in 1920.[6]

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

The material relating to the gainful employment of the immigrant in different parts of the United States is too scanty to admit of any thoroughgoing analysis. It does, however, reveal one significant tendency.

Table 125, in connection with Charts 9 and 10, shows that there is a close correspondence between the proportion of each population class in the total population, and in the total number of occupied persons. That is, in those regions where the foreign born and their children are an important element of the population, they are also prominent among those employed. Again, in those sections where the immigrant stock gives way to the negro and native white of native parentage, the latter lead among the gainfully employed.[7]

Charts 9 and 10 illustrate these tendencies graphically. The one shows the proportion of each population class gainfully employed; the other, the proportion in the total population. The curves for each population class are substantially the same for each chart. The curves for the negroes and native whites of native parentage are, generally, parallel and show an inverse relation to those for the foreign born and the native born of foreign or mixed parentage. The charts emphasize particularly the fact that the foreign born and their offspring do not enter into economic competition with the negro, the one element being insignificant economically, wherever the other is largely represented among the gainfully occupied.

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[5] Cf., supra, Ch. III, Table 26, p. 37.

[6] Cf. also, infra, Tables 129 and 130, pp. 284–286.

[7] Cf. Table 135, p. 306.

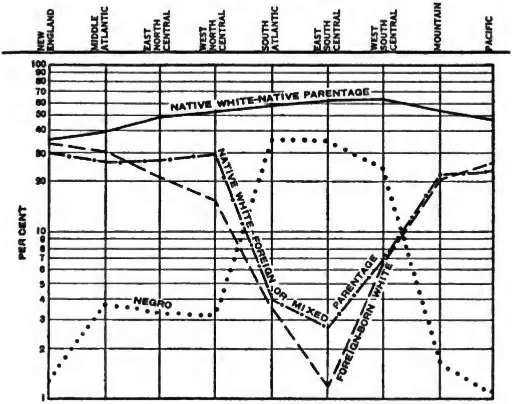
TABLE 125.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY CLASS OF POPULATION, OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	PER CENT OF PERSONS OCCUPIED					
	Native white—Native parentage	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	Foreign-born white	Negro	Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other	Total foreign white stock
United States	49.3	20.1	18.6	11.6	0.4	38.7
New England	34.9	29.9	33.8	1.3	0.1	63.7
Middle Atlantic	39.8	26.0	30.4	3.7	0.1	56.4
East North Central	48.8	26.8	21.1	3.3	0.1	47.9
West North Central	52.5	28.6	15.5	3.2	0.2	44.1
South Atlantic	56.9	4.0	3.5	35.5	0.1	7.5
East South Central	60.8	2.7	1.2	35.2	(1)	3.9
West South Central	61.9	6.8	6.5	24.4	0.4	13.3
Mountain	53.4	21.9	20.5	1.6	2.5	42.4
Pacific	47.0	23.2	25.2	1.1	3.5	48.4

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

CHART 9.—PER CENT OF EACH PRINCIPAL POPULATION CLASS IN THE GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

[Logarithmic scale]



Whether these relationships result from the fact that the foreigner and his children avoid those sections where the native white stock and the negro are in possession of the economic field, or whether, on the other hand, the territorial distribution of these population classes controls their relative economic importance is, as stated in a previous chapter, impossible of determination. At all events, the material presented here indicates that, however the sequence of causation may run, a definite relationship does exist between the territorial and economic distribution of the foreign stock, on the one hand, and the native whites and negroes, on the other.

Chart 10.—Per Cent of Each Principal Population Class in Total Population 10 Years of Age and Over, by Geographic Divisions: 1920

[Logarithmic scale]

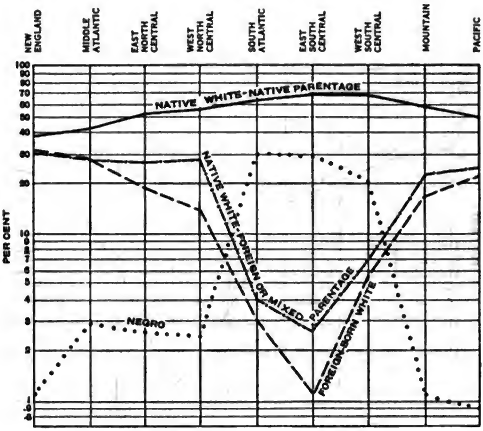


Chart 11 points to another factor of importance. There is no particular relationship, direct or inverse, between the occupational significance of the total native white stock, on the one hand, and of the foreign-born white, on the other. On the contrary, Chart 9 shows a clearly parallel trend between the curves for the native born of foreign or mixed parentage and the foreign born.

Apparently, the children of the immigrant find employment in the same regions in which their parents reside and work, and do not group themselves, sectionally, with the native whites of native parentage.

Table 126 indicates the percentage of males and of females, respectively, of each population class gainfully employed, in the various geographic divisions, but it does not reveal anything significant to this study. Not only is there very little variation in each group, but such differences as exist are generally similar for each group.

CHART 11.—PER CENT OF NATIVE WHITE AND FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN GAINFULLY OCCUPIED POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

[Logarithmic scale]

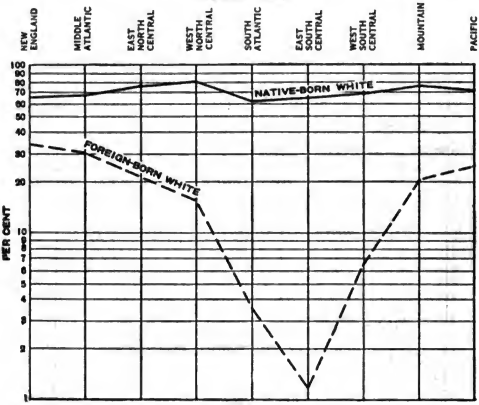


TABLE 126.—PROPORTION OF MALES AND OF FEMALES IN EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	PER CENT ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS							
	Native white—Native parentage		Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage		Foreign-born white		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States	75.1	17.2	75.2	24.8	89.3	18.4	81.1	38.9
New England	77.1	25.0	72.3	36.0	91.6	26.3	80.2	44.2
Middle Atlantic	76.7	22.2	72.6	28.5	91.0	20.0	86.8	46.4
East North Central	74.7	17.3	77.7	22.9	85.8	14.8	87.2	35.7
West North Central	71.3	15.3	75.7	18.3	83.5	11.5	84.7	36.8
South Atlantic	75.9	16.3	77.1	24.3	90.6	18.5	79.4	39.0
East South Central	76.1	12.5	82.5	20.9	88.2	15.2	81.2	40.8
West South Central	74.4	12.8	77.1	16.4	86.6	15.6	79.6	34.8
Mountain	73.5	14.4	76.3	17.1	89.0	13.5	92.7	38.0
Pacific	76.4	19.9	76.5	22.7	88.6	17.7	88.7	40.2

IMMIGRATION AND CHILD LABOR

One of the special reports of the Fourteenth Census is devoted to children in gainful occupations,[8] so that only a summary treatment of the immigrant's part in this problem is possible here.

Tables 127 and 128 indicate that proportionately more immigrant children are gainfully employed than is the case with either of the native white groups.

Thus, Table 127 shows that 9.4 per cent of the immigrants aged 10 to 15 years are engaged in gainful occupations as against 7 per cent of the children of native parentage and 5.8 per cent of the children of foreign or mixed parentage. Moreover, corresponding differences obtain for both males and females.

Table 128 indicates, however, that the immigrant children are by no means uniformly more generally employed than are the natives. Among the males, the natives of native parentage display a higher percentage gainfully occupied than the foreign born for the ages 10 to 13 years, and 14 years, but the natives both of native and of foreign or mixed parentage have a smaller percentage for the age 15 years. Among the females, the native born of native parentage are more heavily employed through the age group 10 to 13 years, though the same is not true of the native born of foreign or mixed parentage.

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[8] Edwards, Alba M.: Children in Gainful Occupations, at the Fourteenth Census of the United States.

TABLE 127.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND POPULATION CLASS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910

SEX AND CLASS OF POPULATION	CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE					
	1920			1910		
	Total number	Engaged in gainful occupations		Total number	Engaged in gainful occupations	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Both sexes	12,502,582	1,060,858	8.5	10,828,365	1,990,225	18.4
Native white—Native parentage	7,576,827	527,176	7.0	6,322,926	1,022,561	16.2
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	3,020,339	175,060	5.8	2,669,250	265,245	9.9
Foreign-born white	413,261	38,692	9.4	433,515	62,997	14.5
Negro	1,450,996	317,231	21.9	1,362,821	634,938	46.6
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other	41,159	2,699	6.6	39,844	4,484	11.3
Male	6,294,985	714,248	11.3	5,464,228	1,353,139	24.8
Native white—Native parentage	3,830,708	390,244	10.2	3,205,203	771,904	24.1
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	1,516,275	107,410	7.1	1,339,593	176,042	13.1
Foreign-born white	207,432	22,926	11.1	218,372	36,159	16.6
Negro	719,314	191,877	26.7	679,995	365,709	53.8
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other	21,256	1,791	8.4	21,065	3,325	15.8
Female	6,207,597	346,610	5.6	5,364,137	637,086	11.9
Native white—Native parentage	3,746,119	136,932	3.7	3,117,723	250,657	8.0
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	1,504,064	67,650	4.5	1,329,606	89,203	6.7
Foreign-born white	205,829	15,766	7.7	215,143	26,838	12.5
Negro	731,682	125,354	17.1	682,826	269,229	39.4
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other	19,903	908	4.6	18,779	1,159	6.2

It has been seen that there are relatively few children among the foreign born.[9] Moreover, it is likely that the bulk of these are relatively mature—that is, 15 years of age or thereabouts. If this is the case, the probabilities are that the high employment rate among these 14 and 15 year old foreign-born children overcomes the comparatively low rate among the younger children; and so makes the whole 10 to 15 year old group appear to be more generally occupied than the native-born white children.

Little further can be said by way of explanation of these tables. The necessitous condition of the average immigrant family is sufficient to account for a heavy employment rate among the boys and girls. Indeed, it is rather remarkable that child labor among the foreign born exceeds that among the native born by so little.

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[9] Cf. supra, Ch. VI, Table 69, p. 152.

TABLE 128.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF MALES AND OF FEMALES IN EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY AGE PERIODS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

SEX AND AGE PERIOD	NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTAGE			NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE		
	Total number	Engaged in gainful occupations		Total number	Engaged in gainful occupations	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Males	22, 361, 495	16, 788, 668	75. 1	8, 289, 550	6, 237, 012	75. 2
10 to 13 years	2, 637, 668	144, 605	5. 5	1, 061, 824	13, 150	1. 2
14 years	631, 720	95, 919	15. 2	236, 786	27, 117	11. 5
15 years	561, 320	149, 720	26. 7	217, 665	67, 143	30. 8
16 years	588, 313	272, 619	46. 3	229, 349	129, 044	56. 3
17 years	554, 815	335, 386	60. 5	216, 114	150, 894	69. 8
18 and 19 years	1, 093, 029	823, 481	75. 3	421, 956	341, 770	81. 0
20 to 24 years	2, 546, 818	2, 289, 446	89. 9	1, 014, 770	925, 130	91. 2
25 to 44 years	7, 968, 563	7, 728, 512	97. 0	3, 003, 679	2, 910, 176	96. 9
45 to 64 years	4, 354, 663	4, 088, 668	93. 9	1, 628, 009	1, 508, 153	92. 6
65 years and over	1, 365, 527	831, 456	60. 9	253, 564	160, 123	63. 1
Age unknown	58, 759	30, 856	52. 5	5, 834	4, 312	73. 9
Females	21, 716, 069	3, 733, 329	17. 2	8, 494, 749	2, 110, 454	24. 8
10 to 13 years	2, 575, 468	48, 437	1. 9	1, 049, 256	4, 356	0. 4
14 years	610, 853	31, 929	5. 2	234, 385	17, 667	7. 5
15 years	559, 798	56, 566	10. 1	220, 423	45, 627	20. 7
16 years	590, 463	117, 827	20. 0	232, 488	93, 069	40. 0
17 years	550, 013	146, 294	26. 6	218, 133	110, 912	50. 8
18 and 19 years	1, 101, 295	378, 393	34. 4	431, 039	248, 415	57. 6
20 to 24 years	2, 629, 889	855, 946	32. 5	1, 067, 020	521, 017	48. 8
25 to 44 years	7, 807, 162	1, 439, 349	18. 4	3, 150, 386	774, 177	24. 6
45 to 64 years	3, 884, 369	558, 202	14. 4	1, 623, 864	271, 734	16. 7
65 years and over	1, 373, 349	93, 033	6. 8	262, 359	21, 686	8. 3
Age unknown	33, 410	7, 353	22. 0	5, 396	1, 794	33. 2

SEX AND AGE PERIOD	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE			NEGRO		
	Total number	Engaged in gainful occupations		Total number	Engaged in gainful occupations	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
Males	7, 419, 691	6, 627, 997	89. 3	4, 009, 462	3, 252, 862	81. 1
10 to 13 years	127, 961	3, 269	2. 6	494, 192	96, 470	19. 5
14 years	39, 191	5, 488	14. 0	122, 059	45, 751	37. 5
15 years	40, 280	14, 169	35. 2	103, 063	49, 656	48. 2
16 years	49, 626	32, 072	64. 6	106, 028	66, 351	62. 6
17 years	51, 561	40, 389	78. 3	100, 059	74, 217	74. 2
18 and 19 years	117, 803	102, 814	87. 3	204, 266	171, 209	83. 8
20 to 24 years	456, 988	435, 548	95. 3	487, 169	455, 308	93. 5
25 to 44 years	3, 550, 778	3, 484, 701	98. 1	1, 415, 444	1, 376, 666	97. 3
45 to 64 years	2, 292, 387	2, 143, 433	93. 5	789, 791	767, 459	97. 2
65 years and over	679, 384	355, 075	52. 3	173, 881	139, 476	80. 2
Age unknown	13, 732	11, 039	80. 4	13, 510	10, 299	76. 2
Females	6, 078, 195	1, 118, 463	18. 4	4, 043, 763	1, 571, 289	38. 9
10 to 13 years	125, 361	1, 501	1. 2	495, 026	64, 982	13. 1
14 years	38, 849	3, 746	9. 6	125, 637	29, 392	23. 4
15 years	41, 619	10, 519	25. 3	111, 019	30, 980	27. 9
16 years	51, 145	25, 263	49. 4	118, 984	41, 371	34. 8
17 years	52, 539	31, 666	60. 3	105, 728	42, 178	39. 9
18 and 19 years	123, 369	72, 237	58. 6	234, 068	102, 238	43. 7
20 to 24 years	469, 856	177, 030	37. 7	567, 678	252, 417	44. 5
25 to 44 years	2, 720, 964	506, 267	18. 6	1, 525, 792	689, 933	45. 2
45 to 64 years	1, 799, 118	250, 084	13. 9	591, 006	269, 955	45. 7
65 years and over	648, 843	38, 453	5. 9	158, 832	43, 096	27. 1
Age unknown	6, 532	1, 697	26. 0	9, 993	4, 747	47. 5

Two further points may be briefly discussed. In the first place, child labor among *all* population groups has declined sharply since 1910. According to Table 127, the rate in 1910 for all population classes was 18.4 per cent, while it was 8.5 per cent in 1920. During the decade it decreased from 16.2 to 7 per cent for the native white of native parentage; from 9.9 to 5.8 per cent for the native white of foreign or mixed parentage; from 14.5 to 9.4 per cent for the foreign-born white; and from 46.6 to 21.9 per cent for the negroes. Obviously, some general factors have been operating among all population classes, the most important of which probably are child-labor and school-attendance legislation. This fact suggests a further possibility—namely, that, considering the unequal territorial distribution of the various population classes, it is entirely likely that differences in child-labor and school-attendance laws and in economic conditions account in at least some measure for the unevenness in the child-labor rate among those classes. Specifically, it is likely that the general absence of strict child-labor legislation in the South is one of the causes of the relatively heavy incidence of child labor among the native whites of native parentage.[10]

Again, attention may be directed to the fact that Table 128 shows the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage to be less generally employed than those of native parentage through the fourteenth year in the case of the males and through the thirteenth year in that of the females. It is likely that here, also, the territorial distribution of the two population classes explains their divergence in this respect. The children of the immigrant are concentrated in the North and West, where child-labor and school-attendance laws are fairly general and are rather strict, but the children of native parents are more prominent in the South, where, as has been suggested, legislation of this sort is not so widespread nor so rigorous.[11] It may be, also, that there is a relatively large number of children employed in agriculture, an occupation in which the present generation of native children of foreign parents are not so common as those of native parents.

Be that as it may, the statistics suggest that whatever tendency toward child labor there is among the immigrants begins to disappear within one generation.

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[10] An additional influence, which would reduce the significance of the change noted in the text is the fact that the 1920 census enumeration was made in the winter, whereas the 1910 enumeration was made in the spring, so that, so far as agricultural labor enters into child labor, the 1920 census would show a much smaller number of children gainfully employed, without betokening any real decrease in child labor.

[11] Cf. United States Children's Bureau: Child Labor (Bureau Publications No. 93, revised edition), Washington, 1923, pp 31–44.

2. OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS OF THE FOREIGN BORN

In the absence of complete tabulations of the occupational status of the various nationality and mother tongue groups in the present population, recourse has been had to a sampling process somewhat similar to that utilized elsewhere in this monograph. The same 15 nationality and language groups used in these other compilations have been selected, their distribution in certain typical occupations being tabulated for certain States.[13]

These tables are therefore based on data that are limited in three ways: (1) Only 15 ethnic groups are studied; (2) their employment in only a small number of occupations is noted; (3) the count covers only a restricted number of States. For instance, it must not be inferred from Table 129 that 33.2 per cent of all foreign-born farmers are Germans. What the table does show is that this percentage of the farmers *of these 15 ethnic groups in these States* are Germans, which is something entirely different. Likewise, Table 130 is not to be taken as indicating that 64.7 per cent of all the occupied Germans in the United States are farmers, but only that this proportion of the Germans in *certain States* are farmers.

On the other hand, a fairly large number of individuals are tabulated. Tables 129 and 130 cover 388,922 males and Tables 131 and 132 enumerate 102,019 females, about half a million in all.

Nevertheless, it seems wise to analyze only the broader features of these tables, and the conclusions based upon them must be considered only partially conclusive.

Proceeding on this restricted basis of analysis, one finds two interesting tendencies in the occupational distribution of the ethnic groups among the foreign born. The first is the trend away from farming on the part of the newer immigrants. The second is the evidence that certain ethnic and national groups have well-defined occupational preferences, particularly the Hebrews, the English, Scotch, and Welsh, the Irish, and the Scandinavians.

Tables 129 and 130 bring out the *first* tendency, namely, the drift away from agriculture among the "new" immigrants. Table 129 shows that the six "old" immigrant groups, namely, the English, Scotch, and Welsh, the Irish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and German make up 76.3 per cent of those recorded as farmers, as against 12 per cent for the six "new" immigrant groups—that is, the Russian, Bohemian and Moravian, Italian, Polish, Slovak, and Yiddish. Moreover, it is seen from Table 130 that all but one of the "old" immigrant groups display a higher percentage engaged in farming than do any of the "new," excepting the Bohemian and Moravian.

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[13] Those States were used which showed the largest numbers of foreign-born persons employed in the occupations selected (Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin).

TABLE 129.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED GROUPS
OCCUPATIONS, IN CER-

SELECTED OCCUPATION	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE						
		England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)	Denmark (Danish)
Total	388, 922	24, 064	12, 612	17, 282	3, 105	27, 665	25, 268	6, 632
Agricultural:								
Farmers	131, 205	4, 356	1, 705	12, 842	2, 459	22, 528	22, 069	5, 848
Coal mine operatives	121, 988	9, 882	2, 338	115	7	1, 081	63	26
Managerial:								
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	10, 027	1, 357	1, 052	770	90	384	131	79
Skilled mechanics:								
Carpenters	35, 871	3, 335	2, 332	1, 701	446	2, 871	2, 866	505
Laborers:								
Blast furnaces	39, 903	1, 924	2, 002	70	6	397	9	15
Steam railroad	14, 408	481	1, 064	41	4	149	12	18
Professional:								
Physicians and surgeons	3, 266	201	107	535	16	26	13	22
Clerical:								
Salesmen (stores)	32, 164	2, 528	1, 992	1, 208	77	229	105	127
	PER CENT							
Total	100. 0	6. 2	3. 2	4. 4	0. 8	7. 1	6. 5	1. 7
Agricultural:								
Farmers	100. 0	3. 3	1. 3	9. 8	1. 9	17. 2	16. 8	4. 5
Coal mine operatives	100. 0	8. 1	1. 9	0. 1	(1)	0. 9	0. 1	(1)
Managerial:								
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	100. 0	13. 5	10. 5	7. 7	0. 9	3. 8	1. 3	0. 8
Skilled mechanics:								
Carpenters	100. 0	9. 3	6. 5	4. 7	1. 2	8. 0	8. 0	1. 4
Laborers:								
Blast furnaces	100. 0	4. 8	5. 0	0. 2	(1)	1. 0	(1)	(1)
Steam railroad	100. 0	3. 3	7. 5	0. 3	(1)	1. 0	0. 1	0. 1
Professional:								
Physicians and surgeons	100. 0	6. 2	3. 3	16. 4	0. 5	0. 8	0. 4	0. 7
Clerical:								
Salesmen (stores)	100. 0	7. 9	6. 2	3. 8	0. 2	0. 7	0. 3	0. 4

[1] It is probable that a considerable proportion of the persons returned as Russian in mother tongue were in reality Hebrews.

The precise percentages do not, of course, carry any particular weight, because of the restricted nature of the data from which they have been computed. They are, however, sufficiently striking to be accepted as being at least indicative of a much greater concentration in agriculture on the part of the older generation of immigrants than among those of to-day. Moreover, this evidence is corroborated by the conclusions which have been reached elsewhere, particularly those relating to the heavy settlement in rural districts—for example, in the northern Mississippi Valley—of those foreigners who migrated to America 20 years or more ago.[13]

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[13] Cf. supra, Ch. IV, Table 40, p. 67.

OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, IN TYPICAL
TAIN STATES: 1920

SELECTED OCCUPATION	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued				MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES			
	Russia (Russian)[2]	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish
Total	12, 559	5, 389	614	53, 708	67, 457	65, 959	44, 583	22, 025
Agricultural:								
Farmers	516	4, 184	32	508	43, 614	9, 288	1, 113	143
Coal mine operatives	4, 266	451	54	26, 968	5, 429	40, 327	30, 912	69
Managerial								
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	362	54	....	1, 547	1, 886	570	61	1, 684
Skilled mechanics:								
Carpenters	1, 443	282	9	5, 511	5, 466	3, 001	241	5, 862
Laborers:								
Blast furnaces	2, 030	199	292	8, 798	4, 043	10, 079	9, 986	143
Steam railroad	351	51	164	7, 201	1, 063	1, 479	2, 204	74
Professional:								
Physicians and surgeons	432	23	15	373	514	78	3	908
Clerical:								
Salesmen (stores)	3, 159	145	28	2, 802	5, 422	1, 137	63	13, 142
	PER CENT							
Total	3. 2	1. 4	0. 2	13. 8	17. 3	17. 0	11. 5	5. 7
Agricultural:								
Farmers	0. 4	3. 2	([3])	0. 4	33. 2	7. 1	0. 8	0. 1
Coal mine operatives	3. 5	0. 4	([3])	22. 1	4. 5	33. 1	25. 3	0. 1
Managerial:								
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	3. 6	0. 5	....	15. 4	18. 8	5. 7	0. 6	16. 8
Skilled mechanics:								
Carpenters	4. 0	0. 8	([3])	15. 4	15. 2	8. 4	0. 7	16. 3
Laborers:								
Blast furnaces	5. 1	0. 5	0. 7	22. 0	10. 1	25. 2	25. 0	0. 4
Steam railroad	2. 4	0. 4	1. 3	50. 0	7. 5	10. 3	15. 3	0. 5
Professional:								
Physicians and surgeons	13. 2	0. 7	0. 5	11. 4	15. 7	2. 4	0. 1	27. 8
Clerical:								
Salesmen (stores)	9. 8	0. 5	0. 1	8. 7	16. 9	3. 5	0. 2	40. 9

[3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

It may be observed, in passing, that the Irish stand out in sharp contrast from the other northwest Europeans in that among them the farmers come to only 13.5 per cent, and that they make up a bare 1.3 per cent of all those shown as engaged in this occupation. The connection between this fact and the urbanizing tendency found in Chapter IV to exist among the Irish is too plain to require further comment.

The Bohemians and Moravians, on the other hand, are out of line with the other central, south, and east Europeans. They compose 3.2 per cent of all those recorded as engaged in farming, and 77.6 per cent of them are shown as employed in this occupation, a higher proportion than is exhibited by the English, Scotch, and Welsh, or by the Germans. This result is not surprising. The Bohemians and Moravians, or Czechs, have been repeatedly found to be "old" immigrants, as to year of migration, and as to other characteristics, although they fall within the territorial limits usually assigned as the homeland of the "new" immigration.

TABLE 130.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY TYPICAL OCCUPATIONS, OF SELECTED GROUPS OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, IN CERTAIN STATES: 1920

SELECTED OCCUPATION	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE						
		England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)	Denmark (Danish)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural:								
Farmers	33.7	18.1	13.5	74.3	79.2	81.4	87.3	88.2
Coal-mine operatives	31.4	41.1	18.5	0.7	0.2	3.9	0.2	0.4
Managerial:								
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	2.6	5.6	8.3	4.5	2.9	1.4	0.5	1.2
Skilled mechanics:								
Carpenters	9.2	13.9	18.5	9.8	14.4	10.4	11.3	7.6
Laborers:								
Blast furnaces	10.3	8.0	15.9	0.4	0.2	1.4	(1)	0.2
Steam railroad	3.7	2.0	8.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	(1)	0.2
Professional:								
Physicians and surgeons	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7
Clerical:								
Salesmen (stores)	8.3	10.5	15.8	7.0	2.5	0.8	0.4	1.9

SELECTED OCCUPATION	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued				MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES			
	Russia (Russian)	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural:								
Farmers	4.1	77.6	5.2	0.9	64.7	14.1	2.5	0.6
Coal-mine operatives	34.0	8.4	8.8	50.2	8.0	61.1	69.3	0.3
Managerial:								
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing)	2.9	1.0	....	2.9	2.8	0.9	0.1	7.6
Skilled mechanics:								
Carpenters	11.5	5.2	1.5	10.3	8.1	4.5	0.5	26.6
Laborers:								
Blast furnaces	16.2	3.7	47.6	16.4	6.0	15.3	22.4	0.6
Steam railroad	2.8	0.9	30.0	13.4	1.6	2.2	4.9	0.3
Professional:								
Physicians and surgeons	3.4	0.4	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.1	(1)	4.1
Clerical:								
Salesmen (stores)	25.2	2.7	4.6	5.2	8.0	1.7	0.1	59.7

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The *second* interesting feature revealed by these tables is the evidence of clearly defined ethnic and national characteristics in the economic behavior of certain groups.

The most noteworthy are those shown by the Hebrews, represented in these tables by the Yiddish-speaking group, and by a considerable proportion of the Russians. Table 129 indicates that the Yiddish make up a bare 0.1 per cent of all those engaged in farming, and but 0.4 and 0.5 per cent, respectively, of those employed as blast-furnace and steam-railroad laborers. They are, on the other hand, 16.8 per cent of the manufacturing foremen, 16.3 per cent of the carpenters, 27.8 per cent of the physicians and surgeons, and 40.9 per cent of the salesmen in stores.[14] Table 133, moreover, shows that in three out of four of these last-named occupations the Yiddish-speaking group lead among the foreign born. Again, from Table 130, it is seen that only 0.6 per cent of the Hebrew males are employed as farmers, 0.3 per cent as coal-mine operatives, 0.6 per cent as blast-furnace laborers, and 0.3 per cent as steam-railroad laborers, but 7.6 per cent as manufacturing foremen and overseers, 4.1 per cent as physicians and surgeons, 26.6 per cent as carpenters, and 59.7 per cent as salesmen in stores.

The Hebrew women exhibit similar tendencies. The Yiddish-speaking females compose only 3.1 per cent of the foreign-born women employed in domestic service, but they are 7.2 per cent of the telephone operators, 9.7 per cent of the school-teachers, 43.9 per cent of the semiskilled clothing factory operatives, and 42.7 per cent of the stenographers and typists.[14] And Table 131 shows this element to be the most numerous group in the last two of these types of employment.

There seems to be a clear disposition among the men and women of this ethnic group to avoid heavy manual labor and farming and to engage in skilled or semiskilled work and in commercial, clerical, managerial, and professional pursuits. It is interesting to relate this type of behavior to the urban tendency that appears to characterize the Hebrews, not only in the United States, but also in Europe. Obviously, a race of city dwellers would be ill-suited for agricultural work. Moreover, they would be better trained than would a peasant population for skilled and semiskilled labor, and for clerical, managerial, and professional work, which are typically associated with town life. This is not to say that the Hebrew foreign born are merely taking up occupations learned in "the old country." Such could not be the case with the women employed as factory operatives, but it does seem that they bring with them to this country at least a disposition to take up certain occupations, and in many cases they probably already have a specific training for the vocations which they adopt in America.

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[14] It must not be forgotten that only the *foreign-born whites* in each of these occupations are counted.

TABLE 131.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SELECTED GROUPS, OCCUPATIONS, IN CER-

SELECTED OCCUPATION	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE						
		England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland, (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)	Denmark (Danish)
Total	102,019	9,869	22,161	3,671	6,394	2,952	1,491	409
Semiskilled operatives:								
Clothing factories	27,364	482	861	163	23	121	31	35
Cotton factories	17,807	4,040	1,435	553	5,997	41	1	8
Telephone operators	1,398	333	346	195	9	31	31	11
Professional:								
Teachers (school)	4,346	612	929	651	131	60	15	26
Domestic:								
Servants [1]	41,873	3,169	18,011	1,396	205	2,564	1,285	295
Clerical:								
Stenographers and typists	9,231	1,233	579	713	29	135	128	34
	PER CENT							
Total	100.0	9.7	21.7	3.6	6.3	2.9	1.5	0.4
Semiskilled operatives:								
Clothing factories	100.0	1.8	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Cotton factories	100.0	22.7	8.1	3.1	33.7	0.2	(2)	(2)
Telephone operators	100.0	23.8	24.7	13.9	0.6	2.2	2.2	0.8
Professional:								
Teachers (school)	100.0	14.1	21.4	15.0	3.0	1.4	0.3	0.6
Domestic:								
Servants [1]	100.0	7.6	43.0	3.3	0.5	6.1	3.1	0.7
Clerical:								
Stenographers and typists	100.0	13.4	6.3	7.7	0.3	1.5	1.4	0.4

[1] Exclusive of bell boys (20), chambermaids (2,864), cooks (12,681), ladies' maids (698), and nursemaids (499).

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

On the other hand, those foreigners of peasant stock—such as are most of the other present-day immigrants—are fitted neither by aptitude nor education for anything but agriculture or heavy labor. In default of extensive opportunities in the former lines of employment, they have turned into the latter, as represented in these tables by blast-furnace and steam-railroad labor, and by coal mining.

The English, Scotch, and Welsh are notable for their relatively small representation in farming and their large representation in coal mining. They make up only 3.3 per cent of the foreign-born farmers recorded in Table 129, which is less than the quota of any other "old" immigrant group except the Irish, while they are 8.1 per cent of the coal-mine operatives, which is more than the quota of all the other five northwest European groups combined. Moreover, in Table 130 only 18.1 per cent of the natives of England, Scotland, and Wales are found in farming as contrasted with 41.1 per cent engaged as coal-mine operatives. As elsewhere in this section of this chapter, no significance attaches to the exact percentages just cited. The tables

OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN TYPICAL TAIN STATES: 1920

SELECTED OCCUPATION	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued				MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES			
	Russia (Russian)[3]	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish
Total	4,059	962	144	11,187	10,667	9,526	687	17,840
Semiskilled operatives:								
Clothing factories	2,192	106	14	9,235	1,130	903	53	12,015
Cotton factories	82	28	....	459	287	4,798	17	61
Telephone operators	31	15	2	95	162	32	5	100
Professional:								
Teachers (school)	162	20	5	196	857	258	4	420
Domestic:								
Servants [1]	652	753	98	857	7,442	3,251	590	1,305
Clerical:								
Stenographers and typists	940	40	25	345	789	284	18	3,939
	PER CENT							
Total	4.0	0.9	0.1	11.0	10.5	9.3	0.7	17.5
Semiskilled operatives:								
Clothing factories	8.0	0.4	0.1	33.7	4.1	3.3	0.2	43.9
Cotton factories	0.5	0.2	....	2.6	1.6	26.9	0.1	0.3
Telephone operators	2.2	1.1	0.1	6.8	11.6	2.3	0.4	7.2
Professional:								
Teachers (school)	3.7	0.5	0.1	4.5	19.7	5.9	0.1	9.7
Domestic:								
Servants [1]	1.6	1.8	0.2	2.0	17.8	7.8	1.4	3.1
Clerical:								
Stenographers and typists	10.2	0.4	0.3	3.7	8.5	3.1	0.2	42.7

[3] It is probable that a considerable proportion of the persons returned as Russian in mother tongue were in reality Hebrews.

do, however, indicate that the English, Scotch, and Welsh are probably much less occupied in farming and much more engaged in coal mining than most of the other "old" immigrants. The explanation of this tendency is obvious. Great Britain has, for the past 100 years, undergone a process of urbanization and industrialization at least as pronounced as that which this country is experiencing. As a result, an increasing number of British natives are being born and reared out of contact with farm life. More than this, there are extensive coal mines in England and Wales. Consequently, it would seem that the immigrants from those countries are showing a disposition to follow the occupational bent given them by their early training, so that comparatively few of them take up farming, while a considerable number of them—probably Welsh for the most part—continue to mine coal in America, as they did in the old country.

It may further be observed that in both these respects the English, Scotch, and Welsh resemble such "new" immigrant nationalities as the Poles and Slovaks much more than they do the other "old" stocks.

As has been indicated above, the Irish males, like the British, avoid agriculture. Instead, they exhibit a wide diversity of occupations. Table 129 shows them to compose all the way from 1.3 to 10.5 per cent of the occupations listed therein, and Table 130 indicates that they are fairly heavily engaged in each occupation and concentrated in none. In fact, as is brought out in Table 134, the largest proportion of Irish males engaged in any single type of employment is only 18.5 per cent, which is considerably less than the corresponding percentage for any other group in the table. Moreover, this rate applies to two occupations, coal mining and carpentry.

TABLE 132.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY TYPICAL OCCUPATIONS, OF SELECTED GROUPS OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, IN CERTAIN STATES: 1920

SELECTED OCCUPATION	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE							
	Total	England, Scotland, and Wales (English) and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)	Denmark (Danish)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Semiskilled operatives:								
Clothing factories	26.8	4.9	3.9	4.4	0.4	4.1	2.1	8.6
Cotton factories	17.5	40.9	6.5	15.1	93.8	1.4	0.1	2.0
Telephone operators	1.4	3.4	1.6	5.3	0.1	1.1	2.1	2.7
Professional:								
Teachers (school)	4.3	6.2	4.2	17.7	2.0	2.0	1.0	6.4
Domestic:								
Servants	41.0	32.1	81.3	38.0	3.2	86.9	86.2	72.1
Clerical:								
Stenographers and typists	9.0	12.5	2.6	19.4	0.5	4.6	8.6	8.3

SELECTED OCCUPATION	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued				MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES			
	Russia (Russian)	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Semiskilled operatives:								
Clothing factories	54.0	11.0	9.7	82.6	10.6	9.5	7.7	67.3
Cotton factories	2.0	2.9	....	4.1	2.7	50.4	2.5	0.3
Telephone operators	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.6
Professional:								
Teachers (school)	4.0	2.1	3.5	1.8	8.0	2.7	0.6	2.4
Domestic:								
Servants	16.1	78.3	68.1	7.7	69.8	34.1	85.9	7.3
Clerical:								
Stenographers and typists	23.2	4.2	17.4	3.1	7.4	3.0	2.6	22.1

The Irish females do not display such a wide scatteration, for Table 132 shows some 81.3 per cent of them to be engaged in domestic service, while of all the domestic servants enumerated in Table 131, 43 per cent are Irish.

This large proportion of Irish girls and women engaged in domestic service is probably related to the excess of females over males in the foreign-born population of Irish extraction, reference to which has been made above. Apparently the Irish women established a secure place for themselves in this line of employment during the height of their migration 70 or 80 years ago and have found it their most profitable field of endeavor ever since.

The varied activities of the Irish males are less easy to explain. It may be that, as a group given largely to city life, they have come to reflect, in their choice of occupation, the diversified industrial development of the average American city.

It is interesting to note that some 24.5 per cent of the Irish men and boys are shown in Table 130 to be employed as steam railroad and blast furnace laborers. This is a larger percentage for these typical forms of unskilled labor than that shown by any other "old" immigrant group, and for that matter is higher than the percentage in these occupations displayed by the Yiddish, Russians, Bohemians, Moravians, and Poles among the "new" immigrants. It suggests the tendency of an agricultural people—such as many of the Irish are—to drop into the ranks of unskilled labor, if, after arriving in this country, they fail to continue in farming. It also illustrates once more the fact that, in so far as occupational distribution is concerned, there is no uniformity of behavior within either the "old" or "new" immigration.

The three Scandinavian nationalities manifest one outstanding tendency. This is their heavy concentration in farming. Of the Swedish males, 81.4 per cent are shown in Table 130 to be farmers; of the Norwegian, 87.3 per cent; and of the Danish, 88.2 per cent. And, according to Table 129, these three groups together comprise 38.5 per cent of all the various ethnic groups engaged in farming.

This phenomenon is easily explained when it is remembered that these immigrants come from essentially agricultural countries. Moreover, at the time of their heaviest migration to the United States, abundant farm land in the northwest Mississippi Valley was still available for settlement.

On the other hand, the Germans, whose principal immigration to this country antedates that of the Scandinavians and was therefore at a time when agricultural land was even more easily obtainable than the Scandinavians found it to be, do not exhibit as heavy a concentration in farming. Table 130 shows only 64.7 per cent to be thus engaged, relatively less than is the case with any of the three Scandinavian countries, besides the Bohemians and Moravians, not to mention the English and French Canadians.

This circumstance may be the result of the limited nature of the data from which these percentages have been reckoned.[15] On the other hand, it may indicate a stronger native disposition toward farming among the Scandinavians than among the Germans. That such a difference between the two ethnic groups exists has already been suggested by the fact that the Scandinavians are concentrated in the northwestern Mississippi Basin, while the Germans have a very considerable representation in the urbanized and industrialized Middle Atlantic region.[16]

TABLE 133.—ETHNIC GROUP MOST PROMINENT IN EACH TYPICAL OCCUPATION, BY SEX, IN CERTAIN STATES: 1920 [1]

OCCUPATION	MALES		OCCUPATION	FEMALES	
	Ethnic group	Per cent		Ethnic group	Per cent
Farmers	German	33.2	Semiskilled operatives—clothing factories.	Yiddish	43.9
Coal-mine operatives	Polish	33.1	Semiskilled operatives—cotton factories.	French Canadian.	33.7
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing).	Germans	18.8	Telephone operators	Irish	24.7
Carpenters	Yiddish	16.3	Teachers (school)	do	21.4
Laborers—blast furnaces	Polish	25.2	Domestic servants	do	43.0
Laborers—steam railroad	Italian	50.0	Stenographers and typists	Yiddish	42.7
Physicians and surgeons	Yiddish	27.8			
Salesmen (stores)	do	40.9			

[1] Derived from Tables 129 and 131.

TABLE 134.—OCCUPATIONS MOST GENERALLY ENTERED BY FOREIGN BORN OF SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS, IN CERTAIN STATES: 1920 [1]

ETHNIC GROUP	MALES		FEMALES	
	Occupation	Per cent	Occupation	Per cent
All foreign born	Farmers	33.7	Domestic servants	41.0
English [2]	Coal-mine operatives	41.1	Semiskilled operatives—cotton factories.	40.9
Irish	Coal-mine operatives. Carpenters.	18.5	Domestic servants	81.3
Swedish	Farmers	81.4	do	86.9
Norwegian	do	87.3	do	86.2
Danish	do	88.2	do	72.1
German	do	64.7	do	69.8
Russian	Coal-mine operatives	34.0	Semiskilled operatives—clothing factories.	54.0
Italian	do	50.2	do	82.6
Bohemian and Moravian.	Farmers	77.6	Domestic servants	78.3
Slovak	Coal-mine operatives	69.3	do	85.9
Polish	do	61.1	Semiskilled operatives—cotton factories.	50.4
Yiddish	Salesmen (stores)	59.7	Semiskilled operatives—clothing factories.	67.3
English Canadian	Farmers	74.3	Domestic servants	38.0
French Canadian	do	79.2	Semiskilled operatives—cotton factories.	93.8
Mexican	Laborers—blast furnaces	47.6	Domestic servants	68.1

[1] Derived from Tables 130 and 132. [2] English-speaking English, Scotch, and Welsh.

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[15] Table 129 shows, however, that the calculation for the Germans rests on 67,457 cases, which ought to be a sufficiently large "sample" to be fairly typical of the whole German group.

[16] It is possible that the Scandinavians have sought a climate somewhat similar to their own, and in doing so have had to settle in regions predominantly rural, and, by the same token, have had to engage chiefly in agriculture.

SUMMARY

This chapter may be closed with the rather obvious statement that very much remains to be done in analyzing the occupational status of the foreign-born population. The data collected here are either so inclusive as to prevent adequate analysis or too meager to justify far-reaching conclusions. They show clearly that a wealth of interesting and significant information concerning the economic aspects of immigration could be obtained from the census returns.

Immigration takes much of its importance from its relation to the economic development of the United States. Not only does it influence the country's productive capacity, but it is intimately bound up with the problems of labor. It is therefore to be hoped that at some future time the census returns may be analyzed in further detail, to permit a thoroughgoing examination of this most important question.

Perhaps the most striking aspect of the material is the evidence furnished by the tables presented in Section 2, to the effect that there are very marked differences in the economic activities of various ethnic groups.

It may be remarked finally that, so far as the half million cases in this tabulation may be accepted as typical, the occupational differences between the various ethnic groups are significant only when applied to individual racial entities and not to the collectives known as the "old" and "new" immigration. The "old" immigrants, for example, decidedly do not all prefer to take up agriculture. The Irish, and the English, Scotch, and Welsh are engaged in farming to a very limited extent indeed, and even the Germans seem to be so employed to a smaller degree than the Bohemians and Moravians, who are a central European, that is, a "new" immigrant people. Neither do the "new" immigrants engage chiefly in rough, unskilled labor, as is often stated. The Hebrews emphatically do not, and the Bohemians and Moravians are mostly farmers. On the other hand, a considerable number of Irish, who are "old" immigrants, *par excellence*, are so employed, while an even greater proportion of English, Scotch, and Welsh are seen to be coal-mine operatives; that is, are engaged in work that is heavy and laborious and not so skilled but that the "unskilled" Polish, Italian, and Slovak peasants may also perform it.

Again, these tables lend no support to the generally held opinion that the "old" immigrants are more given to occupations requiring some degree of education than the "new." The Hebrew women are heavily represented among the stenographers and typists and the Hebrew men among salesmen in stores. As for professional occupations, the Hebrews, Italians, and Russians together provide 52.4 per cent of the physicians and surgeons tabulated in Table 129, and the women from the same groups compose 17.9 per cent of the schoolteachers listed in Table 131, which is a remarkably large proportion in view of the advantage possessed by the British, Irish, and English Canadians in their knowledge of the English language.

At least, therefore, until more conclusive data are adduced to support a contrary conclusion, the distinctions between "old" and "new" immigration can not be taken to imply any significant differences in the economic behavior of the congeries of races and nationalities subsumed under each term.

XI

CONCLUSION

In the foregoing chapters various phases of the immigrant problem have been examined. Many important aspects have been passed by, others have been taken up only in summary fashion; yet a body of data has been collated and analyzed which is sufficiently comprehensive to warrant the reaching of certain general conclusions.

They may be put under four headings: The significance of immigration to American national life, the differences between the foreign and native population, the differences between the various elements in that foreign population, and the possibility of formulating a permanent national immigration policy on the basis of the existing data.

1. SIGNIFICANCE OF IMMIGRATION IN AMERICAN NATIONAL LIFE

It seems almost superfluous to call attention to the profound significance to this country of its large foreign population. Yet, without some such analysis as that with which this monograph is concerned, one is likely to overlook the many and sundry ways in which immigration affects the life of the Nation.

That the foreign population demands attention because of its mere size goes without saying. Considerably more than 13 in every 100 of the whole population are foreign born and about 20 more are the offspring of foreign parents, while the number of those whose grandparents and great-grandparents were born in other lands can only be conjectured.

More than this, the age composition of the immigrants causes them to be of even greater numerical importance among the adult population, so that they number more than one in five among the population of voting age.

This calls attention to the fact that immigration is closely related to the governmental problems of this country, for, as a result of it, a share in the responsibilities of citizenship in this self-governing commonwealth has been given to tens of thousands who were born and reared under other flags, other traditions, and other ideals of government, and to tens of thousands more whose Americanism has been inevitably and indelibly colored by nurture through childhood and youth at the hands of parents born abroad.

Again, the chapter just concluded indicates that this country's economic problems are closely bound up with those of immigration. Immigration means a labor supply, abundant and willing, for American industry. Immigration means competition with American labor, diverse standards of living leading to a disorganized wage market, and group antipathies giving rise to perplexing problems of trade-union organization and of workshop management. Immigration means a gradual infiltration of foreigners and their children into rough, heavy, low-paid work and the beginnings of a caste system based on ethnic lines. And immigration has, until a generation ago, meant heavy accessions to those pioneers of toil who dug the canals, laid the railroads, cleared the forests, and planted the farms on America's fast fading frontiers.

Of deeper significance is the bearing of immigration on the ethnic life of the country. As pointed out below, it has introduced an immense conglomerate of racial strains into the population. Moreover, the statistics of marriage and of births show that these newer breeds are multiplying apace, while the data concerning intermarriages indicate that they are crossing rapidly with each other and even more rapidly with the native stock.

On the other hand, a study of the death rates of the native and foreign elements suggests that the latter possess, for the present at least a lower vitality than the former, so that their long-run increase is not so great as their immediate prolificacy indicates. Moreover, it has been seen that the fecundity of the native stock is, on the whole, probably about the same as that of the second and succeeding generations of foreigners. Yet, again, the paucity of women among the present generation of foreigners is found materially to have limited the number of their offspring and to have stimulated matings of foreign fathers and native mothers and a consequent absorption by the native stock of a considerable proportion of foreign blood. Finally, it is well to remember that there are certain areas, notably in the "old South," where infusions of foreign blood have been almost negligible and where, excepting the possibility of unions between negroes and white persons, the old American stock continues to breed practically "pure."[1]

Consequently, the old colonial stock has by no means been overwhelmed by the foreign element. It is true that the population of 100 years hence will be ethnically very different from that which witnessed the founding of the Republic, yet the older stock appears to have withstood remarkably well the initial shock of the foreign invasion, to be still the dominant racial element, and to be on the way to accomplishing a gradual absorption of the various immigrant breeds. Whether the native American type could continue indefinitely to hold its own if a reversal of conditions should bring about for another two or three decades an immigrant wave comparable in volume to that which ended in 1914 is, however, quite another matter.

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[1] Cf. United States Bureau of the Census: A Century of Population Growth, Washington, 1909, pp. 87-89.

There is one further factor which tends to mitigate the disturbing influence of immigration upon the ethnic composition of the American population. This is the fact that a large proportion of the foreign-born population have come from the same countries as did the original American stock. The English, Scotch, Welsh, and some of the Irish spring from the same population out of which the bulk of the original settlers of this country were drawn. Moreover, the English, Scotch, and Welsh immigration has persisted with remarkable strength right down to the present, not bulking as large proportionately as in the early decades of the nineteenth century, yet remaining sufficiently heavy to constitute a significant and steady reinforcement to the country's original ethnic stock. Furthermore, there has been, particularly in recent years, an unceasing infiltration of large numbers of Canadians of the same English, Scotch, and Welsh extraction. Finally, the statistics of intermarriage show that the English, Scotch, and Welsh, as well as the Canadians, have amalgamated very rapidly with the native American elements.

2. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FOREIGN AND NATIVE POPULATIONS

If the foreigners arriving in this country for the past century had been, like the English, Scotch, and Welsh, essentially similar in race, language, and culture to the original American type, the immigrant problem would be neither so complex nor so deep-rooted as it is to-day. That there is, however, no such uniformity has been amply demonstrated in the foregoing chapters.

The most obvious contrast between native and foreign elements is that of ethnic origin. No account has been taken in this study of the various oriental groups, which are of a type unmistakably different from the white or "Caucasic" element in this country. Instead, attention has been focused on the European, Levantine, and American immigration. Nevertheless, even this limited study has revealed the existence of a not inconsiderable number of colored peoples among the current immigration to this country. Negro immigration has been seen to be on the increase. Moreover, there is a very heavy infusion of Indian blood in the Mexican element that has assumed such large proportions in recent years.[2]

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[2] "Of those who comprise the ninety or more million people living in Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America, only a minor fraction are of the race elements usually regarded as white." Foerster: The Racial Problems Involved in Immigration from Latin America and the West Indies to the United States; U. S. Department of Labor, 1925, p. 41.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the part-Indian Mexicans are most heavily settled in the West South Central division, adjacent to the East South Central and South Atlantic divisions, where the negro population is heaviest.

Within the white race itself there are, moreover, important ethnic differences. The precise nature of these differences can not be determined without a thorough canvass of the anthropological structure of modern Europe—a task far beyond the limits of this monograph. It is, however, obvious that such immigrants as are drawn from central, southern, and eastern Europe and the Levant—and they are more than half of the present-day foreign-born population—have little ethnic affinity with the descendents of the English, Welsh, Scotch, and Scotch-Irish who predominated among the early settlers of this country. Whether or not these "new" immigrant stocks are inferior or superior to the original colonial element, they are most assuredly very different from it.

An almost equally significant point of distinction between the immigration of to-day and the native population is that of language. The vast majority of the population of this country is English-speaking. Its schools, its courts, its Constitution, its laws, its literature, its business life all make use of the English language. Yet nearly four-fifths of the foreign-born population of 1920 come from non-English-speaking countries. More than this, many of the immigrants of to-day speak languages which have only the remotest affinity to the English tongue, many of them, such as the Yiddish and the Arabic, not even using the same alphabet.

Less easily traced are the cultural differences between the native and immigrant populations. Indeed, relatively little reference to them has been made in the course of this monograph, for cultural characteristics are ordinarily such as to escape statistical enumeration and analysis. That the type of civilization to which the average immigrant is accustomed differs significantly from that predominant in this country is, however, indicated by the preceding paragraph. Difference in language implies difference in culture—is, in fact, an essential element in it. There is little doubt but that the immigrant, whose mother tongue is foreign to the native American's speech, also brings with him traditions, customs, and ideologies different from those of the native. What the nature of these differences may be, and whether they are superior to American social life or are symptomatic of a lower cultural level, are questions that can not be considered here. It is sufficient that attention should be called to their existence and to their very great significance to the Nation's future. For, whether or not there are, as many students believe, inherent and ineradicable differences between the native American people and some, at least, of the immigrant stocks, the cultural divergence between the native population and many of these foreign elements are sufficiently well defined and widespread to make inevitable a profound modification of this Nation's customs and ideals, particularly in those portions of the country most densely populated by the foreign born. And it may further be observed that contrasts of this sort, more especially in the field of language and religion, are, together with ethnic differences, particularly productive of misunderstanding and prejudice between native and foreigner, and so are disruptive of that unity and solidarity within the population which is indispensable to the common welfare.

At this point reference should be made to one feature in which at least the present generation of immigrants differs from the native population, namely, their age and sex ratio. Whether the fact that the average immigrant to-day comes to this country unaccompanied by women and children implies a difference in custom from the native population, particularly in respect to family life, is a matter that is open to question. It has been seen that it is, at least, possible that economic pressure is mainly responsible for this characteristic of present-day immigration. Whatever its cause, however, it is certain that the results of this phenomenon must make an important—albeit a temporary—impress upon the social life of the country. It means that thousands of the men who come to this country are unable to enter into normal family relations. Some of them are probably "birds of passage," who intend to return in a few years to wives or sweethearts in "the old country";[3] others are eventually joined by their wives in this country; still others marry American girls. Yet, as has been seen, a considerable proportion remain unmarried throughout their stay here, while many of the rest are single, or temporarily absent from their wives for a considerable time.

The consequences of this situation are obvious. Many immigrants are forced to live in congregate boarding houses, to the detriment of their own and of the public health. Others enter families of other immigrants as lodgers, thereby increasing congestion and endangering family life.[4] More than this, the deleterious effect upon any community's morale of the presence within it of a large number of temporarily or permanently celibate men in the physical prime of life is so obvious as to require no discussion.

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[3] Cf. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vol. 1, pp. 447–460.

[4] Cf. Reports of the Immigration Commission, vol. 1, pp. 748–751.

3. DIFFERENCES AMONG VARIOUS IMMIGRANT STOCKS

Almost as striking as the divergencies between the native and foreign elements are those to be found among the immigrants themselves. For that matter many of these contrasts are more striking than those to be observed between the native Americans and certain of the foreign strains. For example, there is a far greater dissimilarity between the Englishman and the Syrian than between that same Englishmen and an American descendant of the original colonial stock.

First of all, there are differences of nationality within the foreign stock. The classification of the foreign born according to country of birth, in Chapter V, calls attention to the heterogeneity of the immigrant population in this respect. And this heterogeneity is of moment to the American Nation, for it means that the misunderstandings, antipathies, and hostilities derived from the nationalistic rivalries of the older countries are reproduced among the foreign population of the United States.

Ethnic differences between the several immigrant groups are of almost as great importance as national. On the one hand, they may tend to offset national divergencies in that certain types—the Hebrew, for example—are found throughout various nationalities. On the other hand, they may further complicate the differences arising out of nationality, in that several distinct and mutually antagonistic groups may come from the same political jurisdiction, such as the Greeks, Syrians, Armenians, and Hebrews, migrating from Turkey in Asia.

More than this, ethnic differences are of greater long-run significance to this country than national, for the effect of the latter may be largely overcome after one or two generations, but the effect of the former may be transmitted, in some degree, at least, for several generations.

The nature of the data upon which this monograph is based has not permitted any adequate discussion of the various ethnic types among the immigrants, much less the physical and psychological characteristics peculiar to each. Here, as in other features of this study, little more can be done than to point out the fact that they exist and require further analysis.

Related in part to ethnic stock is language. The wide variety of mother tongues among the immigrants has been pointed out in a previous chapter. It need only be observed here that differences in the native speech of the immigrants tend to aggravate and complicate the problems resulting from their divergence in nationality and race.

Some account has been taken in this study of dissimilarities in vigor and virility among the immigrants. Certain groups have been found to be much longer lived than others. Some diseases decimate one group but leave another relatively unscathed. There are wide variations in birth rates; likewise in infant mortality. The consequences of these differences have been indicated elsewhere. Certain ethnic strains are, relative to their numbers, probably making a larger long-run contribution to the population than others—for example, the Scandinavians as compared with the Italians. Moreover, certain elements seem better able to stand up under the stress of the life they encounter here and to be correspondingly more effective economically and otherwise than others, such as the urbanized Hebrews as compared with the urbanized Irish. Whether, however, differences of this sort represent divergent inheritances of survival power, or merely contrasting conditions of environment, training, and induration to particular conditions, this study provides no basis of determining.

As pointed out above, matters of culture ordinarily escape statistical analysis. Nevertheless, certain striking dissimilarities between the immigrant groups in this respect have been observed. They have been seen to differ in a marked degree as regards intermarriage with each other and with the native Americans. Again, certain groups—namely, the Irish and Hebrew—have been found to show a decided preference for urban life, whereas others appear to seek a rural environment, albeit it seems that the majority settle in urban or rural localities according to the weight of economic influences.

The citizenship status of the immigrants has been seen to present many contrasts. In this connection, as in many others in this monograph, the data available for analysis are not such as to admit of any final conclusion as to the relative assimilability of the several immigrant stocks. The material leaves no doubt as to the existence of noteworthy differences, not only in the proportion of persons naturalized among the various foreign groups but also in the promptness with which these groups seek citizenship.

Furthermore, the chapter immediately preceding this one has indicated that the several immigrant groups vary considerably as regards their economic life.

Finally, a striking series of contrasts has been found among the immigrants in regard to the year of their immigration and the region of origin. On the whole, those immigrants who migrated to America a generation or more ago came from northern and western Europe, while the later arrivals have come from central, southern, and eastern Europe and Asia Minor. So clear cut is this line of cleavage that the two groups are customarily termed the "old" and "new" immigration, as they have been in this treatise. The distinction has, however, been found not to be of such universal application as it is commonly believed to be. As a generalized description of the flow of immigration to this country, it has been found to be only partially accurate, since certain nationalities which are most numerous among the "new" immigration, chronologically considered, are classified in the "old" immigration, territorially considered, and vice versa. Furthermore, as a clue to the economic, civic, and physical characteristics of the immigrants, this classification has been found to be of only limited value. In no single instance of the rate of intermarriage with native Americans has any significant correlation with the "old" and "new" immigrant grouping been found. In other cases, as in urbanization and sex ratio, such correlation as the surface data indicate disappears under close analysis or seems to be, at least in part, the resultant of other factors.

This is not to say that the classification of this section of the foreign stock into "old" and "new" immigrants is not a valuable one. It calls attention to certain broad tendencies in American immigration, and for some purposes is a useful summary expression. More than this, there is probably a substantial correspondence between the *cultural* characteristics of the immigrants and the division of northwestern from central, south, and eastern European. The differences in intermarriage follow this line of cleavage, and, as pointed out in the discussion of that phenomenon, it is entirely likely that other cultural differences accompany this one, and, indeed, are responsible for it. A more thorough canvassing than has been possible here of the type of civilization found among the immigrants may very possibly, therefore, uncover a whole series of important contrasts associated with that distinction between "old" and "new" immigrants. But the data embodied in this monograph, at least, make it seem unlikely that the distinction will prove of any material value in the study of other features of the foreign stocks, particularly those involved in inherent characteristics of mind and body, and that, rather, the most fruitful basis of differentiation is the individual nationality or ethnic strain.[6]

In this connection one final observation may be offered. There are other immigrant elements than European and Levantine and other broad lines of demarcation than that of "old" and "new" immigration. In addition to the oriental Asiatic immigration, which is beyond the limits of this study, there is the North, Central, and South American, not to mention that from the Atlantic Islands. And certain groups within this foreign element are of substantial numerical importance, while others, such as the negro and part-negro migration from the West Indies and the Atlantic Islands, have, because of their race, a significance out of all proportion to their numbers. Neither must it be forgotten that at least one group—namely, the Mexican—is much more truly a "new" immigrant people than many of those from central, south, or eastern Europe, and, being largely Indian, is a distinct racial type.

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[6] For a contrary opinion, see Laughlin, H. H.: "Analysis of America's Modern Melting Pot;" Hearings before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, Sixty-seventh Congress, third session, Nov. 21, 1922.

4. THE STATISTICAL BASIS FOR A PERMANENT IMMIGRATION POLICY

The immigrant question is of no more interest to the student of social and economic science than it is to the publicist, for, as the preceding portions of this chapter have demonstrated, many of this country's social and civic problems are intimately connected with that of immigration. Therefore, any information which may be forthcoming concerning the immigrant and his children is of value for the material it may provide to those concerned in the formulation of national policy.

What contribution do the statistical facts on immigration, as epitomized in this monograph, make to this work of policy formulation? Relatively little, it must be acknowledged.

This monograph has, it may be hoped, added somewhat to the common fund of knowledge relating to the immigrant in America. It has set forth a considerable body of data from which certain generalizations have been drawn and certain tendencies traced. The same observation could be applied to many other statistical studies in the same field. Furthermore, some of the results of this and similar discussions may be of direct use to the publicist. Such material, for example, as that relating to the numbers and territorial distribution of the foreign born might well be taken into account in determining the Nation's attitude toward them, particularly as regards programs for "Americanization."

Nevertheless, neither this nor any other statistical study provides the material for a full-rounded immigration policy. For such a policy would, necessarily, have to rest on the answer to a series of questions which can not be answered on the basis of the existing data. Exactly how has immigration affected the Nation's economic life? What difference has immigration made to the Nation's social, cultural, or civic life? How is it modifying the Nation's ethnic composition, its general appearance, its physical fitness? Precisely what are the characteristics—physical, psychological, cultural—of the various immigrant groups? What of these characteristics are inherited; what are mainly environmental in origin? What groups, if any, are superior to others? Finally, just what *is* an immigrant group; is it essentially nationalistic in nature, or is it linguistic, or is it ethnic? These are the questions the answers to which can furnish the basis for a well-grounded immigration policy, and anything approaching adequate answers to the queries can not be derived from this study. Neither can they be drawn from other statistical studies without sacrificing some of the safeguards of scientific method. Some of the topics covered by them are outside the province of statistical inquiry. Others must wait upon more extensive enumeration and more thorough tabulation than have yet been achieved. Still others, such as the measurement of racial mental ability, are only beginning to be made the subject of scientific inquiry.[6]

The present fund of statistical information relating to immigration—extensive as it is—can not, therefore, be accepted as in any way providing a proper statistical background for a permanent immigration policy. It furnishes certain materials that may be of use in the formulation of such a policy. But it derives perhaps its greatest value from the fact that it calls attention to the importance of the immigrant problem; that it indicates the questions that must be elucidated before securely established solutions can be devised for this problem; and that it suggests the paths that may most profitably be followed in seeking the answers to these questions.

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[6] Cf. Brigham: A Study of American Intelligence, Princeton, 1923.

DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 135.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN AND NATIVE AND FOREIGN

	DIVISION AND STATE	Total population	TOTAL POPULATION BY NATIVITY			
			Native		Foreign born	
			Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1	UNITED STATES	105,710,620	91,789,928	86.8	13,920,692	13.2
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:					
2	New England	7,400,909	5,514,964	74.5	1,885,945	25.5
3	Middle Atlantic	22,261,144	17,300,726	77.7	4,960,418	22.3
4	East North Central	21,475,543	18,243,402	84.9	3,232,141	15.1
5	West North Central	12,544,249	11,168,596	89.0	1,375,653	11.0
6	South Atlantic	13,990,272	13,659,735	97.6	330,537	2.4
7	East South Central	8,893,307	8,820,318	99.2	72,989	0.8
8	West South Central	10,242,224	9,777,396	95.5	464,828	4.5
9	Mountain	3,336,101	2,868,481	86.0	467,620	14.0
10	Pacific	5,566,871	4,436,310	79.7	1,130,561	20.3
	NEW ENGLAND:					
11	Maine	768,014	660,400	86.0	107,614	14.0
12	New Hampshire	443,083	351,686	79.4	91,397	20.6
13	Vermont	352,428	307,870	87.4	44,558	12.6
14	Massachusetts	3,852,356	2,763,808	71.7	1,088,548	28.3
15	Rhode Island	604,397	429,208	71.0	175,189	29.0
16	Connecticut	1,380,631	1,002,192	72.6	378,439	27.4
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:					
17	New York	10,385,227	7,559,852	72.8	2,825,375	27.2
18	New Jersey	3,155,900	2,413,414	76.5	742,486	23.5
19	Pennsylvania	8,720,017	7,327,460	84.0	1,392,557	16.0
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:					
20	Ohio	5,759,394	5,078,942	88.2	680,452	11.8
21	Indiana	2,930,390	2,779,062	94.8	151,328	5.2
22	Illinois	6,485,280	5,274,696	81.3	1,210,584	18.7
23	Michigan	3,668,412	2,939,120	80.1	729,292	19.9
24	Wisconsin	2,632,067	2,171,582	82.5	460,485	17.5
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:					
25	Minnesota	2,387,125	1,900,330	79.6	486,795	20.4
26	Iowa	2,404,021	2,178,027	90.6	225,994	9.4
27	Missouri	3,404,055	3,217,220	94.5	186,835	5.5
28	North Dakota	646,872	515,009	79.6	131,863	20.4
29	South Dakota	636,547	554,013	87.0	82,534	13.0
30	Nebraska	1,296,372	1,145,707	88.4	150,665	11.6
31	Kansas	1,769,257	1,658,290	93.7	110,967	6.3
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:					
32	Delaware	223,003	203,102	91.1	19,901	8.9
33	Maryland	1,449,661	1,346,482	92.9	103,179	7.1
34	District of Columbia	437,571	408,206	93.3	29,365	6.7
35	Virginia	2,309,187	2,277,482	98.6	31,705	1.4
36	West Virginia	1,463,701	1,401,596	95.8	62,105	4.2
37	North Carolina	2,559,123	2,551,851	99.7	7,272	0.3
38	South Carolina	1,683,724	1,677,142	99.6	6,582	0.4
39	Georgia	2,895,832	2,879,268	99.4	16,564	0.6
40	Florida	968,470	914,606	94.4	53,864	5.6
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
41	Kentucky	2,416,630	2,385,724	98.7	30,906	1.3
42	Tennessee	2,337,885	2,322,237	99.3	15,648	0.7
43	Alabama	2,348,174	2,330,147	99.2	18,027	0.8
44	Mississippi	1,790,618	1,782,210	99.5	8,408	0.5
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
45	Arkansas	1,752,204	1,738,067	99.2	14,137	0.8
46	Louisiana	1,798,509	1,752,082	97.4	46,427	2.6
47	Oklahoma	2,028,283	1,987,851	98.0	40,432	2.0
48	Texas	4,663,228	4,299,396	92.2	363,832	7.8
	MOUNTAIN:					
49	Montana	548,889	453,298	82.6	95,591	17.4
50	Idaho	431,866	391,119	90.6	40,747	9.4
51	Wyoming	194,402	167,835	86.3	26,567	13.7
52	Colorado	939,629	820,491	87.3	119,138	12.7
53	New Mexico	360,350	330,542	91.7	29,808	8.3
54	Arizona	334,162	253,596	75.9	80,566	24.1
55	Utah	449,396	390,196	86.8	59,200	13.2
56	Nevada	77,407	61,404	79.3	16,003	20.7
	PACIFIC:					
57	Washington	1,356,621	1,091,329	80.4	265,292	19.6
58	Oregon	783,389	675,745	86.3	107,644	13.7
59	California	3,426,861	2,669,236	77.9	757,625	22.1

White Stock in Total Population, for Divisions and States: 1920

WHITE POPULATION BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE								
Native white of native parentage		Foreign white stock						
		Total		Foreign-born white		Native white of foreign or mixed parentage		
Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
58,421,957	55.3	36,398,958	34.4	13,712,754	13.0	22,686,204	21.5	1
2,803,149	37.9	4,512,930	61.0	1,870,654	25.3	2,642,276	35.7	2
9,631,012	43.3	12,010,828	54.0	4,912,575	22.1	7,098,253	31.9	3
11,790,370	54.9	9,148,492	42.6	3,223,279	15.0	5,925,213	27.6	4
7,475,548	59.6	4,749,839	37.9	1,371,961	10.9	3,377,878	26.9	5
8,779,416	62.8	869,524	6.2	315,920	2.3	553,604	4.0	6
6,092,782	68.5	274,765	3.1	71,939	0.8	202,826	2.3	7
6,959,785	68.0	1,155,942	11.3	459,333	4.5	696,609	6.8	8
2,002,508	60.0	1,210,391	36.3	453,225	13.6	757,166	22.7	9
2,887,387	51.9	2,466,247	44.3	1,033,868	18.6	1,432,379	25.7	10
495,780	64.6	269,915	35.1	107,349	14.0	162,566	21.2	11
225,512	50.9	216,819	48.9	91,233	20.6	125,586	28.3	12
228,325	64.8	123,492	35.0	44,526	12.6	78,966	22.4	13
1,230,773	31.9	2,572,751	66.8	1,077,534	28.0	1,495,217	38.8	14
173,553	28.7	420,427	69.6	173,499	28.7	246,928	40.9	15
449,206	32.5	909,526	65.9	376,513	27.3	533,013	38.6	16
3,668,266	35.3	6,503,761	62.6	2,786,112	26.8	3,717,649	35.8	17
1,212,675	38.4	1,824,412	57.8	738,613	23.4	1,085,799	34.4	18
4,750,071	54.5	3,682,655	42.2	1,387,850	15.9	2,294,805	26.3	19
3,669,122	63.7	1,902,771	33.0	678,697	11.8	1,224,074	21.3	20
2,329,544	79.5	519,527	17.7	150,868	5.1	368,659	12.6	21
3,066,563	47.3	3,232,770	49.8	1,206,951	18.6	2,025,819	31.2	22
1,670,447	45.5	1,931,180	52.6	726,635	19.8	1,204,545	32.8	23
1,054,694	40.1	1,562,244	59.4	460,128	17.5	1,102,116	41.9	24
827,627	34.7	1,541,309	64.6	486,164	20.4	1,055,145	44.2	25
1,528,553	63.6	855,628	35.6	225,647	9.4	629,981	26.2	26
2,536,936	74.5	688,108	20.2	186,026	5.5	502,082	14.7	27
207,966	32.1	431,[illegible]	66.8	131,503	20.3	300,485	46.5	28
308,598	48.5	310,[illegible]49	48.8	82,391	12.9	228,158	35.8	29
757,064	58.4	522,155	40.3	149,652	11.5	372,503	28.7	30
1,308,804	74.0	400,102	22.6	110,578	6.2	289,524	16.4	31
139,876	62.7	52,739	23.6	19,810	8.9	32,929	14.8	32
893,088	61.6	311,649	21.5	102,177	7.0	209,472	14.4	33
239,488	54.7	87,372	20.0	28,548	6.5	58,824	13.4	34
1,534,494	66.5	83,415	3.6	30,785	1.3	52,630	2.3	35
1,232,857	84.2	144,378	9.9	61,906	4.2	82,472	5.6	36
1,765,203	69.0	18,576	0.7	7,099	0.3	11,477	0.4	37
799,418	47.5	19,120	1.1	6,401	0.4	12,719	0.8	38
1,642,697	56.7	46,417	1.6	16,186	0.6	30,231	1.0	39
532,295	55.0	105,858	10.9	43,008	4.4	62,850	6.5	40
2,089,134	84.4	141,426	5.9	30,780	1.3	110,646	4.6	41
1,832,757	78.4	53,236	2.3	15,478	0.7	37,758	1.6	42
1,394,129	59.4	52,903	2.3	17,662	0.8	35,241	1.5	43
826,762	46.2	27,200	1.5	8,019	0.4	19,181	1.1	44
1,226,692	70.0	53,065	3.0	13,975	0.8	39,090	2.2	45
941,724	82.4	154,887	8.6	44,871	2.5	110,016	6.1	46
1,679,107	82.8	142,087	7.0	39,968	2.0	102,119	5.0	47
3,112,262	66.7	805,903	17.3	360,519	7.7	445,384	9.6	48
275,803	50.2	258,457	47.1	93,620	17.1	164,837	30.0	49
294,252	68.1	131,416	30.4	38,963	9.0	92,453	21.4	50
122,884	63.2	67,262	34.6	25,255	13.0	42,007	21.6	51
603,041	64.2	321,062	34.2	116,954	12.4	204,108	21.7	52
273,317	75.8	61,356	17.0	29,077	8.1	32,279	9.0	53
151,145	45.2	140,304	42.0	78,099	23.4	62,205	18.6	54
245,781	54.7	196,120	43.6	56,455	12.6	139,665	31.1	55
36,285	46.9	34,414	44.5	14,802	19.1	19,612	25.3	56
711,706	52.5	608,071	44.8	250,055	18.4	358,016	26.4	57
497,726	63.5	271,420	34.6	102,151	13.0	169,269	21.6	58
1,677,955	49.0	1,586,756	46.3	681,662	19.9	906,094	26.4	59

TABLE 136.—PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1850–1920

DIVISION AND STATE	NATIVE								FOREIGN BORN							
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
U. S.	86.8	85.3	86.4	85.3	86.7	85.6	86.8	90.3	13.2	14.7	13.6	14.7	13.3	14.4	13.2	9.7
GEOG. DIVS.:																
New England	74.5	72.1	74.2	75.7	80.2	81.4	85.0	88.8	25.5	27.9	25.8	24.3	19.8	18.6	15.0	11.2
Mid. Atlantic	77.7	74.9	78.5	78.4	80.7	78.7	79.2	82.7	22.3	25.1	21.5	21.6	19.3	21.3	20.8	17.3
E. N. Central	84.9	83.2	83.6	81.4	82.9	81.8	82.7	87.8	15.1	16.8	16.4	18.6	17.1	18.2	17.3	12.2
W. N. Central	89.0	86.1	85.2	82.7	83.8	82.6	84.0	88.7	11.0	13.9	14.8	17.3	16.2	17.4	16.0	11.3
South Atlantic	97.6	97.5	97.9	97.6	97.7	97.1	97.0	97.8	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.2
E. S. Central	99.2	99.0	98.8	98.4	98.3	97.6	97.5	98.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.5
W. S. Central	95.5	96.0	95.9	95.4	94.6	93.6	92.7	90.7	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.4	6.4	7.3	9.3
Mountain	86.0	82.8	82.0	78.8	75.4	72.4	86.2	94.2	14.0	17.2	18.0	21.2	24.6	27.6	13.8	5.8
Pacific	79.7	77.2	77.5	72.8	69.6	66.5	65.1	78.4	20.3	22.8	22.5	27.2	30.4	33.5	34.9	21.6
NEW ENGLAND:																
Maine	86.0	85.1	86.6	88.1	90.9	92.2	94.0	94.5	14.0	14.9	13.4	11.9	9.1	7.8	6.0	5.5
N. Hampshire	79.4	77.5	78.6	80.8	86.7	90.7	93.6	95.5	20.6	22.5	21.4	19.2	13.3	9.3	6.4	4.5
Vermont	87.4	86.0	87.0	86.7	87.7	85.7	89.6	89.3	12.6	14.0	13.0	13.3	12.3	14.3	10.4	10.7
Massachusetts	71.7	68.5	69.8	70.6	75.1	75.8	78.9	83.5	28.3	31.5	30.2	29.4	24.9	24.2	21.1	16.5
Rhode Island	71.0	67.0	68.6	69.2	73.2	74.5	78.6	83.8	29.0	33.0	31.4	30.8	26.8	25.5	21.4	16.2
Connecticut	72.6	70.4	73.8	75.4	79.1	78.9	82.5	89.6	27.4	29.6	26.2	24.6	20.9	21.1	17.5	10.4
MID. ATLANTIC:																
New York	72.8	69.8	73.9	73.8	76.2	74.0	74.2	78.8	27.2	30.2	26.1	26.2	23.8	26.0	25.8	21.2
New Jersey	76.5	74.0	77.1	77.2	80.4	79.1	81.7	87.8	23.5	26.0	22.9	22.8	19.6	20.9	18.3	12.2
Pennsylvania	84.0	81.2	84.4	83.9	86.3	84.5	85.2	86.9	16.0	18.8	15.6	16.1	13.7	15.5	14.8	13.1
E. N. CENTRAL:																
Ohio	88.2	87.4	89.0	87.5	87.7	86.0	86.0	89.0	11.8	12.6	11.0	12.5	12.3	14.0	14.0	11.0
Indiana	94.8	94.1	94.4	93.3	92.7	91.6	91.2	94.4	5.2	5.9	5.6	6.7	7.3	8.4	8.8	5.6
Illinois	81.3	78.6	79.9	78.0	81.0	79.7	81.0	86.9	18.7	21.4	20.1	22.0	19.0	20.3	19.0	13.1
Michigan	80.1	78.7	77.6	74.0	76.3	77.4	80.1	86.2	19.9	21.3	22.4	26.0	23.7	22.6	19.9	13.8
Wisconsin	82.5	78.0	75.1	69.3	69.2	65.4	64.3	63.8	17.5	22.0	24.9	30.7	30.8	34.6	35.7	36.2
W. N. CENTRAL:																
Minnesota	79.6	73.8	71.1	64.3	65.7	63.5	65.9	67.5	20.4	26.2	28.9	35.7	34.3	36.5	34.1	32.5
Iowa	90.6	87.7	86.3	83.1	83.9	82.9	84.3	89.1	9.4	12.3	13.7	16.9	16.1	17.1	15.7	10.9
Missouri	94.5	93.0	93.0	91.2	90.2	87.1	86.4	88.8	5.5	7.0	7.0	8.8	9.8	12.9	13.6	11.2
North Dakota	79.6	72.9	64.6	57.3	50.6	[1]66.0	[1]63.3	.....	20.4	27.1	35.4	42.7	49.4	[1]34.0	[1]36.7	.....
South Dakota	87.0	82.7	78.0	73.9	65.8				13.0	17.3	22.0	26.1	34.2			
Nebraska	88.4	85.2	83.4	80.9	78.5	75.0	78.0	.....	11.6	14.8	16.6	19.1	21.5	25.0	22.0	.....
Kansas	93.7	92.0	91.4	89.6	88.9	86.7	88.2	.....	6.3	8.0	8.6	10.4	11.1	13.3	11.8	.....
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																
Delaware	91.1	91.4	92.5	92.2	93.5	92.7	91.8	94.3	8.9	8.6	7.5	7.8	6.5	7.3	8.2	5.7
Maryland	92.9	91.9	92.1	91.0	91.1	89.3	88.7	91.3	7.1	8.1	7.9	9.0	8.9	10.7	11.3	8.7
Dist. of Col.	93.3	92.5	92.8	91.9	90.4	87.7	83.4	90.5	6.7	7.5	7.2	8.1	9.6	12.3	16.6	9.5
Virginia	98.6	98.7	99.0	98.9	99.0	98.9	97.8	98.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.6
West Virginia	95.8	95.3	97.7	97.5	97.0	96.1			4.2	4.7	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.9		
North Carolina	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
South Carolina	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.2	98.9	98.6	98.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.3
Georgia	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.1	98.9	99.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7
Florida	94.4	94.6	95.5	94.1	96.3	97.4	97.6	96.8	5.6	5.4	4.5	5.9	3.7	2.6	2.4	3.2
E. S. CENTRAL:																
Kentucky	98.7	98.2	97.7	96.8	96.4	95.2	94.8	96.8	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.2	3.6	4.8	5.2	3.2
Tennessee	99.3	99.1	99.1	98.9	98.9	98.5	98.1	99.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.9	0.6
Alabama	99.2	99.1	99.2	99.0	99.2	99.0	98.7	99.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.0
Mississippi	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.2	98.6	98.9	99.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.8
W. S. CENTRAL:																
Arkansas	99.2	98.9	98.9	98.7	98.7	99.0	99.2	99.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7
Louisiana	97.4	96.8	96.2	95.6	94.2	91.5	88.6	86.8	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.4	5.8	8.5	11.4	13.2
Oklahoma	98.0	97.6	97.4	98.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	92.2	93.8	94.1	93.2	92.8	92.4	92.8	91.7	7.8	6.2	5.9	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.2	8.3
MOUNTAIN:																
Montana	82.6	74.8	72.4	69.8	70.6	61.3	.....	.....	17.4	25.2	27.6	30.2	29.4	38.7	.....	.....
Idaho	90.6	86.9	84.8	80.3	69.4	47.4	.....	.....	9.4	13.1	15.2	19.7	30.6	52.6	.....	.....
Wyoming	86.3	80.1	81.2	76.2	71.9	61.5	.....	.....	13.7	19.9	18.8	23.8	28.1	38.5	.....	.....
Colorado	87.3	83.8	83.1	79.7	79.5	83.4	92.2	.....	12.7	16.2	16.9	20.3	20.5	16.6	7.8	.....
New Mexico	91.7	92.9	93.0	93.0	93.3	93.9	92.8	96.5	8.3	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.1	7.2	3.5
Arizona	75.9	76.1	80.3	78.7	60.3	39.9	.....	.....	24.1	23.9	19.7	21.3	39.7	60.1	.....	.....
Utah	86.8	82.4	80.6	74.8	69.4	64.6	68.3	82.0	13.2	17.6	19.4	25.2	30.6	35.4	31.7	18.0
Nevada	79.3	75.9	76.2	68.9	58.8	55.8	69.9	.....	20.7	24.1	23.8	31.1	41.2	44.2	30.1	.....
PACIFIC:																
Washington	80.4	77.6	78.5	74.8	79.0	79.0	72.9	.....	19.6	22.4	21.5	25.2	21.0	21.0	27.1	.....
Oregon	86.3	83.2	84.1	82.0	82.5	87.2	90.2	92.3	13.7	16.8	15.9	18.0	17.5	12.8	9.8	7.7
California	77.9	75.3	75.3	69.8	66.1	62.5	61.4	76.5	22.1	24.7	24.7	30.2	33.9	37.5	38.6	23.5

[1] Dakota Territory.

TABLE 137.—PER CENT OF NATIVE WHITE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1890–1920

DIVISION AND STATE	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION															
	Native white of native parentage				Foreign white stock											
					Total				Foreign-born white				Native white of foreign or mixed parentage			
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1920	1910	1900	1890	1920	1910	1900	1890	1920	1910	1900	1890
U. S.	55.3	53.8	53.9	54.8	34.4	35.1	34.0	32.8	13.0	14.5	13.4	14.5	21.5	20.5	20.6	18.3
GEOG. DIVS.:																
New England	37.9	39.9	44.9	51.8	61.0	59.0	53.9	47.2	25.3	27.7	25.7	24.2	35.7	31.3	28.2	23.0
Mid. Atlantic	43.3	43.8	47.9	50.8	54.0	53.9	49.9	47.3	22.1	25.0	21.4	21.5	31.9	28.9	28.5	25.8
E. N. Central	54.9	53.4	53.1	53.9	42.6	44.8	45.2	44.4	15.0	16.8	16.4	18.6	27.6	28.0	28.8	25.8
W. N. Central	59.6	56.1	54.7	55.8	37.9	41.5	42.6	41.2	10.9	13.9	14.8	17.3	26.9	27.6	27.8	23.8
South Atlantic	62.8	60.2	58.5	57.2	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.9	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.3	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.6
E. S. Central	68.5	64.8	62.6	62.3	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.1
W. S. Central	68.0	65.7	61.7	58.4	11.3	10.9	11.4	11.1	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.6	6.8	6.9	7.3	6.5
Mountain	60.0	55.7	51.1	49.6	36.3	40.0	43.3	42.5	13.6	16.6	17.2	20.2	22.7	23.4	26.1	22.3
Pacific	51.9	50.3	48.2	47.0	44.3	45.7	46.7	45.9	18.6	20.5	19.6	22.6	25.7	25.1	27.1	23.3
NEW ENGLAND:																
Maine	64.6	66.7	71.0	76.6	35.1	33.0	28.7	23.1	14.0	14.8	13.4	11.9	21.2	18.2	15.3	11.2
N. Hampshire	50.9	53.5	58.9	67.4	48.9	46.4	40.9	32.5	20.6	22.4	21.4	19.2	28.3	23.9	19.5	13.3
Vermont	64.8	64.4	65.6	67.8	35.0	35.1	34.2	31.9	12.6	14.0	13.0	13.2	22.4	21.1	21.2	18.7
Massachusetts	31.9	32.8	36.8	42.7	66.8	66.0	61.9	56.3	28.0	31.2	29.9	29.2	38.8	34.8	32.0	27.1
Rhode Island	28.7	29.5	33.8	39.8	69.6	68.7	64.0	58.0	28.7	32.8	31.2	30.7	40.9	35.9	32.7	27.3
Connecticut	32.5	35.5	41.0	47.9	65.9	63.1	57.2	50.4	27.3	29.5	26.1	24.5	38.6	33.6	31.1	25.9
MID. ATLANTIC:																
New York	35.3	35.4	39.2	42.0	62.6	62.9	59.2	56.7	26.8	29.9	26.0	26.1	35.8	33.0	33.2	30.6
New Jersey	38.4	39.8	43.8	48.2	57.8	56.6	52.4	48.4	23.4	25.9	22.8	22.7	34.4	30.7	29.5	25.7
Pennsylvania	54.5	55.1	59.2	61.6	42.2	42.3	38.3	36.3	15.9	18.8	15.6	16.0	26.3	23.6	22.7	20.3
E. N. CENTRAL:																
Ohio	63.7	63.6	63.8	63.6	33.0	34.0	33.9	34.0	11.8	12.5	11.0	12.5	21.3	21.5	22.9	21.6
Indiana	79.5	78.9	77.6	77.4	17.7	18.9	20.1	20.5	5.1	5.9	5.6	6.7	12.6	13.0	14.5	13.8
Illinois	47.3	46.1	47.1	49.2	49.8	51.9	51.1	49.3	18.6	21.3	20.0	22.0	31.2	30.6	31.1	27.3
Michigan	45.5	43.6	42.4	43.8	52.6	55.5	56.7	55.2	19.8	21.2	22.3	25.9	32.8	34.3	34.4	29.3
Wisconsin	40.1	32.7	28.3	25.7	59.4	66.7	71.1	73.6	17.5	22.0	24.9	30.7	41.9	44.8	46.2	42.9
W. N. CENTRAL:																
Minnesota	34.7	27.7	24.3	23.8	64.6	71.5	74.9	75.2	20.4	26.2	28.8	35.6	44.2	45.3	46.0	39.5
Iowa	63.6	58.6	56.5	55.6	35.6	40.7	42.9	43.8	9.4	12.3	13.7	16.9	26.2	28.4	29.2	26.8
Missouri	74.5	72.5	71.0	69.3	20.2	22.7	23.8	25.1	5.5	7.0	6.9	8.7	14.7	15.7	16.9	16.3
North Dakota	32.1	28.2	20.6	19.7	66.8	70.6	77.0	75.8	20.3	27.1	35.3	42.6	46.5	43.5	41.8	33.2
South Dakota	48.5	42.1	33.9	36.7	48.8	54.5	60.9	57.4	12.9	17.2	22.0	26.1	35.8	37.2	38.9	31.3
Nebraska	58.4	53.9	51.9	55.9	40.3	45.1	47.2	42.6	11.5	14.8	16.6	19.0	28.7	30.4	30.6	23.6
Kansas	74.0	71.4	68.9	60.5	22.6	25.3	27.4	26.9	6.2	8.0	8.6	10.3	16.4	17.3	18.8	16.6
S. ATLANTIC:																
Delaware	62.7	63.2	63.9	64.9	23.6	21.4	19.5	18.2	8.9	8.6	7.4	7.8	14.8	12.8	12.0	10.5
Maryland	61.6	59.2	57.2	55.3	21.5	22.9	22.9	24.0	7.0	8.0	7.8	9.0	14.4	14.8	15.1	15.0
Dist. of Col	54.7	50.4	48.1	46.6	20.0	21.0	20.6	20.6	6.5	7.4	7.0	8.0	13.4	13.6	13.6	12.5
Virginia	66.5	64.3	61.5	59.0	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.5
West Virginia	84.2	85.3	88.0	87.9	9.9	9.4	7.4	7.8	4.2	4.7	2.3	2.5	5.6	4.7	5.1	5.4
N. Carolina	69.0	67.3	66.0	64.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
S. Carolina	47.5	43.7	40.3	38.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
Georgia	56.7	53.3	51.6	51.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Florida	55.0	49.7	48.1	48.8	10.9	9.3	8.2	8.7	4.4	4.5	3.6	4.6	6.5	4.8	4.5	4.0
E. S. CENTRAL:																
Kentucky	84.4	81.4	77.9	75.7	5.9	7.2	8.8	9.9	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.2	4.6	5.4	6.5	6.7
Tennessee	78.4	75.7	73.3	72.6	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9
Alabama	59.4	55.1	52.3	52.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Mississippi	46.2	42.1	39.6	40.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
W. S. CENTRAL:																
Arkansas	70.0	68.4	68.4	69.2	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.1
Louisiana	52.4	46.9	41.3	36.9	8.6	9.9	11.6	13.0	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.4	6.1	6.8	7.8	8.6
Oklahoma	82.8	79.1	76.1	63.9	7.0	8.1	8.7	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.0	5.0	5.7	6.1	1.8
Texas	66.7	66.8	64.3	63.0	17.3	15.4	15.3	15.1	7.7	6.2	5.8	6.8	9.6	9.3	9.5	8.3
MOUNTAIN:																
Montana	50.2	43.1	38.2	39.5	47.1	52.8	54.8	49.9	17.1	24.4	25.6	28.2	30.0	28.4	29.2	21.7
Idaho	68.1	62.5	55.5	51.4	30.4	35.5	40.0	41.4	9.0	12.4	13.5	17.5	21.4	23.1	26.4	23.9
Wyoming	63.2	55.3	51.9	48.6	34.6	40.8	44.4	46.3	13.0	18.6	17.9	23.1	21.6	22.3	26.5	23.2
Colorado	64.2	59.5	57.7	58.6	34.2	38.6	40.3	39.3	12.4	15.9	16.8	20.0	21.7	22.7	23.6	19.3
New Mexico	75.8	78.1	76.3	74.6	17.0	15.0	16.0	14.6	8.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	9.0	8.0	9.2	7.8
Arizona	45.2	40.4	36.5	27.5	42.0	43.6	39.1	35.7	23.4	22.9	18.2	19.8	18.6	20.6	20.9	15.9
Utah	54.7	46.0	37.6	32.5	43.6	52.2	60.9	65.2	12.6	17.0	19.1	24.7	31.1	35.2	41.8	40.5
Nevada	46.9	43.1	35.7	31.3	44.5	47.6	47.9	51.3	19.1	22.0	20.3	25.1	25.3	25.6	27.7	26.2
PACIFIC:																
Washington	52.5	51.3	51.2	52.0	44.8	45.9	44.6	43.4	18.4	21.1	19.7	24.1	26.4	24.7	24.9	19.3
Oregon	63.5	62.0	61.9	64.3	34.6	35.4	33.5	30.8	13.0	15.3	13.0	15.1	21.6	20.1	20.5	15.7
California	49.0	46.5	43.4	41.0	46.3	48.5	51.1	50.6	19.9	21.8	21.3	24.2	26.4	26.7	29.7	26.4

TABLE 138.—URBANIZATION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	URBANIZATION			PER CENT							
	Total population	Urban population		Native white of native parentage		Foreign white stock					
						Total		Foreign-born white		Native white of foreign or mixed par.	
	Number	Number	Per cent	In total population	In urban population	In total population	In urban population	In total population	In urban population	In total population	In urban population
UNITED STATES	105,710,620	54,304,603	51.4	55.3	45.2	34.4	48.0	13.0	19.1	21.5	28.9
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:											
New England	7,400,909	5,865,073	79.2	37.9	31.8	61.0	66.9	25.3	28.0	35.7	38.9
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144	16,672,595	74.9	43.3	35.8	54.0	61.0	22.1	25.4	31.9	35.5
East North Central	21,475,543	13,049,272	60.8	54.9	45.8	42.6	50.7	15.0	19.2	27.6	31.5
West North Central	12,544,249	4,727,372	37.7	59.6	55.6	37.9	39.8	10.9	12.8	26.9	27.0
South Atlantic	13,990,272	4,338,792	31.0	62.8	59.0	6.2	14.6	2.3	5.1	4.0	9.5
East South Central	8,893,307	1,994,207	22.4	68.5	61.7	3.1	9.6	0.8	2.4	2.3	7.2
West South Central	10,242,224	2,970,829	29.0	68.0	64.1	11.3	17.6	4.5	7.4	6.8	10.2
Mountain	3,336,101	1,214,980	36.4	60.0	57.2	36.3	40.8	13.6	14.9	22.7	25.9
Pacific	5,566,871	3,471,483	62.4	51.9	49.7	44.3	46.9	18.6	19.7	25.7	27.2
NEW ENGLAND:											
Maine	768,014	299,569	39.0	64.6	51.4	35.1	48.2	14.0	19.7	21.2	28.4
New Hampshire	443,083	279,761	63.1	50.9	40.3	48.9	59.5	20.6	25.5	28.3	33.9
Vermont	352,428	109,976	31.2	64.8	53.9	35.0	45.9	12.6	16.5	22.4	29.4
Massachusetts	3,852,356	3,650,248	94.8	31.9	30.6	66.8	68.1	28.0	28.6	38.8	39.5
Rhode Island	604,397	589,180	97.5	28.7	27.8	69.6	70.5	28.7	29.1	40.9	41.4
Connecticut	1,380,631	936,339	67.8	32.5	27.8	65.9	70.3	27.3	29.5	38.6	40.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
New York	10,385,227	8,589,844	82.7	35.3	29.0	62.6	68.8	26.8	30.1	35.8	38.7
New Jersey	3,155,900	2,474,936	78.4	38.4	33.8	57.8	62.4	23.4	25.4	34.4	37.0
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	5,607,815	64.3	54.5	47.3	42.2	48.4	15.9	18.3	26.3	30.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Ohio	5,759,394	3,677,136	63.8	63.7	54.3	33.0	41.4	11.8	15.5	21.3	25.9
Indiana	2,930,390	1,482,855	50.6	79.5	70.4	17.7	24.7	5.1	8.0	12.6	16.7
Illinois	6,485,280	4,403,153	67.9	47.3	36.0	49.8	60.3	18.6	23.8	31.2	36.5
Michigan	3,668,412	2,241,560	61.1	45.5	40.2	52.6	57.2	19.8	23.3	32.8	33.9
Wisconsin	2,632,067	1,244,568	47.3	40.1	35.7	59.4	63.8	17.5	20.4	41.9	43.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Minnesota	2,387,125	1,051,593	44.1	34.7	33.9	64.6	65.3	20.4	23.0	44.2	42.3
Iowa	2,404,021	875,495	36.4	63.6	63.1	35.6	35.1	9.4	10.3	26.2	24.8
Missouri	3,404,055	1,586,903	46.6	74.5	59.8	20.2	31.7	5.5	9.4	14.7	22.3
North Dakota	646,872	88,239	13.6	32.1	41.3	66.8	58.0	20.3	18.3	46.5	39.7
South Dakota	636,547	101,872	16.0	48.5	57.2	48.8	42.2	12.9	11.9	35.8	30.3
Nebraska	1,296,372	405,306	31.3	58.4	55.7	40.3	41.2	11.5	14.6	28.7	26.5
Kansas	1,769,257	617,964	34.9	74.0	72.8	22.6	20.2	6.2	6.4	16.4	13.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
Delaware	223,003	120,767	54.2	62.7	52.8	23.6	36.4	8.9	13.9	14.8	22.5
Maryland	1,449,661	869,422	60.0	61.6	55.5	21.5	30.1	7.0	10.1	14.4	20.0
District of Columbia	437,571	437,571	100.0	54.7	54.7	20.0	20.0	6.5	6.5	13.4	13.4
Virginia	2,309,187	673,984	29.2	66.5	61.4	3.6	7.5	1.3	2.9	2.3	4.7
West Virginia	1,463,701	369,007	25.2	84.2	78.3	9.9	15.6	4.2	5.4	5.6	10.3
North Carolina	2,559,123	490,370	19.2	69.0	66.1	0.7	2.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.4
South Carolina	1,683,724	293,987	17.5	47.5	55.9	1.1	4.4	0.4	1.4	0.8	3.0
Georgia	2,895,832	727,859	25.1	56.7	57.6	1.6	4.9	0.6	1.7	1.0	3.2
Florida	968,470	355,825	36.7	55.0	45.8	10.9	20.2	4.4	8.3	6.5	11.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Kentucky	2,416,630	633,543	26.2	84.4	66.8	5.9	16.6	1.3	3.4	4.6	13.2
Tennessee	2,337,885	611,226	26.1	78.4	65.8	2.3	6.3	0.7	1.9	1.6	4.4
Alabama	2,348,174	509,317	21.7	59.4	54.7	2.3	6.6	0.8	2.2	1.5	4.4
Mississippi	1,790,618	240,121	13.4	46.2	52.9	1.5	5.9	0.4	1.7	1.1	4.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Arkansas	1,752,204	290,497	16.6	70.0	67.4	3.0	7.3	0.8	1.9	2.2	5.3
Louisiana	1,798,509	628,163	34.9	52.4	51.0	8.6	18.6	2.5	5.2	6.1	13.4
Oklahoma	2,028,283	539,480	26.6	82.8	81.1	7.0	9.1	2.0	2.6	5.0	6.4
Texas	4,663,228	1,512,689	32.4	66.7	62.9	17.3	22.3	7.7	11.1	9.6	11.2
MOUNTAIN:											
Montana	548,889	172,011	31.3	50.2	47.4	47.1	51.3	17.1	19.0	30.0	32.2
Idaho	431,866	119,037	27.6	68.1	67.4	30.4	31.4	9.0	9.3	21.4	22.0
Wyoming	194,402	57,348	29.5	63.2	58.8	34.6	38.7	13.0	14.7	21.6	24.0
Colorado	939,629	453,259	48.2	64.2	61.0	34.2	36.7	12.4	13.2	21.7	23.6
New Mexico	360,350	64,960	18.0	75.8	75.2	17.0	22.0	8.1	8.7	9.0	13.3
Arizona	334,162	117,527	35.2	45.2	49.6	42.0	47.0	23.4	24.6	18.6	22.4
Utah	449,396	215,584	48.0	54.7	50.1	43.6	48.9	12.6	15.0	31.1	33.9
Nevada	77,407	15,254	19.7	46.9	53.1	44.5	43.9	19.1	17.1	25.3	26.8
PACIFIC:											
Washington	1,356,621	748,735	55.2	52.5	49.9	44.8	47.5	18.4	20.0	26.4	27.5
Oregon	783,389	391,019	49.9	63.5	58.2	34.6	40.0	13.0	15.7	21.6	24.3
California	3,426,861	2,331,729	68.0	49.0	48.2	46.3	47.8	19.9	20.3	26.4	27.6

TABLE 139.—CONCENTRATION IN MEDIUM-SIZED AND LARGE CITIES (25,000 AND OVER), AND PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	URBANIZATION			PER CENT							
	Total population	Population in cities of 25,000 and over		Native white of native parentage		Foreign white stock					
						Total		Foreign-born white		Native white of foreign or mixed par.	
	Number	Number	Per cent	In total population	In cities of 25,000 and over	In total population	In cities of 25,000 and over	In total population	In cities of 25,000 and over	In total population	In cities of 25,000 and over
UNITED STATES	105,710,620	37,770,114	35.7	55.3	39.6	34.4	53.8	13.0	22.0	21.5	31.8
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:											
New England	7,400,909	3,902,324	52.7	37.9	27.7	61.0	70.7	25.3	30.2	35.7	40.4
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144	12,903,253	58.0	43.3	3[illegible].3	54.0	65.2	22.1	27.9	31.9	37.4
East North Central	21,475,543	9,457,454	44.0	54.9	39.9	42.6	56.0	15.0	22.1	27.6	33.9
West North Central	12,544,249	2,865,664	22.8	59.6	50.4	37.9	44.0	10.9	14.6	26.9	29.3
South Atlantic	13,990,272	2,889,077	20.7	62.8	55.5	6.2	18.8	2.3	6.6	4.0	12.2
East South Central	8,893,307	1,062,316	11.9	68.5	58.2	3.1	13.8	0.8	3.4	2.3	10.4
West South Central	10,242,224	1,559,557	15.2	68.0	58.2	11.3	22.9	4.5	9.5	6.8	13.3
Mountain	3,336,101	551,224	16.5	60.0	53.3	36.3	44.3	13.6	15.8	22.7	28.5
Pacific	5,566,871	2,579,245	46.3	51.9	46.5	44.3	49.8	18.6	21.1	25.7	28.7
NEW ENGLAND:											
Maine	768,014	127,041	16.5	64.6	48.1	35.1	51.3	14.0	21.4	21.2	29.9
New Hampshire	443,083	106,763	24.1	50.9	25.9	48.9	74.0	20.6	34.0	28.3	40.0
Vermont	352,428	...	...	64.8	...	35.0	...	12.6	...	22.4	...
Massachusetts	3,852,356	2,549,966	66.2	31.9	27.0	66.8	71.4	28.0	30.7	38.8	40.7
Rhode Island	604,397	405,001	67.0	28.7	26.8	69.6	71.2	28.7	29.4	40.9	41.7
Connecticut	1,380,631	713,553	51.7	32.5	27.2	65.9	70.7	27.3	30.0	38.6	40.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
New York	10,385,227	7,562,907	72.8	35.3	25.6	62.6	72.0	26.8	32.0	35.8	40.0
New Jersey	3,155,900	1,802,909	57.1	38.4	29.8	57.8	66.4	23.4	27.4	34.4	39.0
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	3,537,347	40.6	54.5	44.1	42.2	50.3	15.9	19.3	26.3	31.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Ohio	5,759,394	2,707,457	47.0	63.7	48.8	33.0	46.3	11.8	17.9	21.3	28.4
Indiana	2,930,390	873,545	29.8	79.5	64.1	17.7	29.0	5.1	10.0	12.6	19.1
Illinois	6,485,280	3,402,015	52.5	47.3	29.4	49.8	66.6	18.6	26.9	31.2	39.7
Michigan	3,668,412	1,714,621	46.7	45.5	38.0	52.6	58.9	19.8	25.0	32.8	33.9
Wisconsin	2,632,067	759,816	28.9	40.1	31.3	59.4	68.2	17.5	23.3	41.9	45.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Minnesota	2,387,125	714,197	29.9	34.7	32.8	64.6	66.0	20.4	23.8	44.2	42.2
Iowa	2,404,021	411,521	17.1	63.6	59.8	35.6	37.8	9.4	11.4	26.2	26.4
Missouri	3,404,055	1,244,779	36.6	74.5	54.8	20.2	36.5	5.5	11.1	14.7	25.4
North Dakota	646,872	...	...	32.1	...	66.8	...	20.3	...	46.5	...
South Dakota	636,547	25,202	4.0	48.5	55.8	48.8	43.7	12.9	11.7	35.8	31.9
Nebraska	1,296,372	246,549	19.0	58.4	48.6	40.3	46.7	11.5	17.3	28.7	29.4
Kansas	1,769,257	223,416	12.6	74.0	66.3	22.6	23.6	6.2	8.4	16.4	15.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
Delaware	223,003	110,168	49.4	62.7	51.6	23.6	38.6	8.9	14.8	14.8	23.8
Maryland	1,449,661	791,727	54.6	61.6	53.9	21.5	32.0	7.0	10.8	14.4	21.2
District of Columbia	437,571	437,571	100.0	54.7	54.7	20.0	20.0	6.5	6.5	13.4	13.4
Virginia	2,309,187	489,351	21.2	66.5	57.2	3.6	8.8	1.3	3.4	2.3	5.4
West Virginia	1,463,701	173,862	11.9	84.2	75.7	9.9	18.4	4.2	5.6	5.6	12.7
North Carolina	2,559,123	156,609	6.1	69.0	60.9	0.7	3.3	0.3	1.3	0.4	2.0
South Carolina	1,683,724	105,481	6.3	47.5	47.3	1.1	8.3	0.4	2.5	0.8	5.8
Georgia	2,895,832	420,536	14.5	56.7	55.9	1.6	6.8	0.6	2.4	1.0	4.4
Florida	968,470	203,772	21.0	55.0	43.3	10.9	21.0	4.4	9.1	6.5	11.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Kentucky	2,416,630	362,863	15.0	84.4	60.8	5.9	23.6	1.3	4.8	4.6	18.8
Tennessee	2,337,885	416,406	17.8	78.4	61.3	2.3	8.2	0.7	2.5	1.6	5.7
Alabama	2,348,174	283,047	12.1	59.4	50.3	2.3	9.4	0.8	3.1	1.5	6.3
Mississippi	1,790,618	...	...	46.2	...	1.5	...	0.4	...	1.1	...
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Arkansas	1,752,204	94,012	5.4	70.0	66.6	3.0	11.0	0.8	2.8	2.2	8.2
Louisiana	1,798,509	431,093	24.0	52.4	49.5	8.6	22.9	2.5	6.3	6.1	16.6
Oklahoma	2,028,283	193,647	9.5	82.8	76.3	7.0	10.8	2.0	3.1	5.0	7.6
Texas	4,663,228	840,805	18.0	66.7	57.5	17.3	26.9	7.7	13.4	9.6	13.5
MOUNTAIN:											
Montana	548,889	41,611	7.6	50.2	32.3	47.1	66.6	17.1	27.5	30.0	39.0
Idaho	431,866	...	...	68.1	...	30.4	...	9.0	...	21.4	...
Wyoming	194,402	...	...	63.2	...	34.6	...	13.0	...	21.6	...
Colorado	939,629	329,646	35.1	64.2	57.4	34.2	39.8	12.4	14.4	21.7	25.3
New Mexico	360,350	...	...	75.8	...	17.0	...	8.1	...	9.0	...
Arizona	334,162	29,053	8.7	45.2	62.6	42.0	32.8	23.4	13.9	18.6	18.9
Utah	449,396	150,914	33.6	54.7	48.4	43.6	50.2	12.6	15.9	31.1	34.3
Nevada	77,407	...	...	46.9	...	44.5	...	19.1	...	25.3	...
PACIFIC:											
Washington	1,356,621	569,943	42.0	52.5	46.9	44.8	50.2	18.4	21.5	26.4	28.7
Oregon	783,389	258,288	33.0	63.5	52.7	34.6	45.2	13.0	18.2	21.6	27.0
California	3,426,861	1,751,014	51.1	49.0	45.4	46.3	50.3	19.9	21.4	26.4	29.0

TABLE 140.—CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION IN LARGE CITIES, AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	URBANIZATION			PER CENT OF							
	Total population	Population in cities of 100,000 and over		Native white of native parentage		Foreign white stock					
						Total		Foreign-born white		Native white of foreign or mixed par.	
	Number	Number	Per cent	In total population	In cities of 100,000 and over	In total population	In cities of 100,000 and over	In total population	In cities of 100,000 and over	In total population	In cities of 100,000 and over
UNITED STATES	105,710,620	27,429,326	25.9	55.3	35.9	34.4	57.7	13.0	23.9	21.5	33.8
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:											
New England	7,400,909	2,203,306	29.8	37.9	25.4	61.0	72.3	25.3	31.2	35.7	41.2
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144	10,549,599	47.4	43.3	28.3	54.0	68.0	22.1	29.4	31.9	38.6
East North Central	21,475,543	6,775,993	31.6	54.9	34.5	42.6	61.0	15.0	24.7	27.6	36.3
West North Central	12,544,249	2,131,833	17.0	59.6	47.2	37.9	46.2	10.9	15.4	26.9	30.8
South Atlantic	13,990,272	1,769,625	12.6	62.8	54.3	6.2	23.7	2.3	8.2	4.0	15.5
East South Central	8,893,307	694,390	7.8	68.5	55.9	3.1	14.2	0.8	3.7	2.3	10.5
West South Central	10,242,224	952,332	9.3	68.0	55.4	11.3	24.7	4.5	9.5	6.8	15.1
Mountain	3,336,101	374,601	11.2	60.0	53.6	36.3	44.2	13.6	15.2	22.7	29.0
Pacific	5,566,871	1,977,647	35.5	51.9	44.8	44.3	51.3	18.6	22.0	25.7	29.3
NEW ENGLAND:											
Maine	768,014	....	......	64.6	......	35.1	......	14.0	......	21.2	......
New Hampshire	443,083	....	......	50.9	......	48.9	......	20.6	......	28.3	......
Vermont	352,428	....	......	64.8	......	35.0	......	12.6	......	22.4	......
Massachusetts	3,852,356	1,521,583	39.5	31.9	24.6	66.8	73.2	28.0	31.9	38.8	41.4
Rhode Island	604,397	237,595	39.3	28.7	26.8	69.6	70.7	28.7	29.0	40.9	41.7
Connecticut	1,380,631	444,128	32.2	32.5	27.4	65.9	70.1	27.3	29.9	38.6	40.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
New York	10,385,227	6,807,810	65.6	35.3	23.6	62.6	73.9	26.8	33.2	35.8	40.7
New Jersey	3,155,900	1,084,100	34.4	38.4	30.7	57.8	65.6	23.4	26.6	34.4	39.0
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	2,657,689	30.5	54.5	39.3	42.2	54.1	15.9	20.9	26.3	33.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Ohio	5,759,394	2,171,635	37.7	63.7	44.9	33.0	49.8	11.8	19.4	21.3	30.4
Indiana	2,930,390	314,194	10.7	79.5	69.8	17.7	19.1	5.1	5.4	12.6	13.7
Illinois	6,485,280	2,701,705	41.7	47.3	23.8	49.8	72.0	18.6	29.8	31.2	42.2
Michigan	3,668,412	1,131,312	30.8	45.5	32.7	52.6	63.5	19.8	28.1	32.8	35.4
Wisconsin	2,632,067	457,147	17.4	40.1	28.6	59.4	70.9	17.5	24.1	41.9	46.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Minnesota	2,387,125	615,280	25.8	34.7	34.2	64.6	64.5	20.4	22.7	44.2	41.8
Iowa	2,404,021	126,468	5.3	63.6	66.7	35.6	28.9	9.4	8.9	26.2	20.0
Missouri	3,404,055	1,097,307	32.2	74.5	51.8	20.2	39.0	5.5	11.9	14.7	27.1
North Dakota	646,872	....	......	32.1	......	66.8	......	20.3	......	46.5	......
South Dakota	636,547	....	......	48.5	......	48.8	......	12.9	......	35.8	......
Nebraska	1,296,372	191,601	14.8	58.4	45.2	40.3	49.3	11.5	18.5	28.7	30.9
Kansas	1,769,257	101,177	5.7	74.0	55.9	22.6	29.8	6.2	11.5	16.4	18.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
Delaware	223,003	110,168	49.4	62.7	51.6	23.6	38.6	8.9	14.8	14.8	23.8
Maryland	1,449,661	733,826	50.6	61.6	51.6	21.5	33.6	7.0	11.4	14.4	22.2
Dist. of Columbia	437,571	437,571	100.0	54.7	54.7	20.0	20.0	6.5	6.5	13.4	13.4
Virginia	2,309,187	287,444	12.4	66.5	55.9	3.6	10.1	1.3	3.9	2.3	6.2
West Virginia	1,463,701	....	......	84.2	......	9.9	......	4.2	......	5.6	......
North Carolina	2,559,123	....	......	69.0	......	0.7	......	0.3	......	0.4	......
South Carolina	1,683,724	....	......	47.5	......	1.1	......	0.4	......	0.8	......
Georgia	2,895,832	200,616	6.9	56.7	62.3	1.6	6.4	0.6	2.4	1.0	4.0
Florida	968,470	....	......	55.0	......	10.9	......	4.4	......	6.5	......
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Kentucky	2,416,630	234,891	9.7	84.4	59.3	5.9	23.6	1.3	4.9	4.6	18.6
Tennessee	2,337,885	280,693	12.0	78.4	55.9	2.3	9.6	0.7	2.9	1.6	6.7
Alabama	2,348,174	178,806	7.6	59.4	51.6	2.3	9.1	0.8	3.4	1.5	5.7
Mississippi	1,790,618	....	......	46.2	......	1.5	......	0.4	......	1.1	......
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Arkansas	1,752,204	....	......	70.0	......	3.0	......	0.8	......	2.2	......
Louisiana	1,798,509	387,219	21.5	52.4	49.2	8.6	24.6	2.5	6.7	6.1	17.9
Oklahoma	2,028,283	....	......	82.8	......	7.0	......	2.0	......	5.0	......
Texas	4,663,228	565,113	12.1	66.7	59.6	17.3	24.7	7.7	11.5	9.6	13.3
MOUNTAIN:											
Montana	548,889	....	......	50.2	......	47.1	......	17.1	......	30.0	......
Idaho	431,866	....	......	68.1	......	30.4	......	9.0	......	21.4	......
Wyoming	194,402	....	......	63.2	......	34.6	......	13.0	......	21.6	......
Colorado	939,629	256,491	27.3	64.2	56.4	34.2	40.9	12.4	14.7	21.7	26.3
New Mexico	360,350	....	......	75.8	......	17.0	......	8.1	......	9.0	......
Arizona	334,162	....	......	45.2	......	42.0	......	23.4	......	18.6	......
Utah	449,396	118,110	26.3	54.7	47.6	43.6	51.3	12.6	16.5	31.1	34.8
Nevada	77,407	....	......	46.9	......	44.5	......	19.1	......	25.3	......
PACIFIC:											
Washington	1,356,621	419,749	30.9	52.5	46.9	44.8	49.8	18.4	21.6	26.4	28.2
Oregon	783,389	258,288	33.0	63.5	52.7	34.6	45.2	13.0	18.2	21.6	27.0
California	3,426,861	1,299,610	37.9	49.0	42.5	46.3	53.0	19.9	22.9	26.4	30.1

TABLE 141.—PER CENT INCREASE FROM 1900 TO 1920 OF TOTAL AND URBAN POPULATION AND PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	PER CENT OF INCREASE: 1900–1920		PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1920			
				Foreign white stock		
	Total population	Urban population	Native white of native parentage	Total	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed par.
UNITED STATES	39.1	78.7	55.3	34.4	13.0	21.5
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:						
New England	32.3	44.7	37.9	61.0	25.3	35.7
Middle Atlantic	44.0	65.5	43.3	54.0	22.1	31.9
East North Central	34.3	80.7	54.9	42.6	15.0	27.6
West North Central	21.2	60.4	59.6	37.9	10.9	26.9
South Atlantic	34.0	94.3	62.8	6.2	2.3	4.0
East South Central	17.8	76.3	68.5	3.1	0.8	2.3
West South Central	56.8	181.0	68.0	11.3	4.5	6.8
Mountain	99.2	124.4	60.0	36.3	13.6	22.7
Pacific	130.4	209.3	51.9	44.3	18.6	25.7
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine	10.6	28.7	64.6	35.1	14.0	21.2
New Hampshire	7.7	23.6	50.9	48.9	20.6	28.3
Vermont	2.6	45.0	64.8	35.0	12.6	22.4
Massachusetts	37.3	42.2	31.9	66.8	28.0	38.8
Rhode Island	41.0	44.5	28.7	69.6	28.7	40.9
Connecticut	52.0	72.2	32.5	65.9	27.3	38.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	42.9	62.1	35.3	62.6	26.8	35.8
New Jersey	67.5	86.2	38.4	57.8	23.4	34.4
Pennsylvania	38.4	62.6	54.5	42.2	15.9	26.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	38.5	84.0	63.7	33.0	11.8	21.3
Indiana	16.4	71.9	79.5	17.7	5.1	12.6
Illinois	34.5	68.3	47.3	49.8	18.6	31.2
Michigan	51.5	135.4	45.5	52.6	19.8	32.8
Wisconsin	27.2	57.5	40.1	59.4	17.5	41.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	36.3	75.8	34.7	64.6	20.4	44.2
Iowa	7.7	53.0	63.6	35.6	9.4	26.2
Missouri	9.6	40.7	74.5	20.2	5.5	14.7
North Dakota	102.7	276.9	32.1	66.8	20.3	46.5
South Dakota	58.5	148.9	48.5	48.8	12.9	35.8
Nebraska	21.6	60.4	58.4	40.3	11.5	28.7
Kansas	20.3	56.8	74.0	22.6	6.2	16.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware	20.7	40.9	62.7	23.6	8.9	14.8
Maryland	22.0	47.1	61.6	21.5	7.0	14.4
District of Columbia	57.0	57.0	54.7	20.0	6.5	13.4
Virginia	24.5	98.2	66.5	3.6	1.3	2.3
West Virginia	52.7	194.1	84.2	9.9	4.2	5.6
North Carolina	35.1	162.5	69.0	0.7	0.3	0.4
South Carolina	25.6	71.7	47.5	1.1	0.4	0.8
Georgia	30.7	110.1	56.7	1.6	0.6	1.0
Florida	83.2	232.5	55.0	10.9	4.4	6.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	12.5	35.5	84.4	5.9	1.3	4.6
Tennessee	15.7	87.1	78.4	2.3	0.7	1.6
Alabama	28.4	135.0	59.4	2.3	0.8	1.5
Mississippi	15.4	100.0	46.2	1.5	0.4	1.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	33.6	160.0	70.0	3.0	0.8	2.2
Louisiana	30.2	71.5	52.4	8.6	2.5	6.1
Oklahoma	156.6	823.5	82.8	7.0	2.0	5.0
Texas	53.0	190.5	66.7	17.3	7.7	9.6
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana	125.6	103.4	30.2	47.1	17.1	30.0
Idaho	167.0	1,090.0	68.1	30.4	9.0	21.4
Wyoming	110.1	115.1	63.2	34.6	13.0	21.6
Colorado	74.1	73.9	64.2	34.2	12.4	21.7
New Mexico	84.5	137.2	75.8	17.0	8.1	9.0
Arizona	171.8	502.9	45.2	42.0	23.4	18.6
Utah	62.4	104.5	54.7	43.6	12.6	31.1
Nevada	82.8	112.0	46.9	44.5	19.1	26.3
PACIFIC:						
Washington	161.8	254.1	52.5	44.8	18.4	28.4
Oregon	89.4	193.6	63.5	34.6	13.0	21.6
California	130.8	199.8	49.0	46.3	19.9	26.4

TABLE 142.—TOTAL AND URBAN POPULATION OF STATES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO NUMERICAL INCREASE: 1900 TO 1920

NUMERICAL INCREASE: 1900 to 1920

TOTAL POPULATION				URBAN POPULATION			
State	Increase	State	Increase	State	Increase	State	Increase
New York	3,116,333	South Carolina	343, 408	New York	3,291,733	Oregon	257, 839
Pennsylvania	2,417,902	North Dakota	327, 726	Pennsylvania	2,159,205	Florida	248, 794
California	1,941,808	Tennessee	317, 269	Illinois	1,786,785	West Virginia	243, 542
Illinois	1,663,730	Montana	305, 560	Ohio	1,678,754	Colorado	192, 608
Texas	1,614,518	Kansas	298, 762	California	1,554,030	Rhode Island	181, 533
Ohio	1,601,849	Missouri	297, 390	Michigan	1,289,237	Arkansas	178, 764
New Jersey	1,272,231	Idaho	270, 094	New Jersey	1,145,774	Kentucky	165, 875
Michigan	1,247,430	Kentucky	269, 456	Massachusetts	1,083,150	Dist. of Col	158, 853
Oklahoma	1,237,892	Maryland	261, 617	Texas	991, 930	Nebraska	152, 604
Massachusetts	1,047,010	Mississippi	239, 348	Indiana	620, 166	South Carolina	122, 731
Washington	838, 518	South Dakota	234, 977	Washington	537, 258	Mississippi	120, 086
Georgia	679, 501	Nebraska	230, 072	Oklahoma	481, 063	Utah	110, 157
North Carolina	665, 313	Arizona	211, 231	Missouri	458, 799	Idaho	109, 034
Minnesota	635, 731	Rhode Island	175, 841	Wisconsin	454, 355	Arizona	98, 032
Wisconsin	563, 025	Utah	172, 647	Minnesota	453, 493	Montana	87, 457
Alabama	519, 477	Iowa	172, 168	Connecticut	392, 584	Maine	66, 742
West Virginia	504, 901	New Mexico	165, 040	Georgia	381, 477	North Dakota	64, 826
Connecticut	472, 211	Dist. of Col	158, 853	Virginia	333, 917	South Dakota	60, 936
Virginia	455, 003	Wyoming	101, 871	North Carolina	303, 580	New Hampshire	53, 492
Arkansas	440, 640	Maine	73, 548	Iowa	303, 109	New Mexico	37, 579
Florida	439, 928	Delaware	38, 268	Alabama	292, 608	Delaware	35, 050
Louisiana	416, 884	Nevada	35, 072	Kansas	287, 061	Vermont	34, 145
Indiana	413, 928	New Hampshire	31, 495	Tennessee	284, 587	Wyoming	30, 691
Colorado	399, 929	Vermont	8, 787	Maryland	278, 216	Nevada	8, 059
Oregon	369, 853			Louisiana	261, 875		

SPEARMAN RANK CORRELATION BETWEEN PER CENT OF EACH POPULATION CLASS AND ACTUAL INCREASE IN POPULATION OF EACH STATE, 1900-1920.

Population class	Total	Urban
Native white—Native parentage	−.148±.094	−.092±.096
Foreign white stock	+.064±.096	+.121±.095
Foreign-born white	+.058±.096	+.097±.095
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	+.058±.096	+.110±.095
Negro and foreign white stock combined	+.193±.093	+.150±.094

TABLE 143.—TOTAL AND URBAN POPULATION OF STATES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO NUMERICAL INCREASE, OMITTING STATES HAVING 25 PER CENT OR MORE OF POPULATION NEGRO: 1900 TO 1920

NUMERICAL INCREASE: 1900 TO 1920

TOTAL POPULATION				URBAN POPULATION			
State	Increase	State	Increase	State	Increase	State	Increase
New York	3,116,333	Montana	305,560	New York	3,291,733	Oregon	257,839
Pennsylvania	2,417,902	Kansas	298,762	Pennsylvania	2,159,205	West Virginia	243,542
California	1,941,808	Missouri	297,390	Illinois	1,786,785	Colorado	192,608
Illinois	1,663,730	Idaho	270,094	Ohio	1,678,754	Rhode Island	181,533
Texas	1,614,518	Kentucky	269,456	California	1,554,090	Kentucky	165,875
Ohio	1,601,849	Maryland	261,617	Michigan	1,289,237	Nebraska	152,604
New Jersey	1,272,231	South Dakota	234,977	New Jersey	1,145,774	Utah	110,157
Michigan	1,247,430	Nebraska	230,072	Massachusetts	1,083,150	Idaho	109,034
Oklahoma	1,237,892	Arizona	211,231	Texas	991,936	Arizona	98,032
Massachusetts	1,047,010	Rhode Island	175,841	Indiana	620,166	Montana	87,457
Washington	838,518	Utah	172,647	Washington	537,258	Maine	66,742
Minnesota	635,731	Iowa	172,168	Oklahoma	481,063	North Dakota	64,826
Wisconsin	563,025	New Mexico	165,040	Missouri	458,799	South Dakota	60,936
West Virginia	504,901	Wyoming	101,871	Wisconsin	454,355	New Hampshire	53,492
Connecticut	472,211	Maine	73,548	Minnesota	453,493	New Mexico	37,579
Indiana	413,928	Delaware	38,268	Connecticut	392,584	Delaware	35,050
Colorado	399,929	Nevada	35,072	Iowa	303,109	Vermont	34,145
Oregon	369,853	New Hampshire	31,496	Kansas	287,061	Wyoming	30,691
North Dakota	327,726	Vermont	8,787	Tennessee	284,587	Nevada	8,059
Tennessee	317,269			Maryland	278,216		

SPEARMAN RANK CORRELATION BETWEEN PER CENT OF EACH POPULATION CLASS AND ACTUAL INCREASE IN POPULATION OF EACH STATE HAVING LESS THAN 25 PER CENT NEGRO, 1900-1920

Population class	Total	Urban
Native white—Native parentage	−.191 ± .104	−.136 ± .106
Foreign white stock	+.191 ± .104	+.151 ± .106
Foreign-born white	+.170 ± .105	+.119 ± .106
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	+.193 ± .104	+.136 ± .106

TABLE 144.—POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE AND PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	Population density per square mile	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION			
		Native white of native parentage	Foreign white stock		
			Total	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
UNITED STATES	35.5	55.3	34.4	13.0	21.5
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:					
New England	119.4	37.9	61.0	25.3	35.7
Middle Atlantic	222.6	43.3	54.0	22.1	31.9
East North Central	87.5	54.9	42.6	15.0	27.6
West North Central	24.6	59.6	37.9	10.9	26.9
South Atlantic	52.0	62.8	6.2	2.3	4.0
East South Central	49.5	68.5	3.1	0.8	2.3
West South Central	23.8	68.0	11.3	4.5	6.8
Mountain	3.9	60.0	36.3	13.6	22.7
Pacific	17.5	51.9	44.3	18.6	25.7
NEW ENGLAND:					
Maine	25.7	64.6	35.1	14.0	21.2
New Hampshire	49.1	50.9	48.9	20.6	28.3
Vermont	38.6	64.8	35.0	12.6	22.4
Massachusetts	479.2	31.9	66.8	28.0	38.8
Rhode Island	566.4	28.7	69.6	28.7	40.9
Connecticut	286.4	32.5	65.9	27.3	38.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:					
New York	217.9	35.3	62.6	26.8	35.8
New Jersey	420.0	38.4	57.8	23.4	34.4
Pennsylvania	194.5	54.5	42.2	15.9	26.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Ohio	141.4	63.7	33.0	11.8	21.3
Indiana	81.3	79.5	17.7	5.1	12.6
Illinois	115.7	47.3	49.8	18.6	31.2
Michigan	63.8	45.5	52.6	19.8	32.8
Wisconsin	47.6	40.1	59.4	17.5	41.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:					
Minnesota	29.5	34.7	64.6	20.4	44.2
Iowa	43.2	63.6	35.6	9.4	26.2
Missouri	49.5	74.5	20.2	5.5	14.7
North Dakota	9.2	32.1	66.8	20.3	46.5
South Dakota	8.3	48.5	48.8	12.9	35.8
Nebraska	16.9	58.4	40.3	11.5	28.7
Kansas	21.6	74.0	22.6	6.2	16.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:					
Delaware	113.5	62.7	23.6	8.9	14.8
Maryland	145.8	61.6	21.5	7.0	14.4
District of Columbia	7,292.9	54.7	20.0	6.5	13.4
Virginia	57.4	66.5	3.6	1.3	2.3
West Virginia	60.9	84.2	9.9	4.2	5.6
North Carolina	52.5	69.0	0.7	0.3	0.4
South Carolina	55.2	47.5	1.1	0.4	0.8
Georgia	49.3	56.7	1.6	0.6	1.0
Florida	17.7	55.0	10.9	4.4	6.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Kentucky	60.1	84.4	5.9	1.3	4.6
Tennessee	56.1	78.4	2.3	0.7	1.6
Alabama	45.8	59.4	2.3	0.8	1.5
Mississippi	38.6	46.2	1.5	0.4	1.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
Arkansas	33.4	70.0	3.0	0.8	2.2
Louisiana	39.6	52.4	8.6	2.5	6.1
Oklahoma	29.2	82.8	7.0	2.0	5.0
Texas	17.8	66.7	17.3	7.7	9.6
MOUNTAIN:					
Montana	3.8	50.2	47.1	17.1	30.0
Idaho	5.2	68.1	30.4	9.0	21.4
Wyoming	2.0	63.2	34.6	13.0	21.6
Colorado	9.1	64.2	34.2	12.4	21.7
New Mexico	2.9	75.8	17.0	8.1	9.0
Arizona	2.9	45.2	42.0	23.4	18.6
Utah	5.5	54.7	43.6	12.6	31.1
Nevada	0.7	46.9	44.5	19.1	25.3
PACIFIC:					
Washington	20.3	52.5	44.8	18.4	26.4
Oregon	8.2	63.5	34.6	13.0	21.6
California	22.0	49.0	46.3	19.9	26.4

TABLE 145.—PER CENT OF NEGRO POPULATION AND PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL POPULATION, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION			PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION			
	Number		Per cent Negro in total population	Native white of native parentage	Foreign white stock		
	White	Negro			Total	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
UNITED STATES	94,820,915	10,463,131	9.9	55.3	34.4	13.0	21.6
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:							
New England	7,316,079	79,051	1.1	37.9	61.0	25.3	35.7
Middle Atlantic	21,641,840	600,183	2.7	43.3	54.0	22.1	31.9
East North Central	20,938,862	514,554	2.4	54.9	42.6	15.0	27.6
West North Central	12,225,387	278,521	2.2	59.6	37.9	10.9	26.9
South Atlantic	9,648,940	4,325,120	30.9	62.8	6.2	2.3	4.0
East South Central	6,367,547	2,523,532	28.4	68.6	3.1	0.8	2.3
West South Central	8,115,727	2,063,579	20.1	68.0	11.3	4.5	6.8
Mountain	3,212,899	30,801	0.9	60.0	36.3	13.6	22.7
Pacific	5,353,634	47,790	0.9	51.9	44.3	18.6	25.7
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine	765,695	1,310	0.2	64.6	35.1	14.0	21.2
New Hampshire	442,331	621	0.1	50.9	48.9	20.6	28.3
Vermont	351,817	572	0.2	64.8	35.0	12.6	22.4
Massachusetts	3,803,524	45,466	1.2	31.9	66.8	28.0	38.8
Rhode Island	593,980	10,036	1.7	28.7	69.6	28.7	40.9
Connecticut	1,356,732	21,046	1.5	32.5	65.9	27.3	38.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York	10,172,027	198,483	1.9	35.3	62.6	26.8	35.8
New Jersey	3,037,087	117,132	3.7	38.4	57.8	23.4	34.4
Pennsylvania	8,432,726	284,568	3.3	54.5	42.2	15.9	26.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	5,571,893	186,187	3.2	63.7	33.0	11.8	21.3
Indiana	2,849,071	80,810	2.8	79.6	17.7	5.1	12.6
Illinois	6,299,333	182,274	2.8	47.3	49.8	18.6	31.2
Michigan	3,601,627	60,082	1.6	45.5	52.6	19.8	32.8
Wisconsin	2,616,938	5,201	0.2	40.1	59.4	17.5	41.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota	2,368,936	8,809	0.4	34.7	64.6	20.4	44.2
Iowa	2,384,181	19,005	0.8	63.6	35.6	9.4	26.2
Missouri	3,225,044	178,241	5.2	74.5	20.2	5.5	14.7
North Dakota	639,954	467	0.1	32.1	66.8	20.3	46.5
South Dakota	619,147	832	0.1	48.5	48.8	12.9	35.8
Nebraska	1,279,219	13,242	1.0	58.4	40.3	11.5	28.7
Kansas	1,708,906	57,925	3.3	74.0	22.6	6.2	16.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware	192,615	30,335	13.6	62.7	23.6	8.9	14.8
Maryland	1,204,737	244,479	16.9	61.6	21.5	7.0	14.4
District of Columbia	326,860	109,966	25.1	54.7	20.0	6.5	13.4
Virginia	1,617,909	690,017	29.9	66.5	3.6	1.3	2.3
West Virginia	1,377,235	86,345	5.9	84.2	9.9	4.2	5.6
North Carolina	1,783,779	763,407	29.8	69.0	0.7	0.3	0.4
South Carolina	818,538	864,719	51.4	47.5	1.1	0.4	0.8
Georgia	1,689,114	1,206,365	41.7	56.7	1.6	0.6	1.0
Florida	638,153	329,487	34.0	55.0	10.9	4.4	6.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	2,180,560	235,938	9.8	84.4	5.9	1.3	4.6
Tennessee	1,885,993	451,758	19.3	78.4	2.3	0.7	1.6
Alabama	1,447,032	900,652	38.4	59.4	2.3	0.8	1.6
Mississippi	853,962	935,184	52.2	46.2	1.5	0.4	1.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	1,279,757	472,220	27.0	70.0	3.0	0.8	2.2
Louisiana	1,096,611	700,257	38.9	52.4	8.6	2.5	6.1
Oklahoma	1,821,194	149,408	7.4	82.8	7.0	2.0	5.0
Texas	3,918,165	741,694	15.9	66.7	17.3	7.7	9.6
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana	534,260	1,658	0.3	50.2	47.1	17.1	30.0
Idaho	425,668	920	0.2	68.1	30.4	9.0	21.4
Wyoming	190,146	1,375	0.7	63.2	34.6	13.0	21.6
Colorado	924,103	11,318	1.2	64.2	34.2	12.4	21.7
New Mexico	334,673	5,733	1.6	75.8	17.0	8.1	9.0
Arizona	291,449	8,005	2.4	45.2	42.0	23.4	18.6
Utah	441,901	1,446	0.3	54.7	43.6	12.6	31.1
Nevada	70,699	346	0.4	46.9	44.6	19.1	25.3
PACIFIC:							
Washington	1,319,777	6,883	0.5	52.5	44.8	18.4	26.4
Oregon	769,146	2,144	0.3	63.6	34.6	13.0	21.6
California	3,264,711	38,763	1.1	49.0	46.3	19.9	26.4

TABLE 146.—INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE
POPULATION, FOR DIVISIONS

	DIVISION AND STATE	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY OCCUPIED				
		Total	In specified industries			
			Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry		Extraction of minerals	
		Number	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1	UNITED STATES	[1] 41,614,248	10,953,158	26.3	1,090,223	2.6
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:					
2	New England	3,234,392	255,580	7.9	4,853	0.2
3	Middle Atlantic	9,240,216	660,240	7.1	343,916	3.7
4	East North Central	8,515,849	1,633,790	19.2	216,238	2.5
5	West North Central	4,587,996	1,690,253	36.8	74,141	1.6
6	South Atlantic	5,339,999	2,177,438	40.8	134,221	2.5
7	East South Central	3,310,844	1,805,142	54.5	104,999	3.2
8	West South Central	3,716,248	1,808,084	48.7	83,069	2.2
9	Mountain	1,254,994	427,158	34.0	93,064	7.4
10	Pacific	2,413,710	496,473	20.6	35,722	1.5
	NEW ENGLAND:					
11	Maine	309,858	77,304	24.9	748	0.2
12	New Hampshire	192,827	30,426	15.8	406	0.2
13	Vermont	138,484	44,260	32.0	1,899	1.4
14	Massachusetts	1,728,318	57,555	3.3	1,198	0.1
15	Rhode Island	275,000	8,354	3.0	160	0.1
16	Connecticut	589,905	37,681	6.4	442	0.1
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:					
17	New York	4,503,204	314,774	7.0	7,549	0.2
18	New Jersey	1,310,653	61,153	4.7	3,935	0.3
19	Pennsylvania	3,426,359	284,313	8.3	332,432	9.7
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:					
20	Ohio	2,301,516	360,655	15.7	59,573	2.6
21	Indiana	1,117,032	294,006	26.3	33,322	3.0
22	Illinois	2,627,738	380,705	14.5	90,644	3.4
23	Michigan	1,474,014	290,374	19.7	28,798	2.0
24	Wisconsin	995,549	308,050	30.9	3,901	0.4
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:					
25	Minnesota	907,013	307,876	33.9	14,994	1.7
26	Iowa	858,698	327,124	38.1	14,196	1.7
27	Missouri	1,317,160	396,863	30.1	21,516	1.6
28	North Dakota	207,082	119,886	57.9	1,298	0.6
29	South Dakota	216,571	117,277	54.2	1,437	0.7
30	Nebraska	457,081	187,115	40.9	388	0.1
31	Kansas	624,391	233,112	37.3	20,312	3.3
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:					
32	Delaware	91,224	17,694	19.4	70	0.1
33	Maryland	603,478	95,881	15.9	6,637	1.1
34	District of Columbia	236,027	947	0.4	79	(2)
35	Virginia	833,576	301,707	36.2	16,205	1.9
36	West Virginia	491,116	125,592	25.6	103,151	21.0
37	North Carolina	895,852	477,686	53.3	1,990	0.2
38	South Carolina	674,257	420,635	62.4	624	0.1
39	Georgia	1,129,157	613,357	54.3	2,466	0.2
40	Florida	385,312	123,939	32.2	2,999	0.8
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
41	Kentucky	851,122	393,749	46.3	51,471	6.0
42	Tennessee	830,096	400,134	48.2	17,630	2.1
43	Alabama	908,216	504,645	55.6	35,639	3.9
44	Mississippi	721,410	506,614	70.2	259	(2)
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:					
45	Arkansas	634,564	408,651	64.4	5,558	0.9
46	Louisiana	681,233	290,936	42.7	7,609	1.1
47	Oklahoma	681,428	314,657	46.2	38,349	5.6
48	Texas	1,719,023	793,840	46.2	31,495	1.8
	MOUNTAIN:					
49	Montana	214,183	85,020	39.7	16,718	7.8
50	Idaho	153,459	72,860	47.5	5,132	3.3
51	Wyoming	81,536	26,045	31.9	8,790	10.8
52	Colorado	366,457	100,153	27.3	23,392	6.4
53	New Mexico	122,031	55,033	45.1	7,310	6.0
54	Arizona	130,579	36,199	27.7	15,437	11.8
55	Utah	149,201	43,259	29.0	10,117	6.8
56	Nevada	37,548	8,589	22.9	6,178	16.5
	PACIFIC:					
57	Washington	578,667	131,526	22.7	8,821	1.5
58	Oregon	322,283	92,000	28.5	2,203	0.7
59	California	1,512,760	272,947	18.0	24,698	1.6

[1] In addition to the 4 major industry groups selected, total includes, as shown in the census report on Occupations, 5 other groups, as follows: Trade, public service (not elsewhere classified), professional service, domestic and personal service, and clerical occupations.

AND OVER AND PER CENT OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN TOTAL AND STATES: 1920

POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY OCCUPIED—continued				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION				
In specified industries—Continued				Native white of native parentage	Foreign white stock			
Manufacturing and mechanical industries		Transportation			Total	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed par.	
Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent					
12,818,524	30.8	3,063,582	7.4	55.3	34.4	13.0	21.5	1
1,632,267	50.5	215,191	6.7	37.9	61.0	25.3	35.7	2
3,812,388	41.8	799,229	8.6	43.3	54.0	22.1	31.9	3
3,171,064	37.2	628,947	7.4	54.9	42.6	15.0	27.6	4
962,321	21.0	358,829	7.8	59.6	37.9	10.9	26.9	5
1,202,668	22.5	324,221	6.1	62.8	6.2	2.8	4.0	6
523,407	15.8	170,665	5.2	68.5	3.1	0.8	2.3	7
588,383	15.8	247,665	6.7	68.0	11.3	4.5	6.8	8
227,431	18.1	111,517	8.9	60.0	36.3	13.6	22.7	9
698,595	28.9	207,318	8.6	51.9	44.3	18.6	25.7	10
120,248	38.8	22,640	7.3	64.6	35.1	14.0	21.2	11
99,323	51.5	12,351	6.4	50.9	48.9	20.6	28.3	12
44,672	32.3	9,278	6.7	64.8	35.0	12.6	22.4	13
887,898	51.4	121,899	7.1	31.9	66.8	28.0	38.8	14
161,920	58.9	15,904	5.8	28.7	69.6	28.7	40.9	15
318,206	53.9	33,119	5.6	32.5	65.9	27.8	38.6	16
1,757,108	39.0	403,574	9.0	35.3	62.6	26.8	35.8	17
628,575	48.0	111,115	8.5	38.4	57.8	23.4	34.4	18
1,426,705	41.6	284,540	8.3	54.5	42.2	15.9	26.3	19
959,382	41.7	173,581	7.5	63.7	33.0	11.8	21.3	20
377,446	33.8	83,968	7.5	79.5	17.7	5.1	12.6	21
876,000	33.3	220,361	8.4	47.3	49.8	18.6	31.2	22
618,425	42.0	90,394	6.1	45.5	52.6	19.8	32.8	23
339,811	34.1	60,643	6.1	40.1	59.4	17.5	41.9	24
204,002	22.5	70,492	7.8	34.7	64.6	20.4	44.2	25
176,522	20.6	67,315	7.8	63.6	35.6	9.4	26.2	26
330,883	25.1	101,889	7.7	74.5	20.2	5.5	14.7	27
19,187	9.8	12,462	6.0	32.1	66.8	20.3	46.5	28
26,282	12.1	12,830	5.9	48.5	48.8	12.9	35.8	29
83,901	18.4	36,608	8.0	58.4	40.8	11.5	28.7	30
121,544	19.5	57,233	9.2	74.0	22.6	6.2	16.4	31
34,649	38.0	7,945	8.7	62.7	23.6	8.9	14.8	32
207,415	34.4	55,939	9.3	61.6	21.5	7.0	14.4	33
44,505	18.9	16,745	7.1	54.7	20.0	6.5	13.4	34
196,142	23.5	63,617	7.6	68.5	3.6	1.3	2.3	35
117,031	23.8	37,557	7.6	84.2	9.9	4.2	5.6	36
211,022	23.6	36,337	4.1	69.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	37
109,544	16.2	21,932	3.3	47.5	1.1	0.4	0.8	38
181,633	16.1	54,751	4.8	56.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	39
100,727	26.1	29,398	7.6	55.0	10.9	4.4	6.5	40
147,034	17.3	49,806	5.9	84.4	5.9	1.3	4.6	41
150,703	18.2	51,450	6.2	78.4	2.3	0.7	1.6	42
150,711	16.6	42,065	4.6	59.4	2.3	0.8	1.5	43
74,959	10.4	27,324	3.8	46.2	1.5	0.4	1.1	44
76,334	12.0	28,725	4.5	70.0	3.0	0.8	2.2	45
139,144	20.4	50,924	7.5	52.4	8.6	2.5	6.1	46
104,785	15.4	43,547	6.4	82.8	7.0	2.0	5.0	47
268,120	15.6	124,469	7.2	66.7	17.3	7.7	9.6	48
32,629	15.2	18,923	8.8	50.2	47.1	17.1	30.0	49
24,565	16.0	11,208	7.3	68.1	30.4	9.0	21.4	50
15,364	18.8	9,857	12.1	63.2	34.6	13.0	21.6	51
73,924	20.2	32,210	8.8	64.2	34.2	12.4	21.7	52
16,118	13.2	10,932	9.0	75.8	17.0	8.1	9.0	53
24,055	18.4	11,589	8.9	45.2	42.0	23.4	18.6	54
33,594	22.5	12,429	8.3	54.7	43.6	12.6	31.1	55
7,182	19.1	4,319	11.5	46.9	44.5	19.1	25.3	56
179,539	31.0	53,396	9.2	52.5	44.8	18.4	26.4	57
88,425	27.4	29,074	9.0	63.5	34.6	13.0	21.6	58
430,631	28.5	124,848	8.3	49.0	46.3	19.9	26.4	59

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[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 147.—RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO NATIVE AND

Rank	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION OF STATE				TYPE OF TERRITORY		
	Native white of native parentage	Foreign white stock			Per cent of population		Rate of population growth, 1900-1920: Total
		Total	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	Urban communities	Cities of 100,000 or more	
1	Kentucky	R. Island	R. Island	N. Dakota	Dist. of Col.	Dist. of Col.	Arizona
2	W. Virginia	Mass.	Mass.	Minnesota	R. Island	New York	Idaho
3	Oklahoma	N. Dakota	Connecticut	Wisconsin	Mass.	Maryland	Washington
4	Indiana	Connecticut	New York	R. Island	New York	Delaware	Oklahoma
5	Tennessee	Minnesota	New Jersey	Mass.	New Jersey	Illinois	California
6	N. Mexico	New York	Arizona	Connecticut	California	Mass.	Montana
7	Missouri	Wisconsin	N. Hamp.	S. Dakota	Illinois	R. Island	Wyoming
8	Kansas	New Jersey	Minnesota	New York	Connecticut	California	N. Dakota
9	Arkansas	Michigan	N. Dakota	New Jersey	Pa.	Ohio	Oregon
10	N. Carolina	Illinois	California	Michigan	Ohio	New Jersey	N. Mexico
11	Idaho	N. Hamp.	Michigan	Illinois	N. Hamp.	Oregon	Florida
12	Texas	S. Dakota	Nevada	Utah	Michigan	Missouri	Nevada
13	Virginia	Montana	Illinois	Montana	Maryland	Connecticut	Colorado
14	Vermont	California	Washington	Nebraska	Washington	Washington	New Jersey
15	Maine	Washington	Wisconsin	N. Hamp.	Delaware	Michigan	Utah
16	Colorado	Nevada	Montana	California	Indiana	Pa.	S. Dakota
17	Ohio	Utah	Pa.	Washington	Oregon	Colorado	Dist. of Col.
18	Iowa	Pa.	Maine	Pa.	Colorado	Utah	Texas
19	Oregon	Arizona	Oregon	Iowa	Utah	Minnesota	W. Virginia
20	Wyoming	Nebraska	Wyoming	Nevada	Wisconsin	Louisiana	Connecticut
21	Delaware	Iowa	S. Dakota	Vermont	Missouri	Wisconsin	Michigan
22	Maryland	Maine	Vermont	Colorado	Minnesota	Nebraska	New York
23	Alabama	Vermont	Utah	Wyoming	Maine	Virginia	R. Island
24	Nebraska	Oregon	Colorado	Oregon	Florida	Texas	Ohio
25	Georgia	Wyoming	Ohio	Idaho	Iowa	Tennessee	Pa.
26	Florida	Colorado	Nebraska	Ohio	Arizona	Indiana	Mass.
27	Dist. of Col.	Ohio	Iowa	Maine	Kansas	Kentucky	Minnesota
28	Utah	Idaho	Idaho	Arizona	Louisiana	Alabama	N. Carolina
29	Pa.	Delaware	Delaware	Kansas	Texas	Georgia	Illinois
30	Washington	Kansas	N. Mexico	Delaware	Montana	Kansas	Arkansas
31	Louisiana	Maryland	Texas	Missouri	Nebraska	Iowa	Georgia
32	N. Hamp.	Missouri	Maryland	Maryland	Vermont	....	Louisiana
33	Montana	Dist. of Col.	Dist. of Col.	Dist. of Col.	Wyoming	....	Alabama
34	California	Indiana	Kansas	Indiana	Virginia	....	Wisconsin
35	S. Dakota	Texas	Missouri	Texas	Idaho	....	S. Carolina
36	S. Carolina	N. Mexico	Indiana	N. Mexico	Oklahoma	....	Virginia
37	Illinois	Florida	Florida	Florida	Kentucky	....	Maryland
38	Nevada	W. Virginia	W. Virginia	Louisiana	Tennessee	....	Nebraska
39	Mississippi	Louisiana	Louisiana	W. Virginia	W. Virginia	....	Delaware
40	Michigan	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	Georgia		Kansas
41	Arizona	Kentucky	Virginia	Kentucky	Alabama	....	Indiana
42	Wisconsin	Virginia	Kentucky	Virginia	Nevada	....	Tennessee
43	New Jersey	Arkansas	Arkansas	Arkansas	N. Carolina	....	Mississippi
44	New York	Tennessee	Alabama	Tennessee	N. Mexico	....	Kentucky
45	Minnesota	Alabama	Tennessee	Alabama	S. Carolina	....	Maine
46	Connecticut	Georgia	Georgia	Mississippi	Arkansas	....	Missouri
47	N. Dakota	Mississippi	Mississippi	Georgia	S. Dakota	....	Iowa
48	Mass.	S. Carolina	S. Carolina	S. Carolina	N. Dakota	....	N. Hamp.
49	R. Island	N. Carolina	N. Carolina	N. Carolina	Mississippi	....	Vermont

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK AND TYPE OF TERRITORY: 1920

TYPE OF TERRITORY—continued						Length of residence of foreign-born white in the United States	Rank
Rate of population growth, 1900–1920: Urban	Density of population per square mile	Per cent of population 10 years of age and over, engaged in gainful occupations					
		Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	Extraction of minerals	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Transportation		
Idaho	Dist. of Col.	Mississippi	W. Virginia	R. Island	Wyoming	Iowa	1
Oklahoma	R. Island	Arkansas	Nevada	Connecticut	Nevada	S. Dakota	2
Arizona	Mass.	S. Carolina	Arizona	N. Hamp.	Maryland	Nebraska	3
N. Dakota	New Jersey	N. Dakota	Wyoming	Mass.	Washington	Kentucky	4
Washington	Connecticut	Alabama	Pa.	New Jersey	Kansas	Minnesota	5
Florida	New York	Georgia	Montana	Michigan	Oregon	Wisconsin	6
California	Pa.	S. Dakota	Utah	Ohio	N. Mexico	Arkansas	7
W. Virginia	Maryland	N. Carolina	Colorado	Pa.	New York	Kansas	8
Oregon	Ohio	Tennessee	Kentucky	New York	Arizona	N. Dakota	9
Texas	Illinois	Idaho	N. Mexico	Maine	Montana	Missouri	10
N. Carolina	Delaware	Kentucky	Oklahoma	Delaware	Colorado	Louisiana	11
Arkansas	Indiana	Texas	Alabama	Maryland	Delaware	Tennessee	12
S. Dakota	Michigan	Oklahoma	Illinois	Wisconsin	New Jersey	Idaho	13
N. Mexico	W. Virginia	N. Mexico	Idaho	Indiana	Illinois	Utah	14
Michigan	Kentucky	Louisiana	Kansas	Illinois	Utah	Oklahoma	15
Alabama	Virginia	Nebraska	Indiana	Vermont	Pa.	Oregon	16
Wyoming	Tennessee	Montana	Ohio	Washington	California	Mississippi	17
Nevada	S. Carolina	Iowa	Tennessee	California	Nebraska	Alabama	18
Georgia	N. Carolina	Kansas	Michigan	Oregon	Iowa	N. Hamp.	19
Utah	Missouri	Virginia	Virginia	Florida	Minnesota	Colorado	20
Montana	Georgia	Minnesota	Texas	Missouri	Missouri	Maine	21
Mississippi	N. Hamp.	Florida	Iowa	W. Virginia	W. Virginia	Maryland	22
Virginia	Wisconsin	Vermont	Minnesota	N. Carolina	Virginia	Washington	23
Tennessee	Alabama	Wyoming	Missouri	Virginia	Florida	R. Island	24
Kansas	Iowa	Wisconsin	California	Utah	Ohio	Indiana	25
New Jersey	Louisiana	Missouri	Washington	Minnesota	Indiana	S. Carolina	26
Ohio	Vermont	Utah	Vermont	Iowa	Louisiana	Dist. of Col.	27
Minnesota	Mississippi	Oregon	Louisiana	Louisiana	Maine	Mass.	28
Colorado	Arkansas	Arizona	Maryland	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	29
Connecticut	Minnesota	Colorado	Arkansas	Kansas	Texas	Illinois	30
Indiana	Oklahoma	Indiana	Florida	Nevada	Dist. of Col.	Georgia	31
S. Carolina	Maine	W. Virginia	Oregon	Dist. of Col.	Mass.	Vermont	32
Louisiana	California	Maine	S. Dakota	Wyoming	Vermont	Florida	33
Illinois	Kansas	Nevada	N. Dakota	Arizona	N. Hamp.	Michigan	34
Pa.	Washington	Washington	Wisconsin	Nebraska	Oklahoma	California	35
New York	Texas	Michigan	New Jersey	Tennessee	Tennessee	N. Carolina	36
Nebraska	Florida	Delaware	Maine	Kentucky	Michigan	New Jersey	37
Wisconsin	Nebraska	California	N. Carolina	Alabama	Wisconsin	New York	38
Dist. of Col.	N. Dakota	Maryland	Georgia	S. Carolina	N. Dakota	Connecticut	39
Iowa	Colorado	N. Hamp.	N. Hamp.	Georgia	S. Dakota	Virginia	40
Maryland	S. Dakota	Ohio	New York	Idaho	Kentucky	Nevada	41
Vermont	Oregon	Illinois	S. Carolina	Texas	R. Island	Pa.	42
R. Island	Utah	Pa.	Nebraska	Oklahoma	Connecticut	Ohio	43
Mass.	Idaho	New York	Delaware	Montana	Georgia	Wyoming	44
Delaware	Montana	Connecticut	Connecticut	N. Mexico	Alabama	Delaware	45
Missouri	N. Mexico	New Jersey	Mass.	S. Dakota	Arkansas	W. Virginia	46
Kentucky	Arizona	Mass.	R. Island	Arkansas	N. Carolina	Texas	47
Maine	Wyoming	R. Island	Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi	N. Mexico	48
N. Hamp.	Nevada	Dist. of Col.	Dist. of Col.	N. Dakota	S. Carolina	Arizona	49

TABLE 148.—RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE
MORE OF POPULATION

Rank	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION OF STATE				TYPE OF TERRITORY		
	Native white of native parentage	Foreign white stock			Per cent of population		Rate of population growth, 1900-1920: Total
		Total	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	Urban communities	Cities of 100,000 or more	
1	Kentucky	R. Island	R. Island	N. Dakota	R. Island	New York	Arizona
2	W. Virginia	Mass.	Mass.	Minnesota	Mass.	Maryland	Idaho
3	Oklahoma	N. Dakota	Connecticut	Wisconsin	New York	Delaware	Washington
4	Indiana	Connecticut	New York	R. Island	New Jersey	Illinois	Oklahoma
5	Tennessee	Minnesota	New Jersey	Mass.	California	Mass.	California
6	N. Mexico	New York	Arizona	Connecticut	Illinois	R. Island	Montana
7	Missouri	Wisconsin	N. Hamp.	S. Dakota	Connecticut	California	Wyoming
8	Kansas	New Jersey	Minnesota	New York	Pa.	Ohio	N. Dakota
9	Idaho	Michigan	N. Dakota	New Jersey	Ohio	New Jersey	Oregon
10	Texas	Illinois	California	Michigan	N. Hamp.	Oregon	N. Mexico
11	Vermont	N. Hamp.	Michigan	Illinois	Michigan	Missouri	Nevada
12	Maine	S. Dakota	Nevada	Utah	Maryland	Connecticut	Colorado
13	Colorado	Montana	Illinois	Montana	Washington	Washington	New Jersey
14	Ohio	California	Washington	Nebraska	Delaware	Michigan	Utah
15	Iowa	Washington	Wisconsin	N. Hamp.	Indiana	Pa.	S. Dakota
16	Oregon	Nevada	Montana	California	Oregon	Colorado	Texas
17	Wyoming	Utah	Pa.	Washington	Colorado	Utah	W. Virginia
18	Delaware	Pa.	Maine	Pa.	Utah	Minnesota	Connecticut
19	Maryland	Arizona	Oregon	Iowa	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	Michigan
20	Nebraska	Nebraska	Wyoming	Nevada	Missouri	Nebraska	New York
21	Utah	Iowa	S. Dakota	Vermont	Minnesota	Texas	R. Island
22	Pa.	Maine	Vermont	Colorado	Maine	Tennessee	Ohio
23	Washington	Vermont	Utah	Wyoming	Iowa	Indiana	Pa.
24	N. Hamp.	Oregon	Colorado	Oregon	Arizona	Kentucky	Mass.
25	Montana	Wyoming	Ohio	Idaho	Kansas	Kansas	Minnesota
26	California	Colorado	Nebraska	Ohio	Texas	Iowa	Illinois
27	S. Dakota	Ohio	Iowa	Maine	Montana	....	Wisconsin
28	Illinois	Idaho	Idaho	Arizona	Nebraska	....	Maryland
29	Nevada	Delaware	Delaware	Kansas	Vermont	....	Nebraska
30	Michigan	Kansas	N. Mexico	Delaware	Wyoming	....	Delaware
31	Arizona	Maryland	Texas	Missouri	Idaho	....	Kansas
32	Wisconsin	Missouri	Maryland	Maryland	Oklahoma	....	Indiana
33	New Jersey	Indiana	Kansas	Indiana	Kentucky	....	Tennessee
34	New York	Texas	Missouri	Texas	Tennessee	....	Kentucky
35	Minnesota	N. Mexico	Indiana	N. Mexico	W. Virginia	....	Maine
36	Connecticut	W. Virginia	W. Virginia	W. Virginia	Nevada	....	Missouri
37	N. Dakota	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	N. Mexico	....	Iowa
38	Mass.	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky	S. Dakota	....	N. Hamp.
39	R. Island	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	N. Dakota	....	Vermont

TABLE 149.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF IMMIGRATION, OF

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	Urban	IN CITIES OF—			
		2,500 to 25,000	25,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 250,000	250,000 or more
Total—Number	10,356,983	2,065,482	1,746,599	1,138,330	5,406,572
1919	143,212	29,595	25,523	18,172	69,922
1918	51,329	12,122	9,648	7,012	22,547
1917	77,132	17,180	14,798	10,896	34,258
1916	124,881	27,577	25,107	17,427	54,770
1915	148,457	29,652	27,170	18,439	73,196
1914	358,160	62,166	61,547	39,328	195,119
1911-1913	1,294,714	233,460	222,840	140,349	698,065
1906-1910	1,763,726	307,459	289,913	185,651	980,703
1901-1905	1,428,308	250,368	222,067	144,800	811,073
1900 or earlier	4,144,032	880,647	695,949	470,438	2,096,998
Year not reported	828,032	215,256	152,037	85,818	374,921

STOCK AND TYPE OF TERRITORY, OMITTING STATES HAVING 25 PER CENT OR NEGRO: 1920

TYPE OF TERRITORY—continued						Length of residence of foreign-born white in the United States	Rank
Rate of population growth, 1900–1920: Urban	Density of population per square mile	Per cent of population 10 years of age and over, engaged in gainful occupations					
		Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	Extraction of minerals	Manufacturing and mechanical industries	Transportation		
Idaho	R. Island	N. Dakota	W. Virginia	R. Island	Wyoming	Iowa	1
Oklahoma	Mass.	S. Dakota	Nevada	Connecticut	Nevada	S. Dakota	2
Arizona	New Jersey	Tennessee	Arizona	N. Hamp.	Maryland	Nebraska	3
N. Dakota	Connecticut	Idaho	Wyoming	Mass.	Washington	Kentucky	4
Washington	New York	Kentucky	Pa.	New Jersey	Kansas	Minnesota	5
California	Pa.	Texas	Montana	Michigan	Oregon	Wisconsin	6
W. Virginia	Maryland	Oklahoma	Utah	Ohio	N. Mexico	Kansas	7
Oregon	Ohio	N. Mexico	Colorado	Pa.	New York	N. Dakota	8
Texas	Illinois	Nebraska	Kentucky	New York	Arizona	Missouri	9
S. Dakota	Delaware	Montana	N. Mexico	Maine	Montana	Tennessee	10
N. Mexico	Indiana	Iowa	Oklahoma	Delaware	Colorado	Idaho	11
Michigan	Michigan	Kansas	Illinois	Maryland	Delaware	Utah	12
Wyoming	W. Virginia	Minnesota	Idaho	Wisconsin	New Jersey	Oklahoma	13
Nevada	Kentucky	Vermont	Kansas	Indiana	Illinois	Oregon	14
Utah	Tennessee	Wyoming	Indiana	Illinois	Utah	N. Hamp.	15
Montana	Missouri	Wisconsin	Ohio	Vermont	Pa.	Colorado	16
Tennessee	N. Hamp.	Missouri	Tennessee	Washington	California	Maine	17
Kansas	Wisconsin	Utah	Michigan	California	Nebraska	Maryland	18
New Jersey	Iowa	Oregon	Texas	Oregon	Iowa	Washington	19
Ohio	Vermont	Arizona	Iowa	Missouri	Minnesota	R. Island	20
Minnesota	Minnesota	Colorado	Minnesota	W. Virginia	Missouri	Indiana	21
Colorado	Oklahoma	Indiana	Missouri	Utah	W. Virginia	Mass.	22
Connecticut	Maine	W. Virginia	California	Minnesota	Ohio	Montana	23
Indiana	California	Maine	Washington	Iowa	Indiana	Illinois	24
Illinois	Kansas	Nevada	Vermont	Colorado	Maine	Vermont	25
Pa.	Washington	Washington	Maryland	Kansas	Idaho	Michigan	26
New York	Texas	Michigan	Oregon	Nevada	Texas	California	27
Nebraska	Nebraska	Delaware	S. Dakota	Wyoming	Mass.	New Jersey	28
Wisconsin	N. Dakota	California	N. Dakota	Arizona	Vermont	New York	29
Iowa	Colorado	Maryland	Wisconsin	Nebraska	N. Hamp.	Connecticut	30
Maryland	S. Dakota	N. Hamp.	New Jersey	Tennessee	Oklahoma	Nevada	31
Vermont	Oregon	Ohio	Maine	Kentucky	Tennessee	Pa.	32
R. Island	Utah	Illinois	N. Hamp.	Idaho	Michigan	Ohio	33
Mass.	Idaho	Pa.	New York	Texas	Wisconsin	Wyoming	34
Delaware	Montana	New York	Nebraska	Oklahoma	N. Dakota	Delaware	35
Missouri	N. Mexico	Connecticut	Delaware	Montana	S. Dakota	W. Virginia	36
Kentucky	Arizona	New Jersey	Connecticut	N. Mexico	Kentucky	Texas	37
Maine	Wyoming	Mass.	Mass.	S. Dakota	R. Island	N. Mexico	38
N. Hamp.	Nevada	R. Island	R. Island	N. Dakota	Connecticut	Arizona	39

THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, BY DIFFERENT CLASSES OF CITIES: 1920

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	Urban	IN CITIES OF—			
		2,500 to 25,000	25,000 to 100,000	100,000 to 250,000	250,000 or more
Total—Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1919	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3
1918	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
1917	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6
1916	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.0
1915	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4
1914	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.6
1911–1913	12.5	11.3	12.8	12.3	12.8
1906–1910	17.0	14.9	16.6	16.3	18.1
1901–1905	13.8	12.1	12.7	12.7	15.0
1900 or earlier	40.0	42.6	39.8	41.3	38.8
Year not reported	8.0	10.4	8.7	7.5	6.9

TABLE 150.—DECENNIAL IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED

[Report of U. S. Immigration Commission used as basis of this table for decades beginning 1820, 1830, beginning 1850,

	COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE	NUMBER						
		1910 to 1919	1900 to 1909	1890 to 1899	1880 to 1889	1870 to 1879	1860 to 1869	1850 to 1859[1]
1	Total immigration	6,347,380	8,202,388	3,694,294	5,248,568	2,742,137	2,123,219	2,747,897
	EUROPE:							
	Northwestern Europe—							
2	England	268,779	351,324	263,879	647,269	484,533	[2] 268,881	[2] 329,660
3	Scotland	80,125	102,146	54,437	150,468	87,445	39,687	36,120
4	Wales	13,974	16,108	10,443	13,163	6,469	7,035	5,042
5	Ireland	166,445	344,940	405,710	674,061	422,264	518,604	1,013,840
6	Norway	79,488	182,542	96,810	185,111	86,644	32,463	21,867
7	Sweden	112,957	244,439	237,248	401,330	90,179	51,044	
8	Denmark	45,830	61,227	56,671	85,342	29,278	13,597	3,264
9	Netherlands	46,065	42,463	29,349	52,715	14,267	8,554	10,136
10	Belgium	32,574	37,429	19,642	18,738	6,991	5,790	4,406
11	Switzerland	22,839	32,541	37,020	81,151	25,212	21,424	23,480
12	France (including Corsica)	60,335	67,735	35,616	48,193	71,901	37,366	77,835
13	German Empire	174,227	328,722	579,072	1,445,181	751,769	746,935	956,667
	Central Europe (including Bulgaria)—							
14	Poland	(4)	(4)	107,793	42,910	11,016	(4)	828
15	Austria	589,174	2,001,376	534,059	314,787	60,127	3,369	....
16	Hungary	565,553						
17	Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	27,180	34,651	52	....	....	....	....
	Eastern Europe (excluding Bulgaria)—							
18	Russian Empire and Finland	1,106,998	1,501,301	450,101	182,698	35,177	3,676	622
19	Rumania	13,566	57,322	6,808	5,842	....	....	....
20	Turkey in Europe	71,149	61,856	3,547	1,380	319	(4)	51
	Southern Europe—							
21	Greece	198,108	145,402	12,732	1,807	209	(4)	25
22	Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia)	1,229,916	1,930,475	603,761	267,660	46,296	10,238	8,110
23	Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands)	53,262	24,818	9,189	3,995	5,540	7,552	8,193
24	Portugal (including Cape Verde and Azores Islands)	82,489	65,154	25,874	15,186	13,971	1,687	2,234
25	Other Europe	6,527	454	145	1,070	890	[3] 156,129	[3] 55,854
	ASIA:							
26	Turkey in Asia	89,568	66,143	23,963	1,096	63	(4)	....
27	Other Asia	100,019	171,837	33,775	68,673	133,746	55,846	34,011
	AMERICA:							
28	British North America	708,715	123,650	[3] 3,098	[3] 492,865	324,310	108,001	61,517
29	Mexico	185,334	31,188	[3] 734	[3] 2,405	5,133	2,058	3,067
30	West Indies (including Jamaica)	120,860	100,960	31,480	27,323	14,285	9,321	11,516
31	Central and South America	55,630	22,011	2,038	2,233	1,282	1,702	3,925
	ALL OTHER COUNTRIES:							
32	Australia (including Tasmania and New Zealand)	11,280	11,191	3,225	7,271	8,969	(4)	15
33	All other	10,414	40,983	16,023	6,643	2,152	17,260	75,612

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[1] In the report for 1902 and subsequent reports, the Bureau of Immigration publishes immigrants, by countries, for each fiscal year beginning with 1857. From 1851 to 1855 the only figures available are by calendar years, thus leaving the number arriving during the 6 months from January 1 to June 30, 1856, not distributed by country. In this table the distribution is estimated on the basis of the percentage from 1857 to 1860.

STATES, BY COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE: 1820–1919

1840, 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900. Reports of the U. S. Commissioner of Immigration for decades 1860, and 1910]

NUMBER—continued			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION										
1840 to 1849	1830 to 1839	1820 to 1829	1910 to 1919	1900 to 1909	1890 to 1899	1880 to 1889	1870 to 1879	1860 to 1869	1850 to 1859	1840 to 1849	1830 to 1839	1820 to 1829	
1,427,337	538,381	128,502	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
214,680	71,483	23,022	4.2	4.3	7.1	12.3	17.7	12.7	12.0	15.0	13.3	17.9	2
2,873	2,675	3,151	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.9	3.2	1.9	1.3	0.2	0.5	2.5	3
1,019	192	163	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	(³)	0.1	4
656,145	170,672	51,617	2.6	4.2	11.0	12.8	15.4	24.4	36.9	46.0	31.7	40.2	5
12,389	1,149	91	1.3	2.2	2.6	3.5	3.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	6
			1.8	3.0	6.4	7.6	3.3	2.4					7
671	927	173	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.1	(³)	0.2	0.1	8
7,624	1,377	1,105	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.9	9
3,996	20	28	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	(³)	(³)	10
4,819	4,430	3,148	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.8	2.4	11
75,300	39,330	7,694	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.6	1.8	2.8	5.3	7.3	6.0	12
385,434	124,726	5,753	2.7	4.0	15.7	27.5	27.4	35.2	34.8	27.0	23.2	4.5	13
106	366	19	(⁴)	(⁴)	2.9	0.8	0.4	(⁴)	(³)	(³)	0.1	(³)	14
--------	--------	--------	9.3	24.4	14.5	6.0	2.2	0.2	--------	--------	--------	--------	15
			8.9										16
--------	--------	--------	0.4	0.4	(³)	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	17
520	280	86	17.4	18.3	12.2	3.5	1.3	0.2	(³)	(³)	0.1	0.1	18
--------	--------	--------	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	19
45	8	19	1.1	0.8	0.1	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	20
17	49	17	3.1	1.8	0.3	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	21
1,476	2,226	430	19.4	23.6	16.3	5.1	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	22
1,916	2,010	2,595	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.0	23
196	820	177	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	(³)	0.2	0.1	24
79	40	3	0.1	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	7.4	2.0	(³)	(³)	(³)	25
--------	--------	--------	1.4	0.8	0.6	(³)	(³)	(⁴)	--------	--------	--------	--------	26
76	47	15	1.7	2.1	0.9	1.3	4.9	2.6	1.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	27
34,285	11,875	2,297	11.2	1.5	0.1	9.4	11.8	4.9	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.8	28
3,069	7,187	3,835	2.9	0.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	3.0	29
11,806	11,792	3,061	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.2	2.4	30
1,359	1,051	462	0.9	0.3	0.1	(³)	(³)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	31
--------	--------	--------	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	(⁴)	(³)	--------	--------	--------	32
7,441	83,650	19,541	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.8	0.5	15.5	15.2	33

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[2] Figures for the "United Kingdom, not specified," probably included in "Other Europe" for these years.

[3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[4] Not returned separately.

[5] Immigrants from British North America and Mexico not reported from 1886 to 1893.

TABLE 151.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX AND YEAR OF REPRESENTATIVE URBAN

[The areas covered include New York City, Chicago, Detroit, Boston,

	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE					
			England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)
1	Both sexes, number	3,706,190	220,207	356,674	175,204	45,037	141,601	131,371
2	1919	46,892	5,885	1,323	7,613	1,542	1,342	1,159
3	1918	14,297	950	413	2,409	368	370	456
4	1917	22,404	1,113	823	2,476	496	794	731
5	1916	36,402	2,509	2,394	3,771	811	1,522	1,157
6	1915	47,775	3,042	3,890	3,625	538	1,401	1,283
7	1914	120,994	5,169	6,405	3,139	445	2,212	1,836
8	1911 to 1913	426,819	19,678	21,504	7,032	1,281	8,205	5,397
9	1906 to 1910	634,209	32,660	38,770	14,582	3,634	14,640	14,656
10	1901 to 1905	544,691	19,139	34,294	13,875	3,419	18,721	18,590
11	1900 or earlier	1,549,891	105,572	211,866	87,474	27,381	81,185	72,976
12	Not reported	262,116	24,490	34,792	29,208	5,122	11,209	13,130
13	Both sexes, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14	1919	1.3	2.7	0.4	4.3	3.4	0.9	0.9
15	1918	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.3
16	1917	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
17	1916	1.0	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.8	1.1	0.9
18	1915	1.3	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
19	1914	3.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.4
20	1911 to 1913	11.5	8.9	6.0	4.0	2.8	5.8	4.1
21	1906 to 1910	17.1	14.8	10.9	8.3	8.1	10.3	11.2
22	1901 to 1905	14.7	8.7	9.6	7.9	7.6	13.2	14.2
23	1900 or earlier	41.8	47.9	59.4	49.9	60.8	57.3	55.5
24	Not reported	7.1	11.1	9.8	16.7	11.4	7.9	10.0
25	Males, number	1,931,028	113,245	151,450	81,601	22,982	73,335	71,525
26	1919	25,432	3,065	807	4,241	862	864	781
27	1918	7,420	453	198	1,093	176	216	270
28	1917	10,546	500	315	969	235	449	367
29	1916	17,475	1,048	747	1,739	415	830	548
30	1915	24,186	1,430	1,947	1,686	266	748	619
31	1914	63,161	2,420	2,947	1,456	223	1,231	953
32	1911 to 1913	229,707	9,867	9,929	3,209	628	4,484	2,748
33	1906 to 1910	339,135	17,907	18,139	6,536	1,761	7,997	7,854
34	1901 to 1905	301,964	10,582	15,076	6,502	1,745	10,008	10,721
35	1900 or earlier	814,678	56,680	91,087	43,866	14,797	42,215	41,663
36	Not reported	97,324	9,293	10,258	10,304	1,874	4,293	5,001
37	Males, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
38	1919	1.3	2.7	0.5	5.2	3.8	1.2	1.1
39	1918	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.4
40	1917	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
41	1916	0.9	0.9	0.5	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.8
42	1915	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.9
43	1914	3.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.3
44	1911 to 1913	11.9	8.7	6.6	3.9	2.7	6.1	3.8
45	1906 to 1910	17.6	15.8	12.0	8.0	7.7	10.9	11.0
46	1901 to 1905	15.6	9.3	10.0	8.0	7.6	13.6	15.0
47	1900 or earlier	42.2	50.1	60.1	53.8	64.4	57.6	58.2
48	Not reported	5.0	8.2	6.8	12.6	8.2	5.9	7.0

[1] The figures used for Russian probably include a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously returned as Russian in mother tongue.

IMMIGRATION, FOR SELECTED GROUPS OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN CERTAIN AND RURAL AREAS: 1920

and the States of Rhode Island, Arizona, North Dakota, and Wisconsin]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued					MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES				
Denmark (Danish)	Russia (Russian)[1]	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish	
41,710	160,917	71,980	64,537	548,267	686,114	356,460	32,999	673,112	1
654	754	126	11,515	11,064	1,016	690	105	1,604	2
191	442	46	4,906	1,888	376	399	42	1,041	3
370	822	60	5,389	4,630	681	790	44	3,185	4
578	1,289	181	6,711	8,273	1,640	1,434	109	4,023	5
544	2,119	456	5,434	11,214	3,220	3,321	290	7,398	6
909	8,890	1,690	3,589	24,496	13,609	18,129	1,565	28,911	7
2,890	29,446	7,625	5,720	85,188	43,439	80,381	6,991	102,042	8
4,511	38,189	11,991	6,864	122,792	65,901	84,700	9,574	170,745	9
4,585	30,059	10,912	3,401	113,905	58,387	55,911	7,202	152,291	10
22,821	41,025	34,850	5,811	142,686	435,118	93,660	5,621	181,845	11
3,657	7,882	4,043	5,197	22,131	62,727	17,045	1,456	20,027	12
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13
1.6	0.5	0.2	17.8	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	14
0.5	0.3	0.1	7.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	15
0.9	0.5	0.1	8.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	16
1.4	0.8	0.3	10.4	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	17
1.3	1.3	0.6	8.4	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	18
2.2	5.5	2.3	5.6	4.5	2.0	5.1	4.7	4.3	19
6.9	18.3	10.6	8.9	15.5	6.3	22.5	21.2	15.2	20
10.8	23.7	16.7	10.6	22.4	9.6	23.8	29.0	25.4	21
11.0	18.7	15.2	5.3	20.8	8.5	15.7	21.8	22.6	22
54.7	25.5	48.4	9.0	26.0	63.4	26.3	17.0	27.0	23
8.8	4.9	5.6	8.1	4.0	9.1	4.8	4.4	3.0	24
24,861	90,485	35,597	35,772	307,410	356,645	199,043	18,190	348,887	25
463	533	62	6,697	5,110	621	425	66	835	26
121	247	21	2,801	901	207	225	21	470	27
240	397	30	3,012	1,860	399	400	25	1,348	28
334	736	78	3,674	3,667	867	729	60	2,003	29
325	1,247	205	2,855	5,506	1,770	1,734	141	3,707	30
546	5,196	834	1,897	13,048	8,056	9,520	799	14,036	31
1,766	17,786	4,039	3,101	47,107	23,999	46,144	3,840	51,060	32
2,825	20,522	6,276	3,862	68,693	36,432	49,190	5,473	85,668	33
2,879	17,232	5,822	1,882	66,881	32,595	32,571	4,054	83,414	34
13,740	23,124	16,906	3,237	84,594	229,996	51,105	3,088	98,578	35
1,622	3,465	1,324	2,754	10,043	21,703	7,000	623	7,768	36
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	37
1.9	0.6	0.2	18.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	38
0.5	0.3	0.1	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	39
1.0	0.4	0.1	8.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	40
1.3	0.8	0.2	10.3	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	41
1.3	1.4	0.6	8.0	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	42
2.2	5.7	2.3	5.3	4.2	2.3	4.8	4.4	4.0	43
7.1	19.7	11.3	8.7	15.3	6.7	23.2	21.1	14.6	44
11.4	22.7	17.6	10.8	22.3	10.2	24.7	30.1	24.6	45
11.6	19.0	16.4	5.3	21.8	9.1	16.4	22.3	23.9	46
55.3	25.6	47.5	9.0	27.5	64.3	25.7	17.0	28.3	47
6.5	3.8	3.7	7.7	3.3	6.1	3.5	3.4	2.2	48

TABLE 151.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX AND YEAR OF REPRESENTATIVE URBAN AND

[The areas covered include New York City, Chicago, Detroit, Boston,

	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE					
			England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)
1	Females, number	1,775,162	106,962	205,224	93,608	22,055	68,266	59,846
2	1919	21,160	2,820	716	3,372	680	478	378
3	1918	6,877	497	215	1,316	192	154	186
4	1917	11,858	613	508	1,507	261	345	364
5	1916	18,927	1,461	1,647	2,032	396	692	609
6	1915	23,589	1,612	1,943	1,939	272	653	664
7	1914	57,833	2,749	3,458	1,683	222	981	883
8	1911 to 1913	197,112	9,811	11,575	3,823	653	3,721	2,649
9	1906 to 1910	295,074	14,753	20,631	8,046	1,873	6,643	6,802
10	1901 to 1905	242,727	8,557	19,218	7,373	1,674	8,713	7,869
11	1900 or earlier	735,213	48,892	120,779	43,608	12,584	38,970	31,313
12	Not reported	164,792	15,197	24,534	18,904	3,248	6,916	8,129
13	Females, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14	1919	1.2	2.6	0.3	3.6	3.1	0.7	0.6
15	1918	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.3
16	1917	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.6
17	1916	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.0
18	1915	1.3	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
19	1914	3.3	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.5
20	1911 to 1913	11.1	9.2	5.6	4.1	3.0	5.5	4.4
21	1906 to 1910	16.6	13.8	10.1	8.6	8.5	9.7	11.4
22	1901 to 1905	13.7	8.0	9.4	7.9	7.6	12.8	13.1
23	1900 or earlier	41.4	45.7	58.9	46.6	57.1	57.1	52.3
24	Not reported	9.3	14.2	12.0	20.2	14.7	10.1	13.6

[1] The figures used for Russian probably include a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously returned as Russian in mother tongue.

IMMIGRATION, FOR SELECTED GROUPS OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN CERTAIN RURAL AREAS: 1920—Continued

and the States of Rhode Island, Arizona, North Dakota, and Wisconsin]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued					MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES				
Denmark (Danish)	Russia (Russian)[1]	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish	
16,849	70,432	36,383	28,765	240,857	329,469	157,417	14,809	324,225	1
191	221	64	4,818	5,954	395	265	39	769	2
70	195	25	2,105	987	169	174	21	571	3
130	425	30	2,377	2,770	282	390	19	1,827	4
244	553	103	3,037	4,606	773	705	49	2,020	5
219	872	251	2,579	5,708	1,450	1,587	149	3,691	6
363	3,694	856	1,692	11,448	5,554	8,609	766	14,875	7
1,124	11,690	3,586	2,619	38,081	19,440	34,237	3,151	50,962	8
1,686	17,667	5,715	3,002	54,069	20,469	35,510	4,101	85,077	9
1,706	12,827	5,090	1,519	47,024	25,792	23,340	3,148	68,877	10
9,081	17,901	17,944	2,574	58,092	205,120	42,555	2,533	83,267	11
2,035	4,417	2,719	2,443	12,088	41,025	10,045	833	12,259	12
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13
1.1	0.3	0.2	16.7	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	14
0.4	0.3	0.1	7.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	15
0.8	0.6	0.1	8.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	16
1.4	0.8	0.3	10.6	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	17
1.3	1.2	0.7	9.0	2.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	18
2.2	5.2	2.4	5.9	4.8	1.7	5.5	5.2	4.6	19
6.7	16.6	9.9	9.1	15.8	5.9	21.7	21.3	15.7	20
10.0	25.1	15.7	10.4	22.5	8.9	22.6	27.7	26.2	21
10.1	18.2	14.0	5.3	19.5	7.8	14.8	21.3	21.2	22
53.9	25.4	49.3	8.9	24.1	62.3	27.0	17.1	25.7	23
12.1	6.3	7.5	8.5	5.0	12.5	6.4	5.6	3.8	24

TABLE 152.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX AND YEAR OF REPRESENTATIVE

[The areas covered include New York City, Chicago, Detroit,

	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE					
			England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)
1	Both sexes, number	3,198,171	200,287	347,470	148,342	38,720	108,386	49,462
2	1919	34,667	5,624	1,502	7,300	1,514	1,241	1,005
3	1918	9,476	904	402	2,296	353	324	399
4	1917	16,768	1,067	817	2,369	486	725	601
5	1916	28,529	2,382	2,366	3,564	799	1,343	830
6	1915	40,551	2,806	3,853	3,421	518	1,229	834
7	1914	111,575	4,862	6,345	2,934	418	1,874	962
8	1911 to 1913	397,805	18,505	21,306	6,630	1,230	6,968	3,144
9	1906 to 1910	585,840	30,411	38,376	13,727	3,515	11,996	7,807
10	1901 to 1905	497,444	18,023	33,903	12,763	3,210	14,827	8,187
11	1900 or earlier	1,276,118	94,873	205,802	71,542	22,780	59,927	21,499
12	Not reported	199,398	20,738	32,798	21,796	3,897	7,934	4,194
13	Both sexes, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14	1919	1.1	2.8	0.4	4.9	3.9	1.1	2.0
15	1918	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.8
16	1917	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.2
17	1916	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.4	2.1	1.2	1.7
18	1915	1.3	1.4	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.7
19	1914	3.5	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.9
20	1911 to 1913	12.4	9.2	6.1	4.5	3.2	6.4	6.4
21	1906 to 1910	18.3	15.2	11.0	9.3	9.1	11.1	15.8
22	1901 to 1905	15.6	9.0	9.8	8.6	8.3	13.7	16.6
23	1900 or earlier	39.9	47.4	59.2	48.2	58.8	55.3	43.5
24	Not reported	6.2	10.4	9.4	14.7	10.1	7.3	8.5
25	Males, number	1,645,843	101,873	146,543	66,829	19,220	53,157	25,469
26	1919	18,687	2,964	796	4,069	844	816	693
27	1918	4,727	430	189	1,034	169	187	240
28	1917	7,490	475	310	921	232	409	302
29	1916	13,252	994	732	1,633	408	721	384
30	1915	20,346	1,353	1,927	1,578	256	639	387
31	1914	57,796	2,257	2,913	1,327	206	998	449
32	1911 to 1913	212,303	9,183	9,816	2,973	596	3,625	1,423
33	1906 to 1910	310,447	16,511	17,885	6,069	1,694	6,262	3,882
34	1901 to 1905	273,762	9,865	14,847	5,853	1,621	7,527	4,593
35	1900 or earlier	654,550	50,106	87,667	34,098	11,849	29,130	11,435
36	Not reported	72,483	7,735	9,461	7,274	1,345	2,843	1,681
37	Males, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
38	1919	1.1	2.9	0.5	6.1	4.4	1.5	2.7
39	1918	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.9
40	1917	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.2
41	1916	0.8	1.0	0.5	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.5
42	1915	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.5
43	1914	3.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.9	1.8
44	1911 to 1913	12.9	9.0	6.7	4.4	3.1	6.8	5.6
45	1906 to 1910	18.9	16.2	12.2	9.1	8.8	11.8	15.2
46	1901 to 1905	16.6	9.7	10.1	8.8	8.4	14.2	18.0
47	1900 or earlier	39.8	49.2	59.8	51.0	61.6	54.8	44.9
48	Not reported	4.4	7.6	6.5	10.9	7.0	5.3	6.6

[1] The figures used for Russian probably include a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously returned as Russian in mother tongue.

IMMIGRATION, FOR SELECTED GROUPS OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN CERTAIN URBAN AREAS: 1920

Milwaukee, Boston, and the State of Rhode Island]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—con.					MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES				
Denmark (Danish)	Russia (Russian) [1]	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish	
23,218	152,721	59,684	4,260	539,792	501,632	327,002	28,427	668,768	1
583	728	119	995	10,911	807	650	91	1,597	2
170	420	36	558	1,859	310	352	40	1,023	3
294	797	56	428	4,573	585	758	38	3,174	4
451	1,229	160	358	8,152	1,404	1,361	92	4,008	5
416	2,044	411	274	11,047	2,761	3,219	261	7,365	6
637	8,575	1,527	239	23,997	11,556	17,498	1,381	28,770	7
1,864	27,956	6,771	201	83,437	35,184	76,918	6,079	101,524	8
2,953	36,244	10,545	285	120,763	51,434	79,918	8,207	169,659	9
2,703	28,546	9,574	137	112,428	43,635	51,905	6,243	151,360	10
11,147	39,302	27,816	178	141,084	314,507	80,095	4,857	180,709	11
2,000	6,880	2,669	487	21,541	39,449	14,298	1,138	19,579	12
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13
2.5	0.5	0.2	23.4	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	14
0.7	0.3	0.1	13.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	15
1.3	0.5	0.1	10.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	16
1.9	0.8	0.3	9.1	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	17
1.8	1.3	0.7	6.4	2.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	18
2.7	5.6	2.6	5.6	4.4	2.3	5.4	4.9	4.3	19
8.0	18.3	11.3	6.8	15.5	7.0	23.5	21.4	15.2	20
12.7	23.7	17.7	6.7	22.4	10.3	24.4	28.9	25.4	21
11.6	18.7	16.0	3.2	20.8	8.7	15.9	22.0	22.6	22
48.0	25.7	46.6	4.2	26.1	62.7	24.5	17.1	27.0	23
8.6	4.5	4.5	11.4	4.0	7.9	4.4	4.0	2.9	24
13,683	85,401	29,044	2,906	301,748	256,352	181,694	15,415	346,510	25
416	519	58	696	5,032	496	400	58	830	26
111	232	14	371	883	174	213	20	460	27
203	382	28	306	1,830	347	382	20	1,343	28
263	695	73	268	3,613	737	684	49	1,998	29
244	1,195	186	167	5,412	1,524	1,664	123	3,691	30
370	4,974	752	159	12,724	6,866	9,133	701	13,967	31
1,122	16,726	3,547	199	45,911	19,207	43,928	3,265	50,782	32
1,817	19,341	5,451	220	67,314	28,104	46,178	4,636	85,063	33
1,672	16,300	5,059	93	65,857	24,068	30,074	3,459	82,874	34
6,532	22,064	13,009	125	83,486	161,278	43,249	2,623	97,899	35
933	2,973	867	301	9,686	13,551	5,789	461	7,583	36
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	37
3.0	0.6	0.2	24.0	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	38
0.8	0.3	(7)	12.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	39
1.5	0.4	0.1	10.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	40
1.9	0.8	0.3	9.2	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	41
1.8	1.4	0.6	5.7	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	42
2.7	5.8	2.6	5.5	4.2	2.7	5.0	4.5	4.0	43
8.2	19.6	12.2	6.9	15.2	7.5	24.2	21.2	14.7	44
13.3	22.6	18.8	7.6	22.3	11.0	25.4	30.1	24.6	45
12.2	19.1	17.4	3.2	21.8	9.4	16.6	22.4	23.9	46
47.7	25.8	44.8	4.3	27.7	62.9	23.8	17.0	28.3	47
6.8	3.5	3.0	10.4	3.2	5.3	3.2	3.0	2.2	48

[7] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 152.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX AND YEAR OF REPRESENTATIVE URBAN

[The area covered include New York City, Chicago, Detroit,

	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE					
			England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)
1	**Females, number**	1,552,328	98,414	200,927	81,513	19,500	55,229	23,993
2	1919	15,980	2,660	706	3,231	670	425	312
3	1918	4,749	474	213	1,262	184	137	159
4	1917	9,278	592	507	1,448	254	316	299
5	1916	15,277	1,388	1,634	1,931	391	622	446
6	1915	20,205	1,545	1,926	1,843	262	590	447
7	1914	53,779	2,605	3,432	1,607	212	876	513
8	1911 to 1913	185,502	9,322	11,490	3,657	634	3,341	1,721
9	1906 to 1910	275,393	13,900	20,491	7,658	1,821	5,734	3,925
10	1901 to 1905	223,682	8,158	19,056	6,910	1,589	7,300	3,594
11	1900 or earlier	621,568	44,767	118,135	37,444	10,931	30,797	10,064
12	Not reported	126,915	13,003	23,337	14,522	2,552	5,091	2,513
13	**Females, per cent**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14	1919	1.0	2.7	0.4	4.0	3.4	0.8	1.3
15	1918	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.7
16	1917	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.8	1.3	0.6	1.2
17	1916	1.0	1.4	0.8	2.4	2.0	1.1	1.9
18	1915	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.9
19	1914	3.5	2.6	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.6	2.1
20	1911 to 1913	11.9	9.5	5.7	4.5	3.3	6.0	7.2
21	1906 to 1910	17.7	14.1	10.2	9.4	9.3	10.4	16.4
22	1901 to 1905	14.4	8.3	9.5	8.5	8.1	13.2	15.0
23	1900 or earlier	40.0	45.5	58.8	45.9	56.1	55.8	41.9
24	Not reported	8.2	13.2	11.6	17.8	13.1	9.2	10.5

[1] The figures used for Russian probably include a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously returned as Russian in mother tongue.

Immigration, for Selected Groups of Foreign-born White in Certain Areas: 1920—Continued

Milwaukee, Boston, and the State of Rhode Island]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—con.					MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES				
Denmark (Danish)	Russia (Russian)[1]	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish	
9,535	67,320	30,640	1,355	238,044	245,280	145,308	13,012	322,258	1
167	209	61	299	5,879	311	250	33	767	2
59	188	22	187	976	136	169	20	563	3
91	415	28	122	2,743	238	376	18	1,831	4
188	534	87	120	4,539	667	677	43	2,010	5
172	849	225	107	5,635	1,237	1,555	138	3,674	6
267	3,601	775	80	11,273	4,690	8,365	680	14,803	7
742	11,230	3,224	92	37,526	15,977	32,990	2,814	50,742	8
1,136	16,903	5,094	65	53,449	23,330	33,740	3,571	84,578	9
1,031	12,246	4,515	44	46,571	19,567	21,831	2,784	68,486	10
4,615	17,238	14,807	53	57,595	153,229	36,846	2,234	82,810	11
1,067	3,907	1,802	186	11,855	25,898	8,509	677	11,996	12
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13
1.8	0.3	0.2	22.1	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	14
0.6	0.3	0.1	13.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	15
1.0	0.6	0.1	9.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	16
2.0	0.8	0.3	8.9	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	17
1.8	1.3	0.7	7.9	2.4	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	18
2.8	5.3	2.5	5.9	4.7	1.9	5.8	5.2	4.6	19
7.8	16.7	10.5	6.8	15.8	6.5	22.7	21.6	15.7	20
11.9	25.1	16.6	4.8	22.5	9.5	23.2	27.4	26.2	21
10.8	18.2	14.7	3.2	19.6	8.0	15.0	21.4	21.3	22
48.4	25.6	48.3	3.9	24.2	62.5	25.4	17.2	25.7	23
11.2	5.8	5.9	13.7	5.0	10.6	5.9	5.2	3.7	24

TABLE 153.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX AND YEAR OF REPRESENTATIVE

[The areas covered include Arizona, North

	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE					
			England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)
1	Both sexes, number	508, 019	19, 920	9, 204	26, 862	6, 317	33, 215	81, 909
2	1919	11, 925	261	21	313	28	101	184
3	1918	4, 821	46	11	113	15	46	57
4	1917	5, 636	46	6	107	10	69	130
5	1916	7, 873	127	28	207	12	179	327
6	1915	7, 224	144	37	204	20	172	449
7	1914	9, 419	307	60	205	27	338	874
8	1911 to 1913	29, 014	1, 173	198	402	51	1, 239	2, 253
9	1906 to 1910	48, 309	2, 249	394	855	119	2, 644	6, 849
10	1901 to 1905	47, 247	1, 116	391	1, 112	209	3, 894	10, 403
11	1900 or earlier	273, 773	10, 699	6, 064	15, 932	4, 601	21, 258	51, 477
12	Not reported	62, 716	3, 752	1, 994	7, 412	1, 225	3, 275	8, 936
13	Both sexes, per cent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
14	1919	2. 3	1. 3	0. 2	1. 2	0. 4	0. 3	0. 2
15	1918	0. 9	0. 2	0. 1	0. 4	0. 2	0. 1	0. 1
16	1917	1. 1	0. 2	0. 1	0. 4	0. 2	0. 2	0. 2
17	1916	1. 5	0. 6	0. 3	0. 8	0. 2	0. 5	0. 4
18	1915	1. 4	0. 7	0. 4	0. 8	0. 3	0. 5	0. 5
19	1914	1. 9	1. 5	0. 7	0. 8	0. 4	1. 0	1. 1
20	1911 to 1913	5. 7	5. 9	2. 2	1. 5	0. 8	3. 7	2. 8
21	1906 to 1910	9. 5	11. 3	4. 3	3. 2	1. 9	8. 0	8. 4
22	1901 to 1905	9. 3	5. 6	4. 2	4. 1	3. 3	11. 7	12. 7
23	1900 or earlier	53. 9	53. 7	65. 9	59. 3	72. 8	64. 0	62. 8
24	Not reported	12. 3	18. 8	21. 7	27. 6	19. 4	9. 9	10. 9
25	Males, number	285, 185	11, 372	4, 907	14, 772	3, 762	20, 178	46, 056
26	1919	6, 745	101	11	172	18	48	88
27	1918	2, 693	23	9	59	7	29	30
28	1917	3, 056	25	5	48	3	40	65
29	1916	4, 223	54	15	106	7	109	164
30	1915	3, 840	77	20	108	10	109	232
31	1914	5, 365	163	34	129	17	233	504
32	1911 to 1913	17, 404	654	118	236	32	859	1, 325
33	1906 to 1910	28, 698	1, 396	254	467	67	1, 735	3, 972
34	1901 to 1905	28, 202	717	229	649	124	2, 481	6, 128
35	1900 or earlier	160, 128	6, 574	3, 420	9, 768	2, 948	13, 085	30, 228
36	Not reported	24, 841	1, 558	797	3, 030	529	1, 450	3, 330
37	Males, per cent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
38	1919	2. 4	0. 9	0. 2	1. 2	0. 5	0. 2	0. 2
39	1918	0. 9	0. 2	0. 2	0. 4	0. 2	0. 1	0. 1
40	1917	1. 1	0. 2	0. 1	0. 3	0. 1	0. 2	0. 1
41	1916	1. 5	0. 5	0. 3	0. 7	0. 2	0. 5	0. 4
42	1915	1. 3	0. 7	0. 4	0. 7	0. 3	0. 5	0. 5
43	1914	1. 9	1. 4	0. 7	0. 9	0. 5	1. 2	1. 1
44	1911 to 1913	6. 1	6. 0	2. 3	1. 6	0. 9	4. 3	2. 9
45	1906 to 1910	10. 1	12. 3	5. 2	3. 2	1. 6	8. 6	8. 6
46	1901 to 1905	9. 9	6. 3	4. 7	4. 4	3. 3	12. 3	13. 3
47	1900 or earlier	56. 1	57. 8	69. 7	66. 1	78. 4	64. 8	65. 6
48	Not reported	8. 7	13. 7	16. 2	20. 5	14. 1	7. 2	7. 2

[1] The figures used for Russian probably include a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously returned as Russian in mother tongue.

IMMIGRATION, FOR SELECTED GROUPS OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN CERTAIN RURAL AREAS: 1920

Dakota, and Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued					MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES				
Denmark (Danish)	Russia (Russian) [1]	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish	
18,492	8,196	12,296	60,277	8,475	184,482	29,458	4,572	4,344	1
71	26	7	10,520	153	209	40	14	7	2
21	22	10	4,348	29	66	17	2	18	3
76	25	4	4,961	57	96	32	6	11	4
127	60	21	6,323	121	236	73	17	15	5
128	75	45	5,160	167	459	102	29	33	6
272	315	163	3,350	499	2,053	631	184	141	7
1,026	1,490	854	5,429	1,751	8,255	3,463	912	518	8
1,558	1,945	1,446	6,579	2,029	14,467	4,782	1,367	1,086	9
1,882	1,513	1,338	3,264	1,477	14,752	4,006	959	931	10
11,674	1,723	7,034	5,633	1,602	120,611	13,565	764	1,136	11
1,657	1,002	1,374	4,710	590	23,278	2,747	318	448	12
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13
0.4	0.3	0.1	17.5	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	14
0.1	0.3	0.1	7.2	0.3	(2)	0.1	(2)	0.4	15
0.4	0.3	(2)	8.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	16
0.7	0.7	0.2	10.5	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	17
0.7	0.9	0.4	8.6	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	18
1.5	3.8	1.3	5.6	5.9	1.1	2.1	4.0	3.2	19
5.5	18.2	6.9	9.0	20.7	4.5	11.8	19.9	11.9	20
8.4	23.7	11.8	10.9	23.9	7.8	16.2	29.9	25.0	21
10.2	18.5	10.9	5.4	17.4	8.0	13.6	21.0	21.4	22
63.1	21.0	57.2	9.3	18.9	65.4	46.0	16.7	26.2	23
9.0	12.2	11.2	7.8	7.0	12.6	9.3	7.0	10.3	24
11,178	5,084	6,553	32,867	5,662	100,293	17,349	2,775	2,377	25
47	14	4	6,001	78	125	25	8	5	26
10	15	7	2,430	18	33	12	1	10	27
37	15	2	2,706	30	52	18	5	5	28
71	41	5	3,406	54	130	45	11	5	29
81	52	19	2,688	94	246	70	18	16	30
176	222	82	1,738	324	1,189	387	98	69	31
644	1,060	492	2,902	1,196	4,792	2,216	575	278	32
1,008	1,181	825	3,642	1,379	8,328	3,012	837	585	33
1,207	932	763	1,789	1,024	8,527	2,497	595	540	34
7,208	1,060	3,897	3,112	1,108	68,720	7,856	465	679	35
689	492	457	2,453	357	8,151	1,211	162	185	36
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	37
0.4	0.3	0.1	18.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	38
0.1	0.3	0.1	7.4	0.3	(2)	0.1	(2)	0.4	39
0.3	0.3	(2)	8.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	40
0.6	0.8	0.1	10.4	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	41
0.7	1.0	0.3	8.2	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	42
1.6	4.4	1.3	5.3	5.7	1.2	2.2	3.5	2.9	43
5.8	20.8	7.5	8.8	21.1	4.8	12.8	20.7	11.7	44
9.0	23.2	12.6	11.1	24.4	8.3	17.4	30.2	24.6	45
10.8	18.3	11.6	5.4	18.1	8.5	14.4	21.4	22.7	46
64.5	20.8	59.5	9.5	19.6	68.5	45.3	16.8	28.6	47
6.2	9.7	7.0	7.5	6.3	8.1	7.0	5.8	7.8	48

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[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 153.—NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX AND YEAR OF REPRESENTATIVE RURAL

[The areas covered include Arizona, North

	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE					
			England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)
1	Females, number	222,834	8,548	4,297	12,090	2,556	13,037	35,853
2	1919	5,180	160	10	141	10	53	66
3	1918	2,128	23	2	54	8	17	27
4	1917	2,580	21	1	59	7	29	65
5	1916	3,650	73	13	101	5	70	163
6	1915	3,384	67	17	96	10	63	217
7	1914	4,064	144	26	76	10	105	370
8	1911 to 1913	11,610	489	85	166	19	380	928
9	1906 to 1910	19,681	853	140	388	52	909	2,877
10	1901 to 1905	19,045	399	162	463	85	1,413	4,275
11	1900 or earlier	113,645	4,125	2,644	6,164	1,653	8,173	21,249
12	Not reported	37,877	2,194	1,197	4,382	696	1,825	5,616
13	Females, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14	1919	2.3	1.9	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
15	1918	1.0	0.3	(2)	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
16	1917	1.2	0.2	(2)	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
17	1916	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5
18	1915	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6
19	1914	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.0
20	1911 to 1913	5.2	5.7	2.0	1.4	0.7	2.9	2.6
21	1906 to 1910	8.8	10.0	3.3	3.2	2.0	7.0	8.0
22	1901 to 1905	8.5	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.3	10.8	11.9
23	1901 or earlier	51.0	48.3	61.5	51.0	64.7	62.7	59.3
24	Not reported	17.0	25.7	27.9	36.2	27.2	14.0	15.7

[1] The figures used for Russian probably include a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously returned as Russian in mother tongue.

IMMIGRATION, FOR SELECTED GROUPS OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN CERTAIN AREAS: 1920—Continued

Dakota, and Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued					MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES				
Denmark (Danish)	Russia (Russian) [1]	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish	
7,314	3,112	5,743	27,410	2,813	84,189	12,109	1,797	1,967	1
24	12	3	4,519	75	84	15	6	2	2
11	7	3	1,918	11	33	5	1	8	3
39	10	2	2,255	27	44	14	1	6	4
56	19	16	2,917	67	106	28	6	10	5
47	23	28	2,472	73	213	32	11	17	6
96	93	81	1,612	175	864	244	86	72	7
382	430	362	2,527	555	3,463	1,247	337	240	8
550	764	621	2,937	650	6,139	1,770	530	501	9
675	581	575	1,475	453	6,226	1,509	364	391	10
4,466	663	3,137	2,521	494	51,891	5,709	299	457	11
968	510	917	2,257	233	15,127	1,536	156	263	12
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13
0.3	0.4	0.1	16.5	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	14
0.2	0.2	0.1	7.0	0.4	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.4	15
0.5	0.3	(1)	8.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	16
0.8	0.6	0.3	10.6	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	17
0.6	0.7	0.5	9.0	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	18
1.3	3.0	1.4	5.9	6.2	1.0	2.0	4.8	3.7	19
5.2	13.8	6.3	9.2	19.7	4.1	10.3	18.8	12.2	20
7.5	24.6	10.8	10.7	23.1	7.3	14.6	29.5	25.5	21
9.2	18.7	10.0	5.4	16.1	7.4	12.5	20.3	19.9	22
61.1	21.3	54.6	9.2	17.6	61.6	47.1	16.6	23.2	23
13.2	16.4	16.0	8.2	8.3	18.0	12.7	8.7	13.4	24

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 154.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION AS BORN IN NORTHWESTERN EUROPE, IN CENTRAL, EASTERN, AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, AND ELSEWHERE; AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION AS ARRIVING BEFORE 1900 AND AFTER 1900, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	Total foreign-born white	NUMBER BORN—			PER CENT BORN—			PER CENT ARRIVING—		
		In northwest Europe, including Germany	In central, eastern, and southern Europe	Elsewhere	In northwest Europe, incl Germany	In cent., east., and south. Europe	Elsewhere	After 1900	In 1900 or earlier	Year not reported
UNITED STATES	13,712,754	5,514,978	6,363,013	1,834,763	40.2	46.4	13.4	49.3	41.7	9.0
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:										
New England	1,870,654	624,909	702,956	542,789	33.4	37.6	29.0	50.0	44.3	5.7
Middle Atlantic	4,912,575	1,634,849	3,070,322	207,404	33.3	62.5	4.2	55.6	37.5	7.0
East North Central	3,223,279	1,403,169	1,531,203	288,907	43.5	47.5	9.0	47.0	43.0	10.0
West North Central	1,371,961	898,632	362,451	110,878	65.5	26.4	8.1	30.7	56.4	12.9
South Atlantic	315,920	112,893	172,870	30,157	35.7	54.7	9.5	50.5	36.7	12.8
East South Central	71,939	38,644	27,012	6,283	53.7	37.5	8.7	31.6	47.4	20.9
West South Central	459,333	98,856	85,334	275,143	21.5	18.6	59.9	54.6	28.4	16.9
Mountain	453,225	201,302	116,800	135,123	44.4	25.8	29.8	50.8	38.4	10.8
Pacific	1,033,868	501,724	294,065	238,079	48.5	28.4	23.0	47.5	41.6	10.9
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine	107,349	18,322	13,587	75,440	17.1	12.7	70.3	43.1	44.7	12.2
New Hampshire	91,233	19,400	18,329	53,504	21.3	20.1	58.6	41.9	45.9	12.1
Vermont	44,526	9,931	9,269	25,326	22.3	20.8	56.9	47.2	42.9	9.9
Massachusetts	1,077,534	382,241	379,873	315,420	35.5	35.3	29.3	49.9	46.1	4.0
Rhode Island	173,499	67,852	62,004	43,643	39.1	35.7	25.2	47.7	45.5	6.8
Connecticut	376,513	127,163	219,894	29,456	33.8	58.4	7.8	55.5	38.4	6.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York	2,786,112	921,807	1,707,003	157,302	33.1	61.3	5.6	55.3	37.8	6.9
New Jersey	738,613	279,609	439,249	19,755	37.9	59.5	2.7	54.9	38.7	6.5
Pennsylvania	1,387,850	433,433	924,070	30,347	31.2	66.6	2.2	56.5	36.3	7.2
E. NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio	678,697	237,737	408,101	32,859	35.0	60.1	4.8	55.9	36.6	7.5
Indiana	150,868	74,668	68,765	7,435	49.5	45.6	4.9	42.5	40.2	17.4
Illinois	1,206,951	556,228	600,392	50,331	46.1	49.7	4.2	47.3	42.8	9.9
Michigan	726,635	254,235	297,123	175,277	35.0	40.9	24.1	48.9	40.6	10.5
Wisconsin	460,128	280,301	156,822	23,005	60.9	34.1	5.0	31.6	57.7	10.7
W. NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota	486,164	333,613	116,563	35,988	68.6	24.0	7.4	32.2	59.0	8.8
Iowa	225,647	178,270	34,539	12,838	79.0	15.3	5.7	25.2	60.3	14.5
Missouri	186,026	103,027	71,166	11,833	55.4	38.3	6.4	35.3	49.4	15.3
North Dakota	131,503	72,985	42,314	16,204	55.5	32.2	12.3	35.4	49.7	15.0
South Dakota	82,391	58,163	19,190	5,038	70.6	23.3	6.1	26.8	57.9	15.2
Nebraska	149,652	92,321	48,055	9,276	61.7	32.1	6.2	27.1	57.8	15.1
Kansas	110,578	60,253	30,624	19,701	54.5	27.7	17.8	29.8	54.1	16.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware	19,810	7,277	11,925	608	36.7	60.2	3.1	54.5	33.2	12.2
Maryland	102,177	39,244	60,115	2,818	38.4	58.8	2.8	46.2	47.3	6.5
District of Columbia	28,548	13,789	12,226	2,533	48.3	42.8	8.9	43.1	39.7	17.2
Virginia	30,785	12,548	14,962	3,275	40.8	48.6	10.6	48.1	33.4	18.4
West Virginia	61,906	13,078	46,148	2,680	21.1	74.5	4.3	68.3	19.7	12.0
North Carolina	7,099	3,092	2,536	1,471	43.6	35.7	20.7	42.0	32.7	25.4
South Carolina	6,401	2,707	2,923	771	42.3	45.7	12.0	39.7	37.5	22.7
Georgia	16,186	6,482	7,870	1,834	40.0	48.6	11.3	44.0	39.1	16.9
Florida	43,008	14,676	14,165	14,167	34.1	32.9	32.9	45.6	37.2	17.3
E. SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky	30,780	20,020	9,143	1,617	65.0	29.7	5.3	27.0	55.0	18.1
Tennessee	15,478	7,264	6,713	1,501	46.9	43.4	9.7	33.0	44.4	22.6
Alabama	17,662	8,406	7,318	1,938	47.6	41.4	11.0	35.9	39.3	24.8
Mississippi	8,019	2,954	3,838	1,227	36.8	47.9	15.3	37.5	42.3	20.3
W. SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas	13,975	8,149	4,297	1,529	58.3	30.7	10.9	26.4	48.0	25.6
Louisiana	44,871	16,076	22,593	6,202	35.8	50.4	13.8	30.7	42.7	26.6
Oklahoma	39,968	16,368	13,347	10,253	41.0	33.4	25.7	34.4	43.4	22.3
Texas	360,519	58,263	45,097	257,159	16.2	12.5	71.3	61.0	24.3	14.8
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana	93,620	52,120	26,081	15,419	55.7	27.9	16.5	44.4	40.8	14.8
Idaho	38,963	24,092	8,327	6,544	61.8	21.4	16.8	39.3	50.6	10.1
Wyoming	25,255	12,059	9,660	3,536	47.7	38.2	14.0	53.1	33.0	13.9
Colorado	116,954	51,370	45,991	19,593	43.9	39.3	16.8	43.5	46.5	9.9
New Mexico	29,077	4,248	3,883	20,946	14.6	13.4	72.0	68.4	22.0	9.6
Arizona	78,099	8,823	6,247	63,029	11.3	8.0	80.7	75.0	15.5	9.5
Utah	56,455	42,486	10,559	3,410	75.3	18.7	6.0	40.9	52.5	6.6
Nevada	14,802	6,104	6,052	2,646	41.2	40.9	17.9	50.5	35.5	13.9
PACIFIC:										
Washington	250,055	146,403	57,006	46,646	58.5	22.8	18.7	44.5	43.7	11.8
Oregon	102,151	58,404	28,219	15,528	57.2	27.6	15.2	42.8	49.6	7.6
California	681,662	296,917	208,840	175,905	43.6	30.6	25.8	49.3	39.7	11.1

TABLE 155.—NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE, DISTRIBUTED BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1890–1920

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS	NUMBER				PER CENT DISTRIBUTION			
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1920	1910	1900	1890
Total	22,686,204	18,897,837	15,646,017	11,503,675	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUROPE:								
Northwestern Europe—								
England	1,483,024	1,445,987	1,333,911	1,068,503	6.5	7.7	8.5	9.3
Scotland	421,147	398,629	360,824	277,021	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4
Wales	163,418	166,468	159,485	125,503	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
Ireland	2,971,688	3,152,205	3,211,672	2,924,172	13.1	16.7	20.5	25.4
Norway	661,174	575,241	452,379	283,651	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.5
Sweden	824,726	699,032	500,402	252,528	3.6	3.7	3.2	2.2
Denmark	276,029	218,443	156,483	84,452	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.7
Netherlands	228,069	173,521			1.0	0.9		
Belgium	59,452	39,867			0.3	0.2		
Luxemburg	30,272	3,877			0.1	(1)		
Switzerland	210,527	176,816	141,845		0.9	0.9	0.9	
France	208,951	175,153	164,261	145,745	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3
Germany	5,344,128	5,781,437	5,298,040	4,072,335	23.6	30.6	33.9	35.4
Central and eastern Europe—								
Austria	1,684,657	826,635	404,241	100,172	7.4	4.4	2.6	0.9
Hungary	512,735	204,627	72,738	14,686	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.1
Russia	1,850,463	938,897	377,846	75,939	8.2	5.0	2.4	0.7
Finland	145,506	81,357			0.6	0.4		
Rumania	49,063	21,801			0.2	0.1		
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	11,022	1,234			(1)	(1)		
Turkey in Europe	4,361	3,093			(1)	(1)		
Southern Europe—								
Greece	45,556	8,401			0.2	(1)		
Italy	1,721,761	755,290	243,881	66,964	7.6	4.0	1.6	0.6
Spain	25,261	11,157			0.1	0.1		
Portugal	66,846	53,499			0.3	0.3		
Europe, not specified	7,656	4,723			(1)	(1)		
ASIA:								
Turkey in Asia	63,637	18,929			0.3	0.1		
All other countries	5,596	2,652			(1)	(1)		
AMERICA:								
Canada—French	545,634	547,155	[2] 435,874	[2] 224,438	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.0
Canada—Other	1,196,744	1,011,390	[2] 859,204	[2] 582,629	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.1
Newfoundland	13,128	3,559	(2)	(2)	0.1	(1)	(2)	(2)
West Indies [3]	23,587	18,673			0.1	0.1		
Mexico	252,045	162,200			1.1	0.9		
Central and South America	7,705	4,441			(1)	(1)		
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	68,159	34,356	416,779	490,667	0.3	0.2	2.7	4.3
Of mixed foreign parentage	1,502,457	1,177,092	1,056,152	714,270	6.6	6.2	6.8	6.2

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[2] Newfoundland included with Canada prior to 1910.
[3] Except possessions of the United States.

Table 156.—Number and Per Cent Distribution of the Native White Population of Foreign or Mixed Parentage, by Mother Tongue of Parents, for the United States: 1920 and 1910

MOTHER TONGUE OF PARENTS	NUMBER		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION	
	1920	1910	1920	1910
All mother tongues	22,686,204	18,897,837	100.0	100.0
English and Celtic	6,721,433	6,567,069	29.6	34.8
Germanic	6,173,136	6,089,282	27.2	32.2
Scandinavian	1,777,863	1,509,252	7.8	8.0
Latin and Greek	3,045,047	1,800,544	13.4	9.5
Slavic and Lettic	2,810,249	1,362,981	12.4	7.2
Semitic	1,013,568	631,754	4.5	3.3
Ugro-Finn	337,331	163,618	1.5	0.9
Unclassified	3,349	771	(1)	(1)
Unknown or mixed mother tongue	804,228	772,566	3.5	4.1
English and Celtic	6,721,433	6,567,069	29.6	34.8
Germanic:				
German	5,896,983	5,887,370	26.0	31.2
Dutch and Frisian	233,959	184,970	1.0	1.0
Flemish	42,194	16,942	0.2	0.1
Scandinavian:				
Swedish	841,859	711,192	3.7	3.8
Norwegian	658,589	574,240	2.9	3.0
Danish	277,415	223,820	1.2	1.2
Latin and Greek:				
Italian	1,740,866	770,283	7.7	4.1
French	823,154	760,065	3.6	4.0
Spanish	294,737	186,001	1.3	1.0
Portuguese	109,833	66,572	0.5	0.4
Rumanian	29,347	7,311	0.1	(1)
Greek	47,110	10,322	0.2	0.1
Slavic and Lettic:				
Polish	1,349,503	740,327	6.0	3.9
Czech	398,232	302,455	1.7	1.6
Slovak	344,918	115,233	1.5	0.6
Russian [2]	339,900	33,415	1.5	0.2
Ruthenian	39,786	9,706	0.2	0.1
Slovenian	105,808	57,963	0.5	0.3
Serbo-Croatian—				
Croatian	57,496	18,224	0.3	0.1
Dalmatian	1,007	1,028	(1)	(1)
Serbian	15,737	3,080	0.1	(1)
Montenegrin	337	63	(1)	(1)
Bulgarian	1,567	842	(1)	(1)
Slavic, not specified	1,585	13,787	(1)	0.1
Lithuanian and Lettish	154,373	66,858	0.7	0.4
Semitic:				
Yiddish and Hebrew	951,793	612,375	4.2	3.2
Armenian	15,193	5,752	0.1	(1)
Syrian and Arabic	46,582	13,627	0.2	0.1
Ugro-Finn:				
Magyar	205,426	86,189	0.9	0.5
Finnish	131,905	77,429	0.6	0.4
Unclassified:				
Turkish	1,878	601	(1)	(1)
Albanian	911	46	(1)	(1)
All other	560	124	(1)	(1)
Unknown	13,170	181,646	0.1	1.0
Of mixed mother tongue	791,058	590,920	3.5	3.1

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] It is probable that a considerable proportion of persons returned as Russian in mother tongue were in reality Hebrews. The increase between 1910 and 1920 is, therefore, probably exaggerated.

TABLE 157.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, BY PRINCIPAL MOTHER TONGUES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

[The table relates to countries as constituted in 1920]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE	Number	Per cent distribution
NORTHWESTERN EUROPE		
England	812,828	100.0
English and Celtic	797,358	98.1
Yiddish and Hebrew	9,845	1.2
German	1,488	0.2
Russian [1]	1,327	0.2
All other	2,810	0.3
Scotland	254,567	100.0
English and Celtic	252,994	99.4
All other	1,573	0.6
Wales	67,066	100.0
English and Celtic	66,914	99.8
All other	152	0.2
Ireland	1,037,233	100.0
English and Celtic	1,035,944	99.9
All other	1,289	0.1
Norway	363,862	100.0
Norwegian	360,754	99.1
Swedish	1,546	0.4
All other	1,562	0.4
Sweden	625,580	100.0
Swedish	621,545	99.4
English and Celtic	1,221	0.2
German	1,043	0.2
All other	1,771	0.3
Denmark	189,154	100.0
Danish	185,564	98.1
German	1,487	0.8
All other	2,103	1.1
Netherlands	131,766	100.0
Dutch and Frisian	128,905	97.8
German	1,677	1.3
All other	1,184	0.9
Belgium	62,686	100.0
Flemish	44,776	71.4
French	12,798	20.4
Dutch and Frisian	2,353	3.8
German	1,910	3.0
All other	824	1.3
Luxemburg	12,585	100.0
German	10,844	86.2
French	1,283	10.2
Dutch and Frisian	144	1.1
All other	314	2.5
Switzerland	118,659	100.0
German	97,067	81.8
French	12,605	10.6
Italian	7,527	6.3
All other	1,440	1.2
France	152,890	100.0
French	125,589	82.1
German	21,997	14.4
Italian	1,918	1.3
English and Celtic	1,072	0.7
All other	2,314	1.5
NORTHWESTERN EUROPE—continued		
Germany	1,686,102	100.0
German	1,641,462	97.4
Polish	27,853	1.7
English and Celtic	3,917	0.2
Yiddish and Hebrew	3,100	0.2
Danish	2,589	0.2
Dutch and Frisian	1,614	0.1
French	1,540	0.1
All other	4,067	0.2
CENTRAL EUROPE		
Poland	1,139,978	100.0
Polish	922,812	80.9
Yiddish and Hebrew	114,362	10.0
Ruthenian	43,534	3.8
German	38,179	3.3
Russian [1]	8,781	0.8
Slovak	4,730	0.4
Lithuanian and Lettish	3,446	0.3
All other	4,134	0.4
Czechoslovakia	362,436	100.0
Czech	190,868	52.7
Slovak	133,179	36.7
German	16,446	4.5
Magyar	6,682	1.8
Slovenian	5,678	1.6
Ruthenian	3,228	0.9
Yiddish and Hebrew	2,024	0.6
Polish	1,537	0.4
All other	2,794	0.8
Austria	575,625	100.0
German	201,603	35.0
Yiddish and Hebrew	99,279	17.2
Slovak	90,370	15.7
Slovenian	44,611	7.8
Polish	43,618	7.6
Czech	38,520	6.7
Croatian	17,886	3.1
Russian [1]	12,117	2.1
Ruthenian	7,452	1.3
Serbian	5,825	1.0
Rumanian	4,399	0.8
Italian	4,258	0.7
English and Celtic	1,039	0.2
All other	4,348	0.8
Hungary	397,282	100.0
Magyar	253,760	63.9
German	76,845	19.3
Slovak	28,771	7.2
Yiddish and Hebrew	16,964	4.3
Rumanian	4,646	1.2
Slovenian	3,290	0.8
Croatian	2,785	0.7
Polish	2,138	0.5
Serbian	1,675	0.4
Wendish	1,615	0.4
Czech	1,287	0.3
Russian [1]	1,255	0.3
All other	2,231	0.6

[1] The figures used in this table for Russian probably include a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously reported as Russian in mother tongue. (See footnotes used in Ch. X, Vol. II, Fourteenth Census Reports.)

TABLE 157.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, BY PRINCIPAL MOTHER TONGUES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Contd.

[The table relates to countries as constituted in 1920]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE	Number	Per cent distribution
CENTRAL EUROPE—continued		
Yugoslavia	169,437	100.0
Croatian	60,204	35.5
Slovenian	46,388	27.4
Serbian	27,954	16.5
Slovak	13,815	8.2
German	7,787	4.6
Montenegrin	4,191	2.5
Magyar	2,678	1.6
Dalmatian	1,765	1.0
All other	4,656	2.7
EASTERN EUROPE		
Russia	1,400,489	100.0
Yiddish and Hebrew	791,181	56.5
Russian [1]	361,843	25.8
German	116,535	8.3
Polish	72,065	5.1
Lithuanian and Lettish	49,140	3.5
All other	9,725	0.7
Lithuania	135,068	100.0
Lithuanian and Lettish	126,441	93.6
Yiddish and Hebrew	4,971	3.7
Polish	1,840	1.4
Russian [1]	1,157	0.9
All other	659	0.5
Finland	149,824	100.0
Finnish	130,808	87.3
Swedish	17,721	11.8
All other	1,295	0.9
Rumania	102,823	100.0
Rumanian	51,682	50.3
Yiddish and Hebrew	37,287	36.3
German	8,167	7.9
Magyar	2,606	2.5
All other	3,081	3.0
Bulgaria	10,477	100.0
Bulgarian	9,462	90.3
All other	1,015	9.7
Turkey in Europe	5,284	100.0
Greek	2,034	38.5
Spanish	1,313	24.8
Turkish	416	7.9
Armenian	391	7.4
Yiddish and Hebrew	265	5.0
Bulgarian	177	3.3
German	151	2.9
All other	537	10.2
SOUTHERN EUROPE		
Greece	175,972	100.0
Greek	168,276	95.6
Spanish	3,188	1.8
Bulgarian	2,651	1.5
All other	1,857	1.1
Albania	5,608	100.0
Albanian	5,086	90.7
Greek	187	3.3
All other	335	6.0
Italy	1,610,109	100.0
Italian	1,604,492	99.7
German	1,497	0.1
All other	4,120	0.3
SOUTHERN EUROPE—contd.		
Spain	49,247	100.0
Spanish	48,535	98.6
English and Celtic	351	0.7
All other	361	0.7
Portugal	67,453	100.0
Portuguese	66,726	98.9
All other	727	1.1
OTHER EUROPE		
Other Europe	5,901	100.0
German	2,334	39.6
Syrian and Arabic	809	13.7
Polish	443	7.5
English and Celtic	425	7.2
Czech	248	4.2
Greek	215	3.6
Slovak	200	3.4
Yiddish and Hebrew	152	2.6
Croatian	144	2.4
Italian	117	2.0
Spanish	108	1.8
All other	706	12.0
ASIA		
Armenia	36,626	100.0
Armenian	35,321	96.4
Yiddish and Hebrew	312	0.9
All other	993	2.7
Palestine	3,202	100.0
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,568	49.0
Syrian and Arabic	1,183	36.9
All other	451	14.1
Syria	51,900	100.0
Syrian and Arabic	50,727	97.7
All other	1,173	2.3
Turkey in Asia	11,014	100.0
Turkish	5,326	48.4
Syrian and Arabic	1,656	15.0
Greek	1,451	13.2
Yiddish and Hebrew	796	7.2
Armenian	524	4.8
Spanish	212	1.9
English and Celtic	173	1.6
German	160	1.5
French	151	1.4
Rumanian	100	0.9
All other	465	4.2
Other Asia	7,708	100.0
English and Celtic	3,223	41.8
Syrian and Arabic	1,653	21.4
Persian	801	10.4
Russian [1]	454	5.9
German	365	4.7
Armenian	320	4.2
Yiddish and Hebrew	285	3.7
All other	607	7.9
AMERICA		
Canada	1,117,878	100.0
English and Celtic	789,347	70.6
French	307,790	27.5
German	11,136	1.0
Yiddish and Hebrew	2,687	0.2
All other	6,918	0.6

[1] The figures used in this table for Russian probably include a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously reported as Russian in mother tongue. (See footnotes used in Ch. X, Vol. II, Fourteenth Census Reports.)

TABLE 157.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, BY PRINCIPAL MOTHER TONGUES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Contd.

[The table relates to countries as constituted in 1920]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE	Number	Per cent distribution	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE	Number	Per cent distribution
AMERICA—continued			OTHER COUNTRIES		
Newfoundland	13,242	100.0	Atlantic Islands[2]	38,984	100.0
English and Celtic	13,075	98.7	Portuguese	37,314	95.7
All other	167	1.3	English and Celtic	1,245	3.2
			All other	425	1.1
West Indies[1]	26,369	100.0			
Spanish	13,125	49.8			
English and Celtic	11,364	43.1	Australia	10,801	100.0
French	371	1.4	English and Celtic	9,838	91.1
All other	1,509	5.7	German	405	3.7
			All other	558	5.2
Mexico	478,383	100.0			
Spanish	476,618	99.6			
All other	1,765	0.4	All other	17,727	100.0
			English and Celtic	7,179	40.5
Central and South America	20,929	100.0	German	3,294	18.6
Spanish	11,491	54.9	Unknown	1,558	8.8
Italian	2,603	12.4	French	720	4.1
English and Celtic	2,284	10.9	Yiddish and Hebrew	636	3.6
Portuguese	1,430	6.8	Dutch and Frisian	559	3.2
German	965	4.6	Syrian and Arabic	514	2.9
French	406	1.9	Italian	492	2.8
Yiddish and Hebrew	328	1.6	Polish	413	2.3
All other	1,422	6.8	All other	2,362	13.3

[1] Except possessions of the United States.

[2] Includes the Azores and Cape Verde Islands

TABLE 158.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, BY RACE OR PEOPLE: 1899–1919

RACE OR PEOPLE	1910 TO 1919		1900 TO 1909		1899	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
Total immigration	6, 347, 380	100. 0	8, 202, 388	100. 0	311, 715	100. 0
African (black)	63, 263	1. 0	28, 252	0. 3	412	0. 1
Armenian	34, 560	0. 5	20, 316	0. 2	674	0. 2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	49, 942	0. 8	89, 201	1. 1	2, 526	0. 8
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	68, 321	1. 1	82, 167	1. 0	94	(1)
Chinese	18, 885	0. 3	19, 182	0. 2	1, 638	0. 5
Croatian and Slovenian	165, 787	2. 6	287, 349	3. 5	8, 632	2. 8
Cuban	29, 658	0. 5	39, 506	0. 5	1, 374	0. 4
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	23, 184	0. 4	26, 418	0. 3	367	0. 1
Dutch and Flemish	88, 328	1. 4	72, 786	0. 9	1, 860	0. 6
East Indian	3, 184	0. 1	3, 989	(1)	15	(1)
English	414, 658	6. 5	344, 404	4. 2	10, 712	3. 4
Finnish	75, 573	1. 2	129, 941	1. 6	6, 097	2. 0
French	172, 436	2. 7	92, 398	1. 1	2, 278	0. 7
German	409, 725	6. 5	656, 363	8. 0	26, 632	8. 5
Greek	263, 560	4. 2	175, 432	2. 1	2, 395	0. 8
Hebrew	561, 133	8. 8	952, 767	11. 6	37, 415	12. 0
Irish	257, 639	4. 1	368, 997	4. 5	32, 345	10. 4
Italian (North)	196, 542	3. 1	428, 797	5. 2	13, 091	4. 2
Italian (South)	1, 094, 357	17. 2	1, 553, 621	18. 9	65, 639	21. 0
Japanese	77, 257	1. 2	142, 536	1. 7	3, 395	1. 1
Korean	996	(1)	7, 749	0. 1	22	(1)
Lithuanian	104, 061	1. 6	145, 686	1. 8	6, 858	2. 2
Magyar	151, 148	2. 4	305, 149	3. 7	5, 700	1. 8
Mexican	173, 663	2. 7	23, 991	0. 3	163	0. 1
Pacific Islander	132	(1)	788	(1)	172	0. 1
Polish	600, 065	9. 5	792, 250	9. 7	28, 466	9. 1
Portuguese [2]	78, 413	1. 2	63, 144	0. 8	2, 096	0. 7
Rumanian	68, 279	1. 1	68, 409	0. 8	96	(1)
Russian	171, 075	2. 7	64, 608	0. 8	1, 774	0. 6
Ruthenian (Russniak)	140, 572	2. 2	118, 068	1. 4	1, 400	0. 4
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	284, 320	4. 5	511, 020	6. 2	23, 249	7. 5
Scotch	167, 563	2. 6	110, 478	1. 3	1, 782	0. 6
Slovak	135, 175	2. 1	329, 273	4. 0	15, 838	5. 1
Spanish	85, 197	1. 3	44, 218	0. 5	996	0. 3
Spanish American	17, 760	0. 3	9, 769	0. 1	110	(1)
Syrian	39, 379	0. 6	46, 894	0. 6	3, 708	1. 2
Turkish	9, 230	0. 1	11, 643	0. 1	28	(1)
Welsh	16, 161	0. 3	17, 149	0. 2	1, 359	0. 4
West Indian (except Cuban)	11, 085	0. 2	10, 275	0. 1	144	(1)
Other peoples	25, 104	0. 4	7, 515	0. 1	193	0. 1

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Includes Atlantic Islanders.

TABLE 159.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND PRINCIPAL RACES OR PEOPLES: 1910–1919

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACE OR PEOPLE	Number	Per cent distribution
Total	6, 347, 380	100. 0
NORTHWESTERN EUROPE		
United Kingdom	538, 323	8. 5
English	212, 109	3. 3
Irish	182, 282	2. 9
Scotch	84, 306	1. 3
Hebrew	26, 750	0. 4
Welsh	11, 365	0. 2
All other races	21, 511	0. 3
Norway	79, 488	1. 3
Scandinavian	78, 832	1. 2
German	127	(1)
Hebrew	112	(1)
Finnish	115	(1)
Italian	60	(1)
All other races	242	(1)
Sweden	112, 967	1. 8
Scandinavian	110, 955	1. 7
Hebrew	575	(1)
German	501	(1)
Finnish	293	(1)
French	196	(1)
All other races	437	(1)
Denmark	45, 830	0. 7
Scandinavian	43, 156	0. 7
Polish	1, 078	(1)
Hebrew	851	(1)
German	290	(1)
Russian	142	(1)
All other races	313	(1)
Netherlands	46, 065	0. 7
Dutch and Frisian	44, 311	0. 7
German	648	(1)
Hebrew	556	(1)
Finnish	106	(1)
Scandinavian	90	(1)
All other races	354	(1)
Belgium	32, 574	0. 5
Dutch and Flemish	26, 657	0. 4
French	3, 175	0. 1
Hebrew	1, 058	(1)
German	891	(1)
English	173	(1)
All other races	620	(1)
Switzerland	22, 839	0. 4
German	16, 033	0. 3
French	3, 246	0. 1
Italian	2, 400	(1)
Hebrew	436	(1)
Dutch and Flemish	122	(1)
All other races	602	(1)
NORTHWESTERN EUROPE—con.		
France	60, 335	1. 0
French	38, 788	0. 6
Hebrew	5, 636	0. 1
Italian	4, 343	0. 1
German	2, 440	(1)
English	1, 737	(1)
All other races	7, 391	0. 1
Germany	174, 227	2. 7
German	147, 927	2. 3
Polish	13, 249	0. 2
Hebrew	4, 541	0. 1
Croatian and Slovenian	1, 160	(1)
Ruthenian	1, 120	(1)
All other races	6, 230	0. 1
CENTRAL EUROPE (INCLUDING BULGARIA)		
Austria	589, 174	9. 3
Polish	226, 758	3. 6
Ruthenian	110, 488	1. 7
Croatian and Slovenian	67, 251	1. 1
Hebrew	58, 918	0. 9
Bohemian and Moravian	45, 642	0. 7
All other races	80, 117	1. 3
Hungary	565, 553	8. 9
Magyar	145, 096	2. 3
Slovak	128, 967	2. 0
Croatian and Slovenian	91, 152	1. 4
German	88, 056	1. 4
Rumanian	59, 419	0. 9
All other races	52, 863	0. 8
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	27, 180	0. 4
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	24, 657	0. 4
Greek	778	(1)
Rumanian	360	(1)
Hebrew	216	(1)
Croatian and Slovenian	133	(1)
All other races	1, 036	(1)
EASTERN EUROPE (EXCLUDING BULGARIA)		
Russia	1, 106, 998	17. 4
Hebrew	386, 330	6. 1
Polish	338, 997	5. 3
Russian	147, 281	2. 3
Lithuanian	98, 640	1. 6
Finnish	62, 331	1. 0
All other races	73, 419	1. 2

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 159.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND PRINCIPAL RACES OR PEOPLES: 1910–1919—Continued

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACE OR PEOPLE	Number	Per cent distribution
EASTERN EUROPE (EXCLUDING BULGARIA)—continued		
Rumania	13,566	0.2
Hebrew	10,088	0.2
Rumanian	2,517	(1)
German	370	(1)
Greek	148	(1)
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	91	(1)
All other races	352	(1)
Turkey in Europe	71,149	1.1
Greek	37,665	0.6
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	13,578	0.2
Hebrew	5,045	0.1
Turkish	2,376	(1)
Armenian	1,756	(1)
All other races	10,729	0.2
SOUTHERN EUROPE		
Greece	198,108	3.1
Greek	188,288	3.0
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	2,669	(1)
Hebrew	2,148	(1)
Turkish	710	(1)
Rumanian	247	(1)
All other races	4,046	0.1
Italy	1,229,916	19.4
Italian	1,225,858	19.3
Greek	1,624	(1)
German	594	(1)
English	327	(1)
Hebrew	290	(1)
All other races	1,223	(1)
Spain	53,262	0.8
Spanish	51,027	0.8
Portuguese	217	(1)
Spanish American	219	(1)
English	150	(1)
German	119	(1)
All other races	1,530	(1)
Portugal [2]	82,489	1.3
Portuguese	73,216	1.2
African (black)	8,832	0.1
Spanish	118	(1)
English	62	(1)
German	38	(1)
All other races	223	(1)
Other Europe	6,527	0.1
Greek	2,136	(1)
Italian	790	(1)
Spanish	202	(1)
English	170	(1)
Rumanian	145	(1)
All other races	3,084	(1)
ASIA		
Turkey in Asia	89,568	1.4
Syrian	31,706	0.5
Armenian	25,794	0.4
Greek	21,239	0.3
Turkish	4,777	0.1
Hebrew	4,043	0.1
All other races	2,009	(1)
Japan	77,125	1.2
Japanese	76,180	1.2
English	259	(1)
German	173	(1)
Chinese	85	(1)
Russian	80	(1)
All other races	348	(1)
India	3,478	0.1
East Indian	2,522	(1)
English	453	(1)
Scotch	107	(1)
Irish	73	(1)
German	66	(1)
All other races	257	(1)
China	20,916	0.3
Chinese	18,271	0.3
English	545	(1)
German	275	(1)
Hebrew	245	(1)
Korean	209	(1)
All other races	1,371	(1)
Other Asia	7,500	0.1
Russian	1,932	(1)
Korean	702	(1)
Armenian	668	(1)
Dutch and Flemish	432	(1)
Syrian	283	(1)
All other races	3,483	0.1
AMERICA		
British North America	708,715	11.2
English	180,591	2.8
French	120,590	1.9
Scotch	80,147	1.3
Irish	72,394	1.1
German	43,155	0.7
All other races	211,838	3.3
Mexico	185,334	2.9
Mexican	172,482	2.7
Spanish	3,670	0.1
German	1,472	(1)
English	1,444	(1)
Syrian	1,051	(1)
All other races	5,215	0.1

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Includes the Azores and Cape Verde Islands.

TABLE 159.—IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND PRINCIPAL RACES OR PEOPLES: 1910-1919—Continued

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACE OR PEOPLE	Number	Per cent distribution
AMERICA—continued		
West Indies	120,860	1.9
African	45,392	0.7
Cuban	29,025	0.5
Spanish	22,215	0.3
West Indian	9,993	0.2
English	5,135	0.1
All other races	9,100	0.1
Central America	15,692	0.2
Spanish American	5,603	0.1
African	3,883	0.1
Spanish	1,232	(1)
English	976	(1)
German	710	(1)
All other races	3,288	0.1
South America	39,938	0.6
Spanish American	8,995	0.1
Italian	4,994	0.1
Portuguese	3,472	0.1
AMERICA—continued		
South America—Continued.		
Spanish	3,422	0.1
Hebrew	3,094	(1)
All other races	15,961	0.3
ALL OTHER		
Australia	11,280	0.2
English	6,219	0.1
Irish	1,311	(1)
Scotch	1,086	(1)
Scandinavian	523	(1)
German	494	(1)
All other races	1,647	(1)
All other countries	10,414	0.2
Hebrew	2,122	(1)
English	1,634	(1)
Italian	1,367	(1)
Greek	1,008	(1)
Syrian	520	(1)
All other races	3,763	0.1

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[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 160.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE

	DIVISION AND STATE	NORTHWESTERN EUROPE						
		England	Scotland	Wales	Ireland	Norway	Sweden	Denmark
1	**UNITED STATES**	5.9	1.9	0.5	7.6	2.7	4.6	1.4
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:							
2	New England	7.9	2.5	0.2	14.3	0.5	3.6	0.5
3	Middle Atlantic	5.6	1.7	0.6	9.6	0.7	1.7	0.5
4	East North Central	5.1	1.6	0.5	4.2	2.5	5.1	1.3
5	West North Central	3.9	1.3	0.4	3.6	12.1	13.7	4.5
6	South Atlantic	7.7	2.4	0.6	6.4	0.7	1.4	0.7
7	East South Central	8.4	2.9	0.6	8.2	0.6	2.1	0.7
8	West South Central	2.9	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.6	1.4	0.6
9	Mountain	9.8	2.9	1.1	4.3	3.8	7.1	3.8
10	Pacific	8.4	2.7	0.6	5.7	4.7	7.5	3.0
	NEW ENGLAND:							
11	Maine	4.8	2.0	0.1	5.4	0.5	1.9	1.0
12	New Hampshire	4.8	2.0	0.1	8.7	0.5	2.1	0.2
13	Vermont	4.9	4.2	1.2	6.5	0.2	2.5	0.3
14	Massachusetts	8.1	2.6	0.1	17.0	0.5	3.5	0.3
15	Rhode Island	14.9	3.3	0.1	12.8	0.3	3.8	0.2
16	Connecticut	6.0	2.0	0.2	12.1	0.4	4.7	0.8
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
17	New York	4.9	1.4	0.2	10.2	1.0	1.9	0.5
18	New Jersey	6.3	2.4	0.2	8.9	0.7	1.4	0.8
19	Pennsylvania	6.5	2.0	1.5	8.8	0.2	1.4	0.2
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
20	Ohio	6.4	1.8	1.1	4.3	0.2	1.1	0.3
21	Indiana	5.6	2.5	0.7	4.8	0.4	3.3	0.6
22	Illinois	4.5	1.6	0.3	6.2	2.3	8.7	1.4
23	Michigan	6.5	1.8	0.2	2.3	0.9	3.4	1.0
24	Wisconsin	2.4	0.7	0.4	1.7	9.9	5.0	3.4
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
25	Minnesota	2.3	0.8	0.2	2.1	18.6	23.1	3.5
26	Iowa	5.8	1.8	0.8	4.7	7.7	10.0	8.0
27	Missouri	5.6	1.6	0.5	8.1	0.3	2.5	0.9
28	North Dakota	1.7	0.9	0.1	1.3	29.0	8.0	3.5
29	South Dakota	3.6	1.0	0.4	2.4	20.4	10.4	7.3
30	Nebraska	4.0	1.1	0.4	3.6	1.4	12.6	8.2
31	Kansas	7.1	2.3	1.1	4.4	0.9	9.3	2.0
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
32	Delaware	7.6	2.1	0.2	14.6	0.3	1.6	0.4
33	Maryland	5.0	1.7	0.5	6.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
34	District of Columbia	10.5	2.8	0.4	15.1	0.8	1.7	0.8
35	Virginia	12.2	4.3	0.5	5.6	1.6	2.2	1.5
36	West Virginia	5.5	1.6	1.1	2.4	0.1	0.5	0.2
37	North Carolina	13.6	6.3	0.4	4.2	1.0	2.4	1.0
38	South Carolina	7.7	3.0	0.2	6.9	1.3	2.1	1.2
39	Georgia	9.8	3.3	0.5	6.9	0.8	1.8	0.8
40	Florida	10.3	2.5	0.3	3.0	1.4	3.3	1.3
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
41	Kentucky	6.1	1.7	0.5	11.1	0.2	0.7	0.3
42	Tennessee	10.8	2.9	0.9	8.3	0.4	2.0	0.9
43	Alabama	11.0	5.5	0.8	4.6	1.2	4.2	1.1
44	Mississippi	7.4	1.8	0.2	5.1	1.2	3.1	1.4
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
45	Arkansas	8.1	2.3	0.6	4.8	0.7	2.4	1.3
46	Louisiana	4.1	1.0	0.2	4.5	1.2	1.2	0.7
47	Oklahoma	6.7	2.8	0.8	3.3	0.7	2.3	1.4
48	Texas	2.1	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.4
	MOUNTAIN:							
49	Montana	8.7	3.5	0.9	7.8	10.6	7.7	3.2
50	Idaho	11.4	3.2	1.5	3.6	6.4	13.1	5.7
51	Wyoming	9.9	5.7	1.2	3.8	2.6	8.1	3.7
52	Colorado	8.2	2.9	1.3	5.3	1.3	8.6	2.4
53	New Mexico	3.1	1.5	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.4
54	Arizona	3.7	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.5
55	Utah	26.3	4.1	2.3	2.1	3.7	10.8	12.3
56	Nevada	8.6	2.3	0.7	6.6	1.4	3.7	3.7
	PACIFIC:							
57	Washington	8.3	3.2	0.8	3.6	12.1	13.9	3.3
58	Oregon	7.8	3.5	0.6	4.1	6.8	10.3	3.5
59	California	8.6	2.4	0.5	6.6	1.7	4.7	2.7

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

POPULATION, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

NORTHWESTERN EUROPE—continued						CENTRAL EUROPE					
Netherlands	Belgium	Luxemburg	Switzerland	France	Germany	Poland	Czechoslovakia	Austria	Hungary	Yugoslavia	
1.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.1	12.3	8.3	2.6	4.2	2.9	1.2	1
0.2	0.2	(1)	0.2	0.7	2.7	7.0	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.1	2
0.6	0.3	(1)	0.6	1.1	10.3	10.5	2.5	6.3	3.9	1.0	3
1.9	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.9	18.4	12.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	2.2	4
1.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.8	21.4	2.8	3.7	2.7	1.3	1.3	5
0.5	0.5	(1)	0.7	1.3	12.9	8.1	2.1	3.8	3.4	1.1	6
0.4	0.3	(1)	3.0	3.0	23.1	3.6	0.9	2.8	2.5	1.1	7
0.2	0.3	(1)	0.7	1.8	10.3	1.6	3.4	2.0	0.4	0.3	8
1.2	0.4	0.1	1.5	1.1	7.4	1.0	1.2	2.9	0.7	2.4	9
0.8	0.4	0.1	2.3	2.3	10.0	1.2	0.6	2.2	0.7	1.2	10
(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	11
0.2	0.5	(1)	0.1	0.3	1.9	4.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	12
0.1	(1)	(1)	0.4	0.4	1.4	3.9	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	13
0.2	0.2	(1)	0.1	0.7	2.1	6.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	14
0.1	0.6	(1)	0.1	1.1	1.8	4.7	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	15
0.1	0.1	(1)	0.5	0.9	6.0	12.4	1.7	3.4	3.5	0.3	16
0.5	0.2	(1)	0.5	1.2	10.6	8.9	1.4	5.4	2.8	0.3	17
1.7	0.3	(1)	1.1	1.4	12.5	12.2	2.3	5.0	5.5	0.4	18
0.1	0.3	(1)	0.5	0.9	8.7	12.8	5.0	8.8	5.1	2.6	19
0.4	0.3	(1)	1.4	1.2	16.5	10.0	6.2	7.1	10.8	4.5	20
1.3	1.7	0.1	1.5	2.2	24.8	11.8	2.6	6.0	6.2	3.0	21
1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.0	17.0	13.5	5.5	3.8	2.9	1.6	22
4.6	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	11.8	14.3	1.5	3.0	3.1	1.3	23
1.6	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.5	32.9	11.0	4.3	4.3	2.2	1.9	24
1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	15.4	3.8	2.6	2.4	0.9	2.2	25
5.5	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.9	31.3	0.9	4.1	1.9	0.3	0.7	26
0.5	0.6	0.1	2.7	2.1	30.0	4.1	2.7	4.7	4.3	1.3	27
0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	9.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	0.2	28
3.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	19.0	1.0	3.4	1.4	0.7	0.6	29
0.6	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.6	27.4	3.1	10.6	3.0	0.5	0.5	30
0.6	1.4	0.3	2.0	1.9	21.1	2.2	3.1	4.7	0.6	1.9	31
0.2	0.1	(1)	0.4	1.0	8.2	19.4	0.6	3.1	1.1	0.1	32
0.3	0.1	(1)	0.5	0.8	21.6	11.8	3.5	3.5	1.9	0.4	33
0.4	0.3	(1)	1.3	2.4	11.8	2.5	0.4	1.8	0.8	0.2	34
1.1	0.4	(1)	0.8	1.5	9.1	3.6	2.9	3.0	4.2	0.4	35
0.1	1.5	(1)	0.9	1.0	6.1	9.4	2.5	8.3	10.1	4.5	36
1.6	0.2	(1)	1.0	1.9	9.9	3.0	0.3	2.1	0.9	0.4	37
0.5	1.0	(1)	0.5	1.2	16.9	5.5	0.7	3.2	0.9	0.3	38
0.5	0.3	(1)	1.0	2.3	12.0	5.7	0.8	2.5	1.5	0.5	39
0.8	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.7	8.2	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.2	40
0.5	0.3	(1)	4.3	3.2	36.2	3.4	0.8	2.9	3.5	1.2	41
0.4	0.2	(1)	4.0	2.2	13.9	5.4	0.5	2.6	2.1	0.2	42
0.5	0.4	(1)	1.0	3.5	13.7	2.2	1.3	3.3	2.1	0.9	43
0.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	3.2	11.6	4.0	0.8	1.7	0.6	2.7	44
0.8	0.7	0.1	5.3	2.8	28.5	3.8	3.5	4.6	0.8	0.8	45
0.6	0.8	(1)	0.8	9.3	11.5	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.7	46
0.4	0.7	0.1	1.6	2.4	17.6	3.1	4.6	3.5	6.8	0.5	47
0.2	0.1	(1)	0.5	0.7	8.6	1.4	3.6	1.8	0.3	0.2	48
1.8	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.9	8.4	1.3	2.0	3.5	1.0	4.0	49
1.1	0.3	0.2	3.5	1.2	10.6	0.7	1.1	2.0	0.6	1.2	50
0.5	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.4	9.1	2.2	2.1	4.7	1.4	4.7	51
0.7	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.2	10.3	1.6	1.7	4.9	1.0	1.8	52
0.2	0.3	(1)	0.5	1.3	4.1	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.8	53
0.1	0.1	(1)	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.5	54
3.5	0.2	(1)	2.8	0.8	6.4	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.3	1.5	55
0.2	0.2	(1)	2.6	4.1	7.2	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.3	4.7	56
1.2	0.6	0.1	1.5	1.0	8.9	1.6	0.7	2.6	0.4	1.4	57
0.9	0.7	0.1	4.1	1.2	13.5	1.4	1.1	2.7	0.9	1.2	58
0.7	0.3	0.1	2.4	3.0	9.9	1.0	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.1	59

TABLE 160.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPU

	DIVISION AND STATE	EASTERN EUROPE					SOUTHERN EUROPE			
		Russia	Lithuania	Finland	Rumania	Bulgaria and Turkey in Europe	Greece	Italy	Spain	Portugal
1	UNITED STATES	10.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.3	11.7	0.4	0.5
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:									
2	New England	7.9	1.9	1.0	0.2	(1)	1.7	12.7	0.2	2.1
3	Middle Atlantic	15.5	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.9	18.8	0.3	0.1
4	East North Central	7.3	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.2	1.4	6.3	0.1	(1)
5	West North Central	8.1	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	2.5	0.1	(1)
6	South Atlantic	15.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	3.6	12.7	2.1	0.1
7	East South Central	10.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	2.8	11.9	0.3	(1)
8	West South Central	3.2	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	6.0	0.5	(1)
9	Mountain	5.9	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.2	2.1	6.3	1.0	0.1
10	Pacific	4.4	0.1	2.4	0.3	0.1	1.6	10.0	1.2	2.4
	NEW ENGLAND:									
11	Maine	3.5	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.6	(1)	0.1
12	New Hampshire	3.8	1.1	1.7	(1)	(1)	5.8	2.3	(1)	0.1
13	Vermont	3.0	0.2	1.1	(1)	(1)	0.4	9.1	1.5	0.1
14	Massachusetts	8.5	1.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.9	10.9	0.1	2.6
15	Rhode Island	4.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	18.6	0.1	5.0
16	Connecticut	10.3	3.1	0.3	0.3	(1)	1.0	21.3	0.3	0.3
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
17	New York	19.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.9	19.6	0.5	0.1
18	New Jersey	10.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	(1)	0.6	21.3	0.3	0.1
19	Pennsylvania	11.6	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.0	16.1	0.2	0.1
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
20	Ohio	6.4	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.5	2.0	8.9	0.2	(1)
21	Indiana	5.1	1.0	0.2	1.8	0.3	2.8	4.4	0.3	(1)
22	Illinois	9.8	2.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.4	7.8	0.1	(1)
23	Michigan	6.2	0.8	4.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	4.2	0.1	(1)
24	Wisconsin	4.7	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	2.4	(1)	(1)
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
25	Minnesota	3.3	0.2	6.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.5	(1)	(1)
26	Iowa	3.2	0.3	(1)	0.1	0.1	1.3	2.2	(1)	(1)
27	Missouri	10.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.6	7.9	0.2	(1)
28	North Dakota	22.5	(1)	0.8	1.4	(1)	0.3	0.1	(1)	(1)
29	South Dakota	13.6	(1)	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	(1)	(1)
30	Nebraska	10.5	0.1	(1)	0.2	(1)	1.0	2.4	(1)	(1)
31	Kansas	10.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	(1)	0.6	3.0	0.2	(1)
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
32	Delaware	11.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	(1)	1.4	20.9	0.7	0.1
33	Maryland	24.3	2.2	0.2	0.5	(1)	0.9	9.3	0.2	(1)
34	Dist. of Col	18.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.2	13.2	0.4	(1)
35	Virginia	17.6	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	5.8	7.9	0.9	0.3
36	West Virginia	6.3	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	5.1	22.9	2.5	(1)
37	North Carolina	13.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	7.8	6.4	0.2	0.1
38	South Carolina	18.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	9.0	5.4	0.3	0.1
39	Georgia	21.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	9.1	4.3	0.8	0.2
40	Florida	2.9	(1)	0.7	1.1	0.1	3.3	11.0	9.5	0.5
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
41	Kentucky	8.9	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.3	6.3	0.2	(1)
42	Tennessee	14.6	(1)	0.2	0.6	0.1	3.2	13.4	0.1	(1)
43	Alabama	9.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	5.2	15.5	0.4	(1)
44	Mississippi	10.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	(1)	2.6	23.0	0.7	(1)
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
45	Arkansas	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.0	9.4	0.2	(1)
46	Louisiana	4.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.4	36.2	2.8	0.2
47	Oklahoma	12.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	5.3	0.3	(1)
48	Texas	2.0	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.5	2.2	0.3	(1)
	MOUNTAIN:									
49	Montana	5.6	0.1	3.8	0.4	0.3	1.6	4.1	0.1	(1)
50	Idaho	3.7	(1)	2.5	0.3	0.1	1.8	3.4	3.6	0.1
51	Wyoming	5.9	0.1	3.4	0.3	0.3	4.9	7.7	0.6	0.1
52	Colorado	14.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.5	10.8	0.3	(1)
53	New Mexico	0.9	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.1	1.0	5.8	0.7	0.1
54	Arizona	1.0	(1)	0.5	0.1	(1)	0.4	1.6	1.3	(1)
55	Utah	1.2	(1)	1.4	0.1	0.1	5.4	5.7	0.4	(1)
56	Nevada	0.8	(1)	1.2	0.1	0.1	4.2	17.8	8.0	1.0
	PACIFIC:									
57	Washington	4.4	0.2	4.7	0.2	0.2	1.7	4.3	0.2	0.1
58	Oregon	6.8	0.1	5.9	0.3	0.2	1.9	4.2	0.5	0.1
59	California	4.0	(1)	1.0	0.4	0.1	1.5	13.0	1.6	3.6

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[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

LATION, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, FOR DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920—Continued

ASIA			AMERICA						All other countries	
Armenia	Syria	Turkey in Asia	Canada		Newfoundland	West Indies	Mexico	Central and South America		
			French	Other						
0.3	0.4	0.1	2.2	5.9	0.1	0.2	3.5	0.2	0.7	1
0.6	0.6	0.1	12.9	12.5	0.4	0.1	(1)	0.1	1.8	2
0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	3
0.2	0.3	0.1	0.9	6.9	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.4	4
0.1	0.2	(1)	0.8	5.1	(1)	(1)	1.6	0.1	0.3	5
0.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	3.8	0.1	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	6
0.1	2.1	0.1	0.2	4.1	(1)	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.8	7
(1)	0.7	(1)	0.1	1.8	(1)	0.2	56.4	0.3	0.4	8
0.1	0.3	(1)	0.8	6.7	(1)	(1)	21.3	0.1	0.5	9
0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	10.7	0.1	0.1	8.5	0.4	2.0	10
0.1	0.6	(1)	33.1	35.9	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.5	11
0.3	0.6	0.1	42.0	15.3	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.3	12
0.1	0.5	(1)	31.8	24.0	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	13
0.8	0.7	0.2	10.1	14.2	0.7	0.1	(1)	0.1	2.7	14
1.1	0.7	0.2	16.6	4.3	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	1.9	15
0.3	0.4	0.1	3.9	2.6	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.4	16
0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	3.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	17
0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	18
0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	19
0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	3.4	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	20
0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	3.1	(1)	(1)	0.4	0.1	0.4	21
0.1	0.1	(1)	0.3	2.8	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.1	0.3	22
0.3	0.5	0.1	2.6	20.1	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.4	23
0.2	0.1	(1)	1.1	3.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.5	24
(1)	0.2	(1)	1.4	5.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2	25
(1)	0.2	(1)	0.2	3.8	(1)	(1)	1.1	(1)	0.2	26
0.1	0.5	(1)	0.2	3.3	(1)	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.5	27
0.1	0.2	(1)	1.2	10.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2	28
(1)	0.3	(1)	0.6	4.8	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.3	29
0.1	0.3	(1)	0.2	3.6	(1)	(1)	1.6	(1)	0.3	30
(1)	0.2	(1)	0.5	4.3	(1)	(1)	12.3	0.1	0.3	31
(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	2.1	(1)	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	32
(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	33
0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	5.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	34
0.5	1.8	0.3	0.3	5.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	35
0.1	2.0	0.3	0.1	1.5	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.3	36
0.1	8.3	0.3	0.2	8.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.4	37
0.1	6.2	0.1	0.4	3.8	(1)	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	38
0.2	2.9	0.3	0.3	5.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.1	39
0.1	1.2	0.1	0.6	8.9	0.2	20.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	40
0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	2.7	(1)	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	41
0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	6.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.9	42
0.1	2.7	0.2	0.3	4.8	(1)	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	43
(1)	7.3	0.1	0.4	4.6	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.9	44
0.1	1.5	0.1	0.4	5.9	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.8	45
0.1	2.1	0.1	0.3	2.2	(1)	1.1	5.3	1.9	0.7	46
(1)	1.7	0.1	0.3	5.9	(1)	0.1	16.8	0.2	0.7	47
(1)	0.4	(1)	0.1	1.1	(1)	0.1	69.2	0.1	0.3	48
0.1	0.2	0.1	2.4	12.9	0.1	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.4	49
(1)	0.1	(1)	1.2	11.5	0.2	(1)	2.9	0.1	0.9	50
0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	5.3	(1)	0.1	7.1	0.1	0.4	51
(1)	0.2	(1)	0.4	6.2	(1)	0.1	9.3	0.2	0.4	52
(1)	0.7	(1)	0.1	2.4	(1)	0.1	68.5	0.1	0.3	53
(1)	0.4	(1)	0.1	2.4	(1)	0.1	77.2	0.1	0.4	54
0.1	0.3	(1)	0.1	2.5	(1)	(1)	1.9	0.1	1.1	55
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	7.2	0.1	(1)	7.9	0.2	1.4	56
0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	16.2	0.1	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.7	57
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	12.8	(1)	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	58
0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	8.4	(1)	0.1	12.7	0.6	2.6	59

TABLE 161.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE OF BIRTH:

	DIVISION AND STATE	Total foreign-born white: 1920	NORTHWESTERN EUROPE							
			England	Scotland	Wales	Ireland	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Netherlands
1	UNITED STATES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:									
2	New England	13.6	18.1	18.7	4.5	25.8	2.4	10.8	4.5	2.2
3	Middle Atlantic	35.8	33.6	33.0	43.5	45.5	9.7	13.4	12.2	21.1
4	East North Central	23.5	20.2	20.3	22.7	13.0	22.6	26.4	22.7	45.4
5	West North Central	10.0	6.6	6.8	8.5	4.3	45.7	30.0	32.6	18.5
6	South Atlantic	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.6	1.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1
7	East South Central	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
8	West South Central	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.8
9	Mountain	3.3	5.5	5.1	7.3	1.9	4.8	5.2	9.0	4.0
10	Pacific	7.5	10.7	11.0	9.0	5.6	13.4	12.3	16.2	6.5
	NEW ENGLAND:									
11	Maine	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	(1)
12	New Hampshire	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
13	Vermont	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	(1)	0.2	0.1	(1)
14	Massachusetts	7.9	10.7	11.2	2.0	17.7	1.5	6.1	1.9	1.6
15	Rhode Island	1.3	3.2	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1
16	Connecticut	2.7	2.8	2.9	1.0	4.4	0.4	2.8	1.6	0.3
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
17	New York	20.3	16.6	14.8	10.1	27.5	7.6	8.5	7.5	10.5
18	New Jersey	5.4	5.8	7.0	1.9	6.4	1.5	1.7	3.0	9.7
19	Pennsylvania	10.1	11.2	11.2	31.6	11.7	0.7	3.2	1.6	1.0
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
20	Ohio	4.9	5.3	4.8	11.6	2.8	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.9
21	Indiana	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.5
22	Illinois	8.8	6.7	7.7	5.1	7.2	7.6	16.9	9.0	10.9
23	Michigan	5.3	5.6	5.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	3.9	3.8	25.4
24	Wisconsin	3.4	1.3	1.2	2.6	0.8	12.5	3.7	8.2	5.7
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
25	Minnesota	3.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	24.8	17.9	8.9	4.1
26	Iowa	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.6	1.0	4.8	3.6	9.5	9.5
27	Missouri	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.7
28	North Dakota	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	10.5	1.7	2.4	0.7
29	South Dakota	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	4.6	1.4	3.2	2.4
30	Nebraska	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	3.0	6.5	0.6
31	Kansas	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.5
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
32	Delaware	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)
33	Maryland	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
34	District of Columbia	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
35	Virginia	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
36	West Virginia	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1
37	North Carolina	0.1	0.1	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
38	South Carolina	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
39	Georgia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1
40	Florida	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
41	Kentucky	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
42	Tennessee	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)
43	Alabama	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
44	Mississippi	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
45	Arkansas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1
46	Louisiana	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
47	Oklahoma	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
48	Texas	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4
	MOUNTAIN:									
49	Montana	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.7	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.3
50	Idaho	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.3
51	Wyoming	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1
52	Colorado	0.9	1.2	1.3	2.2	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.5	0.6
53	New Mexico	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1
54	Arizona	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
55	Utah	0.4	1.8	0.9	1.9	0.1	0.6	1.0	3.7	1.5
56	Nevada	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	(1)
	PACIFIC:									
57	Washington	1.8	2.6	3.1	3.0	0.9	8.3	5.6	4.4	2.4
58	Oregon	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.4	1.9	1.7	1.9	0.7
59	California	5.0	7.2	6.5	5.1	4.4	3.1	5.1	9.9	3.5

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[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

POPULATION, BY DIVISION OR STATE OF RESIDENCE, FOR EACH COUNTRY 1920

NORTHWESTERN EUROPE—continued					CENTRAL EUROPE					EASTERN EUROPE		
Belgium	Luxemburg	Switzerland	France	Germany	Poland	Czechoslovakia	Austria	Hungary	Yugoslavia	Russia	Lithuania	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
7.0	0.9	3.2	8.7	3.0	11.5	2.7	4.0	3.8	1.4	10.5	26.2	2
19.9	8.1	25.4	36.1	30.1	45.2	34.2	54.0	47.9	28.4	54.5	36.0	3
47.4	40.5	25.6	19.4	35.1	35.3	39.7	25.2	37.7	42.7	16.9	32.8	4
11.4	38.5	13.3	7.5	17.4	3.4	14.0	6.5	4.4	10.7	7.9	1.6	5
2.5	0.7	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.4	6
0.4	0.2	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	7
1.9	1.0	2.9	5.3	2.8	0.6	4.3	1.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.2	8
2.6	3.0	5.6	3.2	2.0	0.4	1.5	2.3	0.8	6.4	1.9	0.2	9
7.0	7.1	20.2	15.8	6.1	1.1	1.7	3.9	1.8	7.1	3.2	0.7	10
0.1	(1)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.3	0.8	11
0.8	(1)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.2	0.8	12
(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	13
4.0	0.3	1.2	4.7	1.3	6.1	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.6	6.6	15.4	14
1.5	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	(1)	0.1	0.6	0.6	15
0.6	0.4	1.6	2.2	1.3	4.1	1.8	2.2	3.3	0.6	2.8	8.6	16
8.5	4.5	12.7	21.0	17.5	21.7	10.6	26.3	19.7	5.0	37.8	9.0	17
4.0	1.3	6.9	6.6	5.5	7.9	4.6	6.4	10.2	2.0	5.3	4.6	18
7.5	2.3	5.8	8.4	7.1	15.6	19.0	21.3	18.0	21.4	11.5	22.4	19
3.0	2.2	8.1	5.3	6.6	5.9	11.6	8.4	18.4	17.9	3.1	3.0	20
4.0	0.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.6	0.5	1.1	21
18.1	25.5	6.6	7.8	12.2	14.2	18.4	8.1	8.7	11.4	8.4	22.5	22
16.8	3.8	2.3	2.7	5.1	9.1	3.1	3.8	5.7	5.6	3.2	4.1	23
5.5	8.2	6.6	1.4	9.0	4.4	5.5	3.4	2.5	5.2	1.5	2.2	24
3.3	14.2	2.3	1.2	4.4	1.6	3.5	2.0	1.1	6.3	1.1	0.5	25
2.0	13.0	2.4	1.4	4.2	0.2	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	26
1.8	1.1	4.2	2.5	3.3	0.7	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.3	27
0.7	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	2.1	(1)	28
0.4	3.8	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	(1)	29
0.9	2.4	1.5	0.6	2.4	0.4	4.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	30
2.4	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.1	31
(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.2	0.1	32
0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.8	1.6	33
0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.4	(1)	34
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	35
1.5	(1)	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.6	1.7	0.3	0.5	36
(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	37
0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	38
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.2	0.1	39
0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	40
0.1	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	(1)	41
0.1	(1)	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.2	(1)	42
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	43
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	44
0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	45
0.6	0.1	0.3	2.7	0.3	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	(1)	46
0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	47
0.7	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.8	0.4	3.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	(1)	48
1.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	2.2	0.4	0.1	49
0.2	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	(1)	50
0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	(1)	51
0.7	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.1	52
0.1	(1)	0.1	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.3	(1)	(1)	53
0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	(1)	54
0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.5	(1)	(1)	55
(1)	(1)	0.3	0.4	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.4	(1)	(1)	56
2.3	2.5	3.1	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.3	2.1	0.8	0.4	57
1.2	1.1	3.5	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	58
3.5	3.5	13.6	13.3	4.0	0.6	0.9	2.3	1.3	4.3	1.9	0.2	59

TABLE 161.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE OF BIRTH:

	DIVISION AND STATE	EASTERN EUROPE—continued				SOUTHERN EUROPE					Other Europe
		Finland	Rumania	Bulgaria	Turkey in Europe	Greece	Albania	Italy	Spain	Portugal	
1	UNITED STATES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:										
2	New England	13.0	3.0	2.0	11.9	18.3	50.3	14.8	5.8	57.0	3.5
3	Middle Atlantic	11.6	54.4	12.8	48.0	25.3	20.6	57.5	34.0	4.2	23.9
4	East North Central	31.1	28.5	55.4	19.6	25.6	18.2	12.6	6.1	0.5	37.5
5	West North Central	21.1	6.8	10.5	2.3	6.4	4.7	2.1	1.6	0.1	7.9
6	South Atlantic	0.9	2.1	1.5	3.8	6.5	0.3	2.5	13.2	0.6	6.0
7	East South Central	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	(1)	1.5
8	West South Central	0.3	0.6	2.3	1.9	2.0	0.2	1.7	5.1	0.3	5.7
9	Mountain	5.2	1.0	7.8	1.4	5.4	2.5	1.8	9.3	0.5	1.8
10	Pacific	16.7	3.1	7.2	10.1	9.4	2.8	6.4	24.5	36.8	12.2
	NEW ENGLAND:										
11	Maine	0.9	0.1	(1)	1.2	0.7	7.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
12	New Hampshire	1.0	(1)	0.1	......	3.0	2.1	0.1	(1)	0.2	(1)
13	Vermont	0.3	(1)	(1)	......	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	(1)	0.1
14	Massachusetts	9.7	1.4	1.1	8.5	11.6	34.7	7.3	1.7	42.0	1.7
15	Rhode Island	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	2.5	2.0	0.2	12.8	0.2
16	Connecticut	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.3	2.2	3.6	5.0	2.5	1.8	1.4
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
17	New York	8.3	39.0	5.9	38.8	14.8	7.4	33.9	25.5	2.1	14.3
18	New Jersey	1.4	4.4	0.6	3.7	2.6	1.0	9.8	4.1	1.0	2.9
19	Pennsylvania	1.9	10.9	6.3	5.5	7.9	12.3	13.8	4.4	1.2	6.8
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
20	Ohio	4.3	12.7	24.2	10.8	7.7	7.7	3.8	2.6	0.2	5.9
21	Indiana	0.2	2.7	4.1	1.3	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	(1)	1.3
22	Illinois	2.1	6.1	9.0	3.4	9.4	2.7	5.9	1.5	0.2	8.9
23	Michigan	20.1	6.2	16.1	3.4	4.0	4.7	1.9	0.9	0.1	13.8
24	Wisconsin	4.5	0.9	2.0	0.7	2.2	1.8	0.7	0.2	(1)	7.6
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
25	Minnesota	19.4	2.3	4.4	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	(1)	2.5
26	Iowa	0.1	0.3	2.6	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	(1)	1.3
27	Missouri	0.1	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.7	3.6	0.9	0.9	(1)	1.3
28	North Dakota	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	......	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.4
29	South Dakota	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.5
30	Nebraska	(1)	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	(1)	0.9
31	Kansas	(1)	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	(1)	0.2	0.4	(1)	1.0
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
32	Delaware	(1)	0.1	......	0.1	0.2	......	0.3	0.3	(1)	0.1
33	Maryland	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	(1)	0.6	0.4	(1)	1.3
34	Dist. of Columbia	0.1	0.1	(1)	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	(1)	0.3
35	Virginia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.4
36	West Virginia	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.8	(1)	0.9	3.1	(1)	1.2
37	North Carolina	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.3	......	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
38	South Carolina	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.3	......	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2
39	Georgia	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.4	0.8	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1	1.0
40	Florida	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	8.3	0.3	0.4
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
41	Kentucky	(1)	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.5
42	Tennessee	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.3
43	Alabama	(1)	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	......	0.2	0.1	(1)	0.6
44	Mississippi	(1)	(1)	......	(1)	0.1	......	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.2
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
45	Arkansas	(1)	0.1	0.2	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.2
46	Louisiana	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	(1)	1.0	2.6	0.1	1.3
47	Oklahoma	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.4	(1)	0.1	0.3	(1)	0.8
48	Texas	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.5	2.2	0.1	3.4
	MOUNTAIN:										
49	Montana	2.4	0.3	2.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	(1)	0.2
50	Idaho	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	2.9	0.1	0.1
51	Wyoming	0.6	0.1	0.7	(1)	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	(1)	0.1
52	Colorado	0.6	0.4	3.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.6	(1)	0.7
53	New Mexico	(1)	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.2	......	0.1	0.4	(1)	0.1
54	Arizona	0.3	(1)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	(1)	0.1
55	Utah	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	(1)	0.3
56	Nevada	0.1	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.4	......	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.1
	PACIFIC:										
57	Washington	7.9	0.4	2.5	4.3	2.4	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.3
58	Oregon	4.0	0.3	2.0	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.6
59	California	4.7	2.3	2.6	5.0	5.9	0.9	5.5	22.6	36.3	10.3

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[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

POPULATION, BY DIVISION OR STATE OF RESIDENCE, FOR EACH COUNTRY 1920—Continued

ASIA					AMERICA						All other	
Armenia	Palestine	Syria	Turkey in Asia	Other Asia	Canada		Newfoundland	West Indies	Mexico	Central and South America		
					French	Other						
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
32.7	8.5	21.5	20.6	11.9	78.1	28.9	61.9	5.5	(1)	8.0	44.9	2
29.5	46.5	29.9	39.4	26.2	5.5	14.8	20.9	44.3	1.0	46.1	10.5	3
16.8	20.7	18.7	19.0	26.4	9.5	27.4	0.3	4.9	1.4	9.0	8.8	4
2.0	4.4	6.6	2.9	5.4	3.4	8.6	1.4	1.4	4.6	3.5	3.3	5
1.1	4.5	7.8	4.1	3.1	0.3	1.5	1.7	35.4	0.1	3.9	1.5	6
0.2	2.4	2.9	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	7
0.4	4.9	6.6	1.9	2.9	0.2	1.0	0.8	3.1	54.1	5.9	1.7	8
1.0	2.3	2.6	1.7	3.1	1.1	3.7	1.5	0.8	20.2	2.2	2.8	9
16.4	5.9	3.4	9.5	20.1	1.8	13.7	5.3	3.5	18.3	20.6	26.2	10
0.4	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.5	11.6	4.8	1.6	0.3	(1)	0.1	0.2	11
0.8	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	12.4	1.7	1.4	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	12
0.2	(1)	0.4	(1)	0.1	4.6	1.3	0.5	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1	13
23.6	5.6	13.7	15.2	4.3	35.3	18.9	54.1	3.3	(1)	5.0	38.8	14
5.1	0.4	2.5	2.4	0.9	9.4	0.9	1.8	0.5	(1)	1.1	4.6	15
2.7	1.8	2.7	2.0	5.8	4.8	1.2	2.5	1.2	(1)	1.4	1.1	16
15.3	33.1	15.7	29.1	16.9	5.1	11.9	13.7	36.1	0.6	35.5	6.5	17
6.2	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	0.3	1.2	3.6	4.2	0.1	5.0	1.7	18
8.0	8.4	10.2	6.3	4.8	0.2	1.7	3.7	3.9	0.3	5.6	2.4	19
2.5	5.8	7.1	5.8	3.6	0.4	2.8	1.1	2.0	0.2	2.2	1.4	20
0.4	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	21
4.7	7.2	2.2	4.6	13.3	1.3	4.2	2.3	1.5	0.8	3.6	3.0	22
6.8	5.5	7.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	18.0	1.9	0.9	0.3	2.1	1.7	23
2.5	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.3	(1)	0.8	2.2	24
0.5	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.4	2.2	3.3	0.4	0.2	(1)	0.6	0.8	25
0.3	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	26
0.5	2.0	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	27
0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.2	28
(1)	(1)	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.2	29
0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	30
0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.8	0.3	31
(1)	0.3	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	32
0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	(1)	0.2	0.5	0.8	(1)	0.8	0.3	33
0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.4	(1)	0.7	0.2	34
0.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	(1)	0.2	0.2	0.4	(1)	0.6	0.2	35
0.1	0.6	2.4	1.4	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.2	0.2	36
(1)	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.3	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.2	0.1	37
(1)	0.1	0.8	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	38
0.1	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	(1)	0.1	0.2	0.3	(1)	0.2	0.1	39
0.1	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	33.0	(1)	1.0	0.3	40
0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.2	0.2	41
(1)	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.2	0.1	42
0.1	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.8	(1)	0.3	0.1	43
(1)	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.2	0.1	44
(1)	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	45
0.1	0.5	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.5	4.0	0.3	46
(1)	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.7	(1)	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.2	47
0.3	3.3	3.0	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	52.2	1.4	1.0	48
0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.1	(1)	0.3	0.4	49
(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.4	50
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	51
0.1	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.3	0.9	0.4	52
(1)	0.1	0.4	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	4.2	0.1	0.1	53
(1)	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.2	12.6	0.3	0.3	54
0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.8	55
(1)	0.1	(1)	0.2	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.2	0.2	0.3	56
0.7	0.6	0.6	2.6	3.9	0.8	5.0	2.4	0.4	0.1	1.4	2.0	57
0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	58
15.5	5.2	2.4	6.4	15.1	0.7	7.1	2.5	2.9	18.1	18.6	23.4	59

TABLE 162.—FIRST 5 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR DIVISIONS AND SELECTED STATES: 1850–1920

[Prior to 1890 foreign born were classified by country of birth without regard to color]

DIVISION OR STATE	Rank	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS									
New England	1	Canada	Canada	Canada	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Canada	Canada [1]	Canada [1]	Canada [2]	Canada [2]
	3	Italy	Italy	England	England	England	England	England	England
	4	Rus. and Lith.	England	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Scotland
	5	England	Russia [3]	Italy	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	Germany
Middle Atlantic	1	Italy	Italy	Germany	Germany	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Rus. and Lith.	Germany [3]	Ireland	Ireland	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	3	Poland	Russia [3]	England	England	England	England	England	England
	4	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Canada	Canada [1]	Canada [1]	Canada [2]	Canada [2]
	5	Ireland	Poland [3]	Russia	Italy	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland
East North Central	1	Germany	Germany [3]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Poland	Poland [3]	Canada	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Rus. and Lith.	Canada	Ireland	Canada	Canada [1]	Canada [1]	England	England
	4	Canada	Austria [3]	England	England	England	England	Canada [2]	Canada [2]
	5	Italy	Ireland	Sweden	Sweden	Norway	Norway	France	Scotland
West North Central	1	Germany	Germany [3]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway	England	England
	4	Rus. and Lith.	Russia [3]	Canada	Ireland	Canada [1]	Canada [1]	Canada [2]	Canada [2]
	5	Canada	Austria [3]	Ireland	Canada	Sweden	England	Norway	France
South Atlantic	1	Rus. and Lith.	Germany [3]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Germany	Italy	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Germany	Germany
	3	Italy	Russia [3]	England	England	England	England	England	England
	4	Poland	Ireland	Russia	Cuba and W.I.	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland
	5	England	Poland [3]	Cuba and W.I.[4]	Scotland	Canada [1]	Canada [1]	France	France
East South Central	1	Germany	Germany [3]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Italy	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Germany	Germany
	3	Rus. and Lith.	Italy	England	England	England	England	England	England
	4	England	England	Italy	Scotland	France	France	France	France
	5	Ireland	Russia [3]	Canada	Switzerland	Switzerland	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland
West South Central	1	Mexico	Mexico	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Germany	Germany [3]	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Italy	Italy	Italy	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	France	France
	4	Czechoslovakia	Austria [3]	Austria [3]	England	France	France	Mexico	Mexico
	5	Rus. and Lith.	England	Ireland	France	England	England	England	England
Mountain	1	Mexico	England	England	England	England	England	England	Mexico
	2	England	Mexico	Germany	Germany	Ireland	Ireland	Mexico	England
	3	Canada	Germany [3]	Canada	Ireland	Germany	Mexico	Ireland	Ireland
	4	Germany	Canada	Sweden	Canada	Mexico	Germany	Denmark	Canada [2]
	5	Sweden	Sweden	Ireland	Sweden	Canada [1]	Canada [1]	Germany	Germany

Pacific	1	Canada	Germany [3]	Germany	Germany	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Mexico
	2	Italy	Canada	Canada	Ireland	Germany	Germany	Germany	England
	3	Germany	Italy	Ireland	England	England	England	England	Germany
	4	Mexico	England	England	Canada	Canada [1]	Canada [1]	Mexico	Ireland
	5	England	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	France	Mexico	France	France
SELECTED STATES									
Massachusetts	1	Canada	Canada	Canada	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Canada	Canada [1]	Canada [1]	Canada [2]	England
	3	Italy	England	England	England	England	England	England	Canada [2]
	4	Rus. and Lith.	Russia [3]	Sweden	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Scotland
	5	England	Italy	Germany	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	Germany
Rhode Island	1	Canada	Canada	Canada	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Italy	Ireland	Ireland	Canada	Canada [1]	Canada [1]	England	England
	3	England	England	England	England	England	England	Canada [2]	Canada [2]
	4	Ireland	Italy	Italy	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland
	5	Rus. and Lith.	Russia [3]	Sweden	Sweden	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
New York	1	Italy	Russia [3]	Germany	Germany	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Rus. and Lith.	Italy	Ireland	Ireland	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	3	Germany	Germany [3]	Italy	England	England	England	England	England
	4	Ireland	Ireland	Russia	Canada	Canada [1]	Canada [1]	Canada [2]	Canada [2]
	5	Poland	Austria [3]	England	Italy	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland
Illinois	1	Germany	Germany [3]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Poland	Poland [3]	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Rus. and Lith.	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	England	England	England	England
	4	Sweden	Russia [3]	Poland	England	Sweden	Canada [1]	Canada [2]	Canada [2]
	5	Italy	Austria [3]	England	Canada	Canada [1]	Sweden	Scotland	Scotland
Wisconsin	1	Germany	Germany [3]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Poland	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Norway	Poland [3]	Canada	Ireland	Ireland	Norway	England	England
	4	Rus. and Lith.	Austria [3]	Poland	Canada	Canada [1]	England	Norway	Norway
	5	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	England	England	Canada [1]	Canada [2]	Canada [2]
North Dakota [5]	1	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway	Canada [2]	(5)
	2	Rus. and Lith.	Russia [3]	Canada	Canada	Canada [1]	Canada [1]	Norway	
	3	Canada	Canada	Russia	Germany	Russia	Ireland	France	
	4	Germany	Germany [3]	Germany	Sweden	Germany	Germany	Ireland	
	5	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	Russia	Ireland	Sweden	England	
Arizona [6]	1	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	(6)	(6)
	2	England	England	England	Germany	Ireland	Ireland		
	3	Canada	Canada	Canada	Ireland	Germany	Germany		
	4	Germany	Germany [3]	Germany	England	England	Canada		
	5	Italy	Ireland	Ireland	Canada	Canada [4]	England		

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[1] In 1880 and 1870 Canada included New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British America (not specified).

[2] In 1860 and 1850 the figures used for Canada are those returned for British America.

[3] Persons reported in 1910 as of Polish mother tongue born in Austria, Germany, or Russia have been deducted from the respective countries and combined as persons born in Poland.

[4] Except Porto Rico.

[5] Dakota Territory in 1870 and 1860. Data for 1850 not available.

[6] Data for 1850 and 1860 not available.

TABLE 163.—FIRST 5 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN PARENTS OF NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE, FOR DIVISIONS AND SELECTED STATES: 1890–1920

DIVISION OR STATE	Rank	1920 [1]	1910 [1]	1900	1890
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS					
New England	1	Canada	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Ireland	Canada	Canada [2]	Canada
	3	Italy	England	England	England
	4	Russia	Germany	Germany	Germany
	5	England	Russia	Scotland	Scotland
Middle Atlantic	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Germany
	3	Italy	Russia	England	England
	4	Russia	England	Russia	Canada
	5	Austria	Italy	Canada [2]	Scotland
East North Central	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Austria	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Ireland	Canada	Canada [2]	England
	4	Canada	England	England	Canada
	5	Russia	Austria	Sweden	Norway
West North Central	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Norway	Norway	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Sweden	Ireland	Norway	Norway
	4	Ireland	Sweden	Sweden	England
	5	Austria	Canada	Canada [2]	Canada
South Atlantic	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Russia	England	England	England
	4	England	Russia	Scotland	Scotland
	5	Italy	Italy	Russia	Canada
East South Central	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	England	England	England	England
	4	Italy	Italy	Scotland	Scotland
	5	Russia	Scotland	France	France
West South Central	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
	3	Austria	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	4	Italy	Austria	England	France
	5	Ireland	England	Austria	England
Mountain	1	England	England	England	England
	2	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland
	3	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Germany
	4	Canada	Canada	Canada [2]	Canada
	5	Mexico	Sweden	Sweden	Denmark
Pacific	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Germany
	3	Canada	Canada	England	England
	4	England	England	Canada [2]	Canada
	5	Italy	Sweden	Scotland	Scotland
SELECTED STATES					
Massachusetts	1	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Canada	Canada	Canada [2]	Canada
	3	Russia	England	England	England
	4	Italy	Russia	Germany	Germany
	5	England	Germany	Scotland	Scotland
Rhode Island	1	Canada	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Ireland	Canada	Canada [2]	Canada
	3	Italy	England	England	England
	4	England	Italy	Germany	Scotland
	5	Russia	Germany	Scotland	Germany
New York	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Germany
	3	Italy	Russia	England	England
	4	Russia	Italy	Canada [2]	Canada
	5	Austria	England	Russia	Scotland

[1] Figures for Poland not available in 1920 or 1910; included in Austria, Germany, and Russia.
[2] Includes Newfoundland for 1900.

TABLE 163.—FIRST 5 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN PARENTS OF NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE, FOR DIVISIONS AND SELECTED STATES: 1890–1920—Continued

DIVISION OR STATE	Rank	1920 [1]	1910 [1]	1900	1890
SELECTED STATES—continued					
Illinois	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Austria	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Ireland	Austria	England	England
	4	Russia	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
	5	Sweden	England	Canada [2]	Canada
Wisconsin	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Norway	Norway	Norway	Ireland
	3	Austria	Ireland	Ireland	Norway
	4	Ireland	Canada	Canada [2]	England
	5	Canada	Austria	Poland	Canada
North Dakota	1	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway
	2	Russia	Germany	Canada [2]	Canada
	3	Germany	Canada	Germany	Germany
	4	Canada	Russia	Russia	Ireland
	5	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	England
Arizona	1	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
	2	England	Germany	England	England
	3	Germany	England	Ireland	Ireland
	4	Ireland	Ireland	Germany	Germany
	5	Canada	Canada	Canada [2]	Canada

[1] Figures for Poland not available in 1920 or 1910; included in Austria, Germany, and Russia.

[2] Includes Newfoundland for 1900.

TABLE 164.—NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE, AND SELECTED

	COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS	NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE IN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920					
		Number					
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central
1	Total	2,642,276	7,098,253	5,925,213	3,377,878	553,604	202,826
	EUROPE:						
	Northwestern Europe—						
2	England	180,005	447,131	335,436	161,210	48,348	16,402
3	Scotland	55,507	126,781	88,943	47,911	16,287	5,785
4	Wales	4,432	66,974	39,921	18,230	4,490	1,493
5	Ireland	633,478	1,217,942	489,872	251,392	80,600	34,598
6	Norway	7,142	26,146	154,421	376,560	2,956	787
7	Sweden	70,239	86,096	215,806	308,327	5,629	2,231
8	Denmark	8,431	21,196	59,647	104,933	2,416	873
9	Netherlands	2,709	39,122	115,437	47,570	1,935	1,051
10	Belgium	1,715	9,089	31,324	9,281	1,152	313
11	Luxemburg	96	1,139	11,616	14,906	118	54
12	Switzerland	3,910	36,076	69,848	41,089	4,095	5,356
13	France	10,259	53,640	51,352	25,421	6,606	5,225
14	Germany	104,682	1,306,980	2,060,935	1,069,612	150,643	78,379
	Central and eastern Europe—						
15	Austria	102,289	728,006	516,011	187,834	29,299	3,920
16	Hungary	20,192	267,410	167,183	27,542	10,709	2,010
17	Russia	218,511	885,506	396,188	176,212	65,395	8,830
18	Finland	15,699	9,274	56,254	36,854	726	191
19	Rumania	1,626	30,143	10,039	3,494	1,229	268
20	Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro.	122	2,564	4,143	1,308	337	49
21	Turkey in Europe	678	2,480	553	87	76	17
	Southern Europe—						
22	Greece	11,601	10,887	10,841	2,238	3,402	792
23	Italy	254,983	1,011,331	202,907	36,045	40,822	11,216
24	Spain	1,208	5,275	1,535	596	4,013	555
25	Portugal	28,873	1,311	673	124	324	36
26	Europe, not specified	172	1,377	1,929	1,316	467	402
	ASIA:						
27	Turkey in Asia	15,462	17,105	9,880	4,065	4,141	1,772
28	All other countries	580	1,353	937	516	251	85
	AMERICA:						
29	Canada—French	381,176	37,613	74,673	31,996	1,346	367
30	Canada—Other	308,430	154,122	352,001	153,821	16,266	5,458
31	Newfoundland	8,341	2,597	905	241	147	40
32	West Indies [1]	1,216	6,731	881	467	12,274	242
33	Mexico	98	850	1,349	4,705	298	291
34	Central and South America	501	2,206	764	501	385	168
35	ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	29,323	4,965	5,983	2,999	1,116	454
36	Of mixed foreign parentage	158,590	477,885	366,076	208,475	35,306	13,116

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

DISTRIBUTED BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS, FOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
STATES: 1920

NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE IN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920—continued

Number—Continued			Per cent distribution									
West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	
696,609	757,166	1,432,379	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
39,063	119,724	135,705	6.8	6.3	5.7	4.8	8.7	8.4	5.6	15.8	9.5	2
10,860	28,392	40,651	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.9	2.9	1.6	3.7	2.8	3
2,393	13,473	12,012	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.8	4
45,427	62,222	156,157	24.0	17.2	8.3	7.4	14.6	17.1	6.5	8.2	10.9	5
4,807	30,655	57,700	0.3	0.4	2.6	11.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	4.0	4.0	6
12,585	46,959	76,824	2.7	1.2	3.6	9.1	1.0	1.1	1.8	6.2	5.4	7
4,552	38,057	35,924	0.3	0.3	1.0	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	5.0	2.5	8
2,328	7,181	10,756	0.1	0.6	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.8	9
1,635	1,530	3,413	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	10
271	751	1,321	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	11
7,945	12,430	29,778	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.7	2.6	1.1	1.6	2.1	12
22,007	7,513	26,928	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.6	3.2	1.0	1.9	13
193,612	99,011	241,324	4.0	18.4	35.1	32.3	27.2	38.6	27.8	13.1	16.8	14
54,072	28,585	34,641	3.9	10.3	8.7	5.6	5.3	1.9	7.8	3.8	2.4	15
2,717	8,467	6,505	0.8	3.8	2.8	0.8	1.9	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.5	16
23,383	31,279	46,159	8.3	12.5	6.7	5.2	11.8	4.4	3.4	4.1	3.2	17
258	7,062	19,188	0.6	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.9	1.3	18
401	878	1,485	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	19
209	1,173	1,117	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1	20
44	41	385	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	21
1,177	1,643	2,975	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	22
46,467	28,973	89,017	9.7	14.2	3.4	1.1	7.4	5.5	6.7	3.8	6.2	23
2,708	2,063	7,308	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	24
209	326	34,910	1.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	25
1,348	177	468	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.2	0.2	(1)	(1)	26
3,972	1,436	5,804	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	27
309	282	1,253	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	28
1,635	6,741	10,087	14.4	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.7	29
17,699	50,864	138,063	11.7	2.2	5.9	4.6	2.9	2.7	2.5	6.7	9.6	30
91	208	563	0.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	31
921	220	685	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	2.2	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	32
152,625	50,694	41,135	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	21.9	6.7	2.9	33
494	230	2,456	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.2	34
1,257	2,609	19,453	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.4	35
37,068	65,792	140,149	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	5.3	8.7	9.8	36

[1] Except possessions of the United States.

TABLE 164.—NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENT
DIVISIONS AND SELECTED

	COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS	NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE IN SELECTED STATES: 1920			
		Number			
		Massachusetts	Rhode Island	New York	Illinois
1	Total	1,496,217	246,928	3,717,649	2,025,819
	EUROPE:				
	Northwestern Europe—				
2	England	101,208	28,441	193,143	106,360
3	Scotland	31,363	6,639	51,347	33,465
4	Wales	1,847	345	12,845	7,400
5	Ireland	412,168	54,853	678,775	223,589
6	Norway	4,267	451	18,932	38,654
7	Sweden	37,561	6,983	45,299	128,989
8	Denmark	3,325	295	11,060	19,869
9	Netherlands	1,805	129	18,470	23,831
10	Belgium	831	333	2,712	8,245
11	Luxemburg	29	10	633	5,850
12	Switzerland	1,450	200	15,945	14,877
13	France	5,022	919	27,616	16,630
14	Germany	45,856	6,046	700,528	626,880
	Central and eastern Europe—				
15	Austria	49,256	7,307	291,729	233,192
16	Hungary	2,063	290	65,489	42,646
17	Russia	126,499	9,688	516,563	183,420
18	Finland	11,607	250	5,593	1,867
19	Rumania	669	210	22,735	3,289
20	Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	64	15	319	1,049
21	Turkey in Europe	479	37	2,096	167
	Southern Europe:				
22	Greece	7,875	468	6,244	5,651
23	Italy	120,565	38,060	577,160	100,652
24	Spain	505	66	3,934	665
25	Portugal	20,997	6,661	791	352
26	Europe, not specified	72	16	666	840
	ASIA:				
27	Turkey in Asia	10,369	1,926	8,064	1,714
28	All other countries	284	51	752	345
	AMERICA:				
29	Canada—French	179,933	46,895	34,915	10,894
30	Canada—Other	185,590	10,567	119,991	56,008
31	Newfoundland	7,209	310	1,563	375
32	West Indies	703	111	4,613	316
33	Mexico	63	4	471	821
34	Central and South America	301	53	1,400	296
35	ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	24,806	3,609	2,479	1,964
36	Of mixed foreign parentage	98,517	14,569	272,788	126,458

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

AGE, DISTRIBUTED BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS, FOR GEOGRAPHIC STATES: 1920—Continued

NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE IN SELECTED STATES: 1920—continued										
Number—Continued			Per cent distribution							
Wisconsin	North Dakota	Arizona	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	New York	Illinois	Wisconsin	North Dakota	Arizona	
1,102,116	300,485	62,205	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
35,128	5,622	5,021	6.8	11.5	5.2	5.3	3.2	1.9	8.1	2
8,465	2,336	1,286	2.1	2.7	1.4	1.7	0.8	0.8	2.1	3
5,708	462	403	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	4
51,296	7,572	3,941	27.6	22.2	18.3	11.0	4.7	2.5	6.3	5
102,385	89,382	480	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.9	9.3	29.7	0.8	6
33,619	17,820	1,168	2.5	2.8	1.2	6.4	3.1	5.9	1.9	7
24,647	8,064	783	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.2	2.7	1.3	8
17,183	1,843	192	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.3	9
10,719	451	101	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	10
3,754	535	30	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.3	0.2	(1)	11
15,153	1,317	481	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.8	12
3,896	745	667	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.1	13
531,619	43,475	4,647	3.1	2.4	18.6	30.9	48.2	14.5	7.5	14
70,072	9,794	979	3.3	3.0	7.8	11.5	6.4	3.3	1.6	15
11,207	3,449	367	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	16
40,979	53,587	865	8.5	3.9	13.9	9.1	3.7	17.8	1.4	17
7,881	2,165	240	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	18
319	942	27	(1)	0.1	0.6	0.2	(1)	0.3	(1)	19
253	24	250	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.4	20
52	5	2	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	21
1,025	56	90	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	(1)	0.1	22
11,101	157	902	8.1	15.4	15.5	5.0	1.0	0.1	1.6	23
67	8	439	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.7	24
16	4	28	1.4	2.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	25
216	75	11	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	26
688	441	279	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	27
79	23	28	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	28
15,593	4,292	200	12.0	19.0	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.3	29
33,802	25,409	2,726	12.4	4.3	3.2	2.7	3.1	8.5	4.4	30
95	10	11	0.5	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	31
88	3	21	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	32
103	19	31,690	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	50.9	33
108	10	46	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	34
1,357	167	204	1.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	35
63,444	20,212	3,510	6.6	5.9	7.3	6.2	5.8	6.7	5.6	36

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[1] Except possessions of the United States.

TABLE 165.—MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE

	MOTHER TONGUE	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS					
		Number					
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central
1	All mother tongues	1,870,654	4,912,575	3,223,279	1,371,961	315,920	71,939
2	English and Celtic	709,298	985,973	583,961	194,874	68,927	18,081
3	Germanic	73,306	713,852	844,747	442,879	51,694	21,307
4	Scandinavian	86,205	143,485	293,435	417,995	8,848	2,477
5	Latin and Greek	599,428	1,110,031	345,785	95,586	74,470	14,263
6	Slavic and Lettic	283,879	1,061,541	827,857	142,042	62,166	6,987
7	Semitic	134,417	745,993	176,649	41,648	39,389	6,988
8	Ugro-Finn	29,370	145,512	146,173	35,673	9,723	1,516
9	Unclassified	4,428	4,223	2,717	454	269	93
10	Unknown	323	1,965	1,955	810	434	227
11	English and Celtic	709,298	985,973	583,961	194,874	68,927	18,081
	Germanic:						
12	German	67,171	677,547	758,689	412,711	49,214	20,771
13	Dutch and Frisian	3,183	29,508	61,105	24,738	1,598	430
14	Flemish	2,952	6,797	24,953	5,430	882	106
	Scandinavian:						
15	Swedish	69,601	86,037	168,858	189,655	4,508	1,526
16	Norwegian	8,321	34,751	81,661	166,146	2,224	432
17	Danish	8,283	22,697	42,916	62,194	2,116	519
	Latin and Greek:						
18	Italian	239,431	928,944	205,331	34,930	40,484	8,624
19	French	255,096	72,404	58,246	22,533	5,703	2,338
20	Spanish	3,718	35,820	11,316	23,151	14,556	871
21	Portuguese	66,800	3,263	638	125	497	34
22	Rumanian	1,527	25,914	26,309	3,679	1,531	334
23	Greek	32,856	43,686	43,945	11,168	11,699	2,062
	Slavic and Lettic:						
24	Polish	132,026	452,792	411,825	33,833	25,540	1,752
25	Czech	3,723	38,302	106,075	51,936	5,617	375
26	Slovak	11,072	165,959	77,197	5,845	4,724	579
27	Russian [1]	37,256	220,198	60,850	22,994	15,289	3,123
28	Ruthenian	3,639	40,089	9,017	1,609	797	34
29	Slovenian	1,828	34,272	41,080	8,380	2,582	460
30	Serbo-Croatian	1,352	40,696	51,186	13,117	3,009	463
31	Bulgarian	158	1,475	7,539	1,380	190	64
32	Slavic, not specified	376	1,520	91	5	15	....
33	Lithuanian and Lettish	42,449	66,238	62,997	2,943	4,403	137
	Semitic:						
34	Yiddish and Hebrew	110,228	717,974	158,713	37,394	34,675	5,353
35	Armenian	12,459	10,908	6,276	658	397	60
36	Syrian and Arabic	11,730	17,111	11,660	3,596	4,317	1,575
	Ugro-Finn:						
37	Magyar	12,087	130,411	102,944	5,685	8,553	1,333
38	Finnish	17,283	15,101	43,229	29,988	1,170	183
	Unclassified:						
39	Turkish	1,504	2,629	1,332	155	224	61
40	Albanian	2,749	1,214	953	253	20	25
41	All other	175	380	432	46	25	7
42	Unknown	323	1,965	1,955	810	434	227

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[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

POPULATION, FOR DIVISIONS AND SELECTED STATES: 1920

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—continued												
Number—Continued			Per cent distribution									
West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	
459,333	453,225	1,033,868	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
35,885	113,216	297,717	37.9	20.1	18.1	14.2	21.8	25.1	7.8	25.0	28.8	2
63,175	71,189	167,215	3.9	14.5	26.2	32.2	16.4	29.6	13.8	15.7	16.2	3
11,561	68,047	162,880	4.6	2.9	9.1	30.5	2.8	3.4	2.5	15.0	15.8	4
303,617	150,078	297,696	32.0	22.6	10.7	7.0	23.8	19.8	66.1	33.1	28.8	5
32,484	34,260	59,116	12.5	21.6	25.7	10.4	19.7	9.7	7.1	7.6	5.7	6
10,478	7,574	23,888	7.2	15.2	5.5	3.0	12.5	9.7	2.3	1.7	2.3	7
1,523	8,239	23,950	1.6	3.0	4.5	2.6	3.1	2.1	0.3	1.8	2.3	8
91	341	754	0.2	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	9
519	281	652	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	10
35,885	113,216	297,717	37.9	20.1	18.1	14.2	21.8	25.1	7.8	25.0	28.8	11
61,110	64,628	155,287	3.6	13.8	23.5	30.1	15.6	28.9	13.3	14.3	15.0	12
1,378	5,425	9,175	0.2	0.8	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.9	13
687	1,136	2,753	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	14
6,371	33,504	83,053	3.7	1.8	5.2	13.8	1.4	2.1	1.4	7.4	8.0	15
2,819	17,398	48,647	0.4	0.7	2.5	12.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.8	4.7	16
2,571	17,055	31,180	0.4	0.5	1.3	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.8	3.0	17
27,921	29,303	110,030	12.8	18.9	6.4	2.5	12.8	12.0	6.1	6.5	10.6	18
9,055	9,340	32,241	13.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.8	3.2	2.0	2.1	3.1	19
262,415	101,012	103,252	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.7	4.8	1.2	57.1	22.3	10.0	20
227	452	33,859	3.6	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.1	3.3	21
394	667	1,981	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	22
3,606	9,304	16,333	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.8	2.7	2.9	0.8	2.1	1.8	23
5,789	4,269	9,566	7.1	9.2	12.8	2.5	8.1	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.9	24
17,663	4,357	6,518	0.2	0.8	3.3	3.8	1.8	0.5	3.8	1.0	0.8	25
1,075	4,304	4,193	0.8	3.4	2.4	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	26
5,376	6,610	20,353	2.0	4.5	1.9	1.7	4.8	4.3	1.2	1.5	2.0	27
98	150	239	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	28
867	5,739	7,536	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.7	29
755	7,292	7,974	0.1	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.8	30
240	1,002	805	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	31
30	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	....	(1)	(1)	(1)	32
591	536	1,933	2.3	1.3	2.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	33
6,623	5,844	15,018	5.9	14.6	4.9	2.7	11.0	7.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	34
158	343	6,288	0.7	0.2	0.2	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.6	35
3,697	1,357	2,484	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	36
1,133	1,708	4,258	0.6	2.7	3.2	0.4	2.7	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	37
390	6,531	19,692	0.9	0.3	1.3	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.9	38
65	159	498	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	39
9	146	146	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	40
17	36	110	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	41
519	281	652	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	42

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[1] Probably includes a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously reported as Russian in mother tongue.

TABLE 165.—MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE

	MOTHER TONGUE	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN SELECTED STATES			
		Number			
		Massachusetts	Rhode Island	New York	Illinois
1	All mother tongues	1,077,534	173,499	2,786,112	1,206,951
2	English and Celtic	462,202	61,961	565,890	185,269
3	Germanic	31,422	4,594	397,180	281,518
4	Scandinavian	48,405	7,549	95,964	150,699
5	Latin and Greek	209,975	77,027	666,607	136,357
6	Slavic and Lettic	117,848	12,238	425,751	336,658
7	Semitic	90,714	9,501	564,659	95,539
8	Ugro-Finn	13,758	290	66,435	19,786
9	Unclassified	3,073	326	2,711	590
10	Unknown	137	13	915	535
11	English and Celtic	462,202	61,961	565,890	185,269
	Germanic:				
12	German	27,401	3,988	379,919	257,443
13	Dutch and Frisian	2,274	149	14,484	14,664
14	Flemish	1,747	457	2,777	9,411
	Scandinavian:				
15	Swedish	39,613	6,680	54,790	105,968
16	Norwegian	5,329	535	27,163	27,628
17	Danish	3,463	334	14,011	17,103
	Latin and Greek:				
18	Italian	17,225	32,501	546,863	95,292
19	French	116,364	31,270	48,238	15,929
20	Spanish	1,357	125	27,848	5,113
21	Portuguese	53,431	11,693	1,704	322
22	Rumanian	566	278	17,583	3,388
23	Greek	21,032	1,160	24,371	16,313
	Slavic and Lettic:				
24	Polish	69,894	8,029	194,365	165,594
25	Czech	1,545	126	24,985	57,036
26	Slovak	1,246	126	23,081	21,481
27	Russian [1]	18,166	2,244	141,865	21,439
28	Ruthenian	854	759	11,067	1,710
29	Slovenian	315	13	8,023	10,316
30	Serbo-Croatian	716	131	6,202	14,778
31	Bulgarian	82	35	579	1,156
32	Slavic, not specified			5	66
33	Lithuanian and Lettish	25,030	775	15,579	43,082
	Semitic:				
34	Yiddish and Hebrew	74,374	6,270	549,879	91,937
35	Armenian	8,896	1,906	5,649	1,742
36	Syrian and Arabic	7,444	1,325	9,131	1,860
	Ugro-Finn:				
37	Magyar	810	114	55,506	17,224
38	Finnish	12,948	176	10,929	2,562
	Unclassified:				
39	Turkish	1,103	219	2,049	253
40	Albanian	1,943	107	428	111
41	All other	27		234	226
42	Unknown	137	13	915	535

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

POPULATION, FOR DIVISIONS AND SELECTED STATES: 1920—Continued

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN SELECTED STATES—continued										
Number—Continued			Per cent distribution							
Wisconsin	North Dakota	Arizona	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	New York	Illinois	Wisconsin	North Dakota	Arizona	
460,128	131,503	78,099	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
37,476	18,475	7,078	42.9	35.7	20.3	15.4	8.1	14.0	9.1	2
198,351	44,349	2,321	2.9	2.6	14.3	23.3	43.1	33.7	3.0	3
84,638	53,425	1,668	4.5	4.4	3.4	12.5	18.4	40.6	2.1	4
22,967	2,803	63,503	28.8	44.4	23.9	11.3	5.0	2.1	81.3	5
94,258	9,722	2,495	10.9	7.1	15.3	27.9	20.5	7.4	3.2	6
11,390	1,195	588	8.4	5.5	20.3	7.9	2.5	0.9	0.8	7
10,490	1,452	396	1.3	0.2	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.1	0.5	8
204	11	14	0.3	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9
354	71	36	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	10
37,476	18,475	7,078	42.9	35.7	20.3	15.4	8.1	14.0	9.1	11
168,063	43,041	2,205	2.5	2.3	13.6	21.3	40.9	32.7	2.8	12
7,482	958	83	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.1	13
2,786	350	33	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	(1)	14
23,758	10,556	943	3.7	3.9	2.0	8.8	5.2	8.0	1.2	15
45,443	38,253	327	0.5	0.3	1.0	2.3	9.9	29.1	0.4	16
15,437	4,616	398	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.4	3.4	3.5	0.5	17
11,318	181	1,325	10.9	18.7	19.6	7.9	2.5	0.1	1.7	18
7,171	1,929	543	10.8	18.0	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	19
285	37	61,233	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	(1)	78.4	20
28	2	34	5.0	6.7	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	21
411	201	33	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	(1)	22
3,754	453	335	2.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	23
52,121	1,485	226	6.5	4.6	7.0	13.7	11.3	1.1	0.3	24
15,571	2,551	154	0.1	0.1	0.9	4.7	3.4	1.9	0.2	25
6,201	145	97	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	26
4,678	4,680	622	1.7	1.3	5.1	1.8	1.0	3.6	0.8	27
273	498	4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	(1)	28
5,559	51	230	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.9	1.2	(1)	0.3	29
4,888	122	1,085	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.4	30
310	116	34	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	31
15	----	----	----	----	(1)	(1)	(1)	----	----	32
4,642	74	43	2.3	0.4	0.6	3.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	33
9,908	858	222	6.9	3.6	19.7	7.6	2.2	0.7	0.3	34
892	30	10	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	(1)	(1)	35
590	307	356	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	36
4,502	328	82	0.1	0.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	37
5,988	1,124	314	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.4	38
77	10	7	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	39
116	----	4	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	----	(1)	40
11	1	3	(1)	----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	41
354	71	36	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	42

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[1] Probably includes a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously reported as Russian in mother tongue.

TABLE 166.—MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN WHITE

	MOTHER TONGUE	FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS					
		Number					
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central
1	All mother tongues	4,512,930	12,010,828	9,148,492	4,749,839	869,524	274,765
2	English and Celtic	1,981,954	3,145,076	1,984,717	871,419	251,295	86,454
3	Germanic	195,580	2,193,231	3,125,047	1,801,394	210,976	108,638
4	Scandinavian	174,284	278,271	727,505	1,210,475	19,805	6,307
5	Latin and Greek	1,323,356	2,273,394	722,695	209,065	142,731	34,691
6	Slavic and Lettic	464,593	2,227,457	1,794,579	374,520	126,964	13,601
7	Semitic	250,681	1,383,181	317,555	77,908	79,878	14,033
8	Ugro-Finn	54,469	254,991	273,303	76,221	16,590	2,781
9	Unclassified	5,319	5,601	3,128	646	328	130
10	Unknown or mixed mother tongue.	62,694	249,626	199,963	128,191	20,957	8,130
11	English and Celtic	1,981,954	3,145,076	1,984,717	871,419	251,295	86,454
	Germanic:						
12	German	185,564	2,111,589	2,896,993	1,716,113	205,640	106,659
13	Dutch and Frisian	6,045	69,729	178,484	73,240	3,839	1,732
14	Flemish	3,971	11,913	49,570	12,041	1,497	247
	Scandinavian:						
15	Swedish	142,307	174,199	389,506	500,194	10,202	3,732
16	Norwegian	15,274	60,399	235,434	542,150	5,090	1,196
17	Danish	16,703	43,673	102,565	168,131	4,513	1,379
	Latin and Greek:						
18	Italian	494,924	1,943,796	411,536	72,035	81,408	19,929
19	French	651,788	181,048	204,149	89,274	15,504	9,443
20	Spanish	5,417	47,081	14,775	28,584	27,396	1,813
21	Portuguese	124,252	4,722	1,897	299	878	96
22	Rumanian	2,265	41,248	35,443	5,445	2,328	515
23	Greek	44,710	55,497	54,895	13,428	15,217	2,895
	Slavic and Lettic:						
24	Polish	275,342	992,522	969,902	94,078	56,045	3,444
25	Czech	8,306	82,289	266,313	167,477	13,611	934
26	Slovak	25,834	391,285	159,310	13,006	9,600	1,252
27	Russian [1]	67,745	411,516	107,786	49,687	29,591	6,053
28	Ruthenian	5,728	72,461	13,146	2,228	1,067	48
29	Slovenian	4,014	72,176	81,029	19,184	4,323	942
30	Serbo-Croatian	1,646	66,346	79,956	22,150	4,416	629
31	Bulgarian	189	1,759	8,290	1,594	228	83
32	Slavic, not specified	604	2,693	169	9	23	....
33	Lithuanian and Lettish	75,185	184,410	108,678	5,107	8,060	216
	Semitic:						
34	Yiddish and Hebrew	211,232	1,339,275	289,880	69,678	71,109	10,656
35	Armenian	18,603	14,121	7,558	821	548	85
36	Syrian and Arabic	20,846	29,785	20,117	7,409	8,221	3,292
	Ugro-Finn:						
37	Magyar	23,418	232,426	177,461	10,538	14,798	2,446
38	Finnish	31,051	22,565	95,842	65,683	1,792	335
	Unclassified:						
39	Turkish	1,841	3,663	1,467	209	254	89
40	Albanian	3,261	1,414	1,070	298	29	26
41	All other	217	524	591	139	45	15
42	Unknown	735	4,639	5,547	3,127	1,302	865
43	Of mixed mother tongue	61,959	244,987	194,416	125,064	19,655	7,265

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent

STOCK, FOR DIVISIONS AND SELECTED STATES: 1920

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—continued												
Number—Continued			Per cent distribution									
West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific	
1,155,942	1,210,391	2,466,247	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
162,499	413,455	832,496	43.9	26.2	21.7	18.3	28.9	31.5	14.1	34.2	33.8	2
283,234	220,941	483,459	4.3	18.3	34.2	37.9	24.3	39.5	24.5	18.3	19.6	3
33,234	184,836	338,079	3.9	2.3	8.0	25.5	2.3	2.3	2.9	15.3	13.7	4
535,187	253,240	541,642	29.3	18.9	7.9	4.4	16.4	12.6	46.3	20.9	22.0	5
93,898	69,756	105,213	10.3	18.5	19.6	7.9	14.6	5.0	8.1	5.8	4.3	6
21,140	14,461	41,755	5.6	11.5	3.5	1.6	9.2	5.1	1.8	1.2	1.7	7
2,854	15,855	41,946	1.2	2.1	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.7	8
160	396	1,011	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9
23,736	37,451	80,646	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.1	3.1	3.3	10
162,499	413,455	832,496	43.9	26.2	21.7	18.3	28.9	31.5	14.1	34.2	33.8	11
277,284	205,994	458,295	4.1	17.6	31.7	36.1	23.6	38.8	24.0	17.0	18.6	12
4,318	12,817	20,295	0.1	0.6	2.0	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8	13
1,652	2,130	4,869	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	14
18,836	81,791	164,295	3.2	1.5	4.3	10.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	6.8	6.7	15
7,311	47,896	106,038	0.3	0.5	2.6	11.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	4.0	4.3	16
7,087	55,149	67,746	0.4	0.4	1.1	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	4.6	2.7	17
74,660	60,474	207,100	11.0	16.2	4.5	1.5	9.4	7.3	6.5	5.0	8.4	18
36,511	26,282	76,111	14.4	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.8	3.4	3.2	2.2	3.1	19
418,064	153,704	154,014	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	3.2	0.7	36.2	12.7	6.2	20
505	905	82,172	2.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	3.3	21
623	908	2,908	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	22
4,824	10,967	19,337	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	23
17,470	9,035	19,057	6.1	8.3	10.6	2.0	6.4	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.8	24
57,959	10,911	14,996	0.2	0.7	2.9	3.5	1.6	0.3	5.0	0.9	0.6	25
2,404	9,664	7,511	0.6	3.3	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	26
11,380	13,104	35,087	1.5	3.4	1.2	1.0	3.4	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	27
211	209	360	0.1	0.6	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	28
1,804	12,452	12,628	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	29
1,072	12,421	11,785	(1)	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	30
289	1,080	908	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	31
117	7	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	--------	(1)	(1)	(1)	32
1,192	873	2,879	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	33
13,338	11,350	27,095	4.7	11.2	3.2	1.5	8.2	3.9	1.2	0.9	1.1	34
213	405	10,486	0.4	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.4	35
7,589	2,706	4,174	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	36
2,265	3,280	6,906	0.5	1.9	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	37
589	12,575	35,040	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.4	38
103	190	689	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	39
12	168	158	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	40
45	48	164	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	41
1,655	765	1,701	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	42
22,081	36,686	78,945	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.6	1.9	3.0	3.2	43

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[1] Probably includes a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously reported as Russian in mother tongue.

TABLE 166.—MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN WHITE STOCK,

	MOTHER TONGUE	FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN SELECTED STATES			
		Number			
		Massachusetts	Rhode Island	New York	Illinois
1	All mother tongues	2,572,751	420,427	6,503,761	3,232,770
2	English and Celtic	1,257,891	171,486	1,696,377	643,522
3	Germanic	82,779	11,505	1,171,398	958,996
4	Scandinavian	95,082	15,414	172,064	338,147
5	Latin and Greek	672,822	174,762	1,342,498	281,133
6	Slavic and Lettic	231,684	24,088	826,154	730,469
7	Semitic	167,702	17,410	1,035,095	173,080
8	Ugro-Finn	24,726	528	108,968	33,274
9	Unclassified	3,726	392	3,696	715
10	Unknown or mixed mother tongue	36,339	4,842	147,511	73,434
11	English and Celtic	1,257,891	171,486	1,696,377	643,522
	Germanic:				
12	German	76,341	10,663	1,134,050	904,730
13	Dutch and Frisian	4,169	276	33,188	38,341
14	Flemish	2,269	566	4,160	15,925
	Scandinavian:				
15	Swedish	78,937	13,823	101,365	235,075
16	Norwegian	9,475	975	45,787	66,077
17	Danish	6,670	616	24,912	36,995
	Latin and Greek:				
18	Italian	237,858	70,699	1,124,162	196,925
19	French	303,821	79,801	119,622	49,124
20	Spanish	2,169	228	36,373	6,860
21	Portuguese	99,096	22,022	2,559	1,220
22	Rumanian	834	389	28,552	4,998
23	Greek	29,044	1,623	31,230	22,006
	Slavic and Lettic:				
24	Polish	145,822	16,578	403,969	382,101
25	Czech	3,648	258	52,730	140,011
26	Slovak	2,732	284	46,209	44,010
27	Russian [1]	32,617	4,122	255,265	38,750
28	Ruthenian	1,296	1,306	17,055	2,891
29	Slovenian	614	22	15,025	21,595
30	Serbo-Croatian	796	142	8,143	24,844
31	Bulgarian	95	43	665	1,352
32	Slavic, not specified	....	....	7	110
33	Lithuanian and Lettish	44,064	1,333	27,096	74,805
	Semitic:				
34	Yiddish and Hebrew	141,228	12,257	1,013,289	167,806
35	Armenian	13,204	2,950	7,054	2,210
36	Syrian and Arabic	13,270	2,203	14,752	3,064
	Ugro-Finn:				
37	Magyar	1,606	203	93,606	29,041
38	Finnish	23,120	325	15,362	4,233
	Unclassified:				
39	Turkish	1,334	265	2,891	308
40	Albanian	2,354	127	496	124
41	All other	38	....	309	283
42	Unknown	354	44	2,117	1,548
43	Of mixed mother tongue	35,985	4,798	145,394	71,886

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

FOR DIVISIONS AND SELECTED STATES: 1920—Continued

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN SELECTED STATES—continued										
Number—Continued			Per cent distribution							
Wisconsin	North Dakota	Arizona	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	New York	Illinois	Wisconsin	North Dakota	Arizona	
1, 562, 244	431, 988	140, 304	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
181, 236	62, 559	21, 960	48.9	40.8	26.1	19.9	11.6	14.5	15.7	2
754, 938	146, 430	8, 073	3.2	2.7	18.0	29.7	48.3	33.9	5.8	3
246, 554	168, 653	4, 116	3.7	3.7	2.6	10.5	15.8	39.0	2.9	4
58, 710	8, 546	97, 838	26.2	41.6	20.6	8.7	3.8	2.0	69.7	5
243, 372	26, 186	4, 461	9.0	5.7	12.7	22.6	15.6	6.1	3.2	6
19, 845	2, 441	1, 019	6.5	4.1	15.9	5.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	7
20, 143	4, 108	658	1.0	0.1	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.5	8
247	17	19	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9
37, 199	13, 053	2, 160	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.0	1.5	10
181, 236	62, 559	21, 960	48.9	40.8	26.1	19.9	11.6	14.5	15.7	11
719, 039	142, 826	7, 697	3.0	2.5	17.4	28.0	46.0	33.1	5.5	12
24, 770	2, 936	283	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.2	13
11, 129	668	93	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	14
58, 637	28, 371	2, 168	3.1	3.3	1.6	7.3	3.8	6.6	1.5	15
147, 724	127, 532	787	0.4	0.2	0.7	2.0	9.5	29.5	0.6	16
40, 193	12, 750	1, 161	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.6	3.0	0.8	17
22, 763	341	2, 385	9.2	16.8	17.3	6.1	1.5	0.1	1.7	18
30, 069	7, 267	1, 622	11.8	19.0	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.2	19
494	60	93, 278	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	(1)	(1)	66.5	20
50	5	67	3.9	5.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	21
569	365	55	(1)	0.1	0.4	0.2	(1)	0.1	(1)	22
4, 765	506	431	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	23
152, 063	4, 751	441	5.7	3.9	6.2	11.8	9.7	1.1	0.3	24
46, 425	8, 491	391	0.1	0.1	0.8	4.3	3.0	2.0	0.3	25
11, 792	333	154	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	26
8, 111	11, 365	1, 201	1.3	1.0	3.9	1.2	0.5	2.6	0.9	27
482	682	5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	(1)	0.2	(1)	28
9, 675	101	381	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.7	0.6	(1)	0.3	29
6, 853	177	1, 788	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.8	0.4	(1)	1.3	30
355	154	35	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	31
38	----------	----------	----------	----------	(1)	(1)	(1)	----------	----------	32
7, 578	132	65	1.7	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.5	(1)	(1)	33
17, 676	1, 668	378	5.5	2.9	15.6	5.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	34
982	42	19	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	35
1, 187	731	622	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	36
7, 338	705	156	0.1	(1)	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	37
12, 806	3, 398	502	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	38
90	15	7	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	39
131	----------	6	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	----------	(1)	40
26	2	6	(1)	----------	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	41
901	204	58	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	42
36, 298	12, 849	2, 102	1.4	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.0	1.5	43

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[1] Probably includes a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously reported as Russian in mother tongue.

TABLE 167.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	NUMBER			PER CENT		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total foreign-born white	13,712,754	10,356,983	3,355,771	75.5	24.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUROPE	11,877,991	9,099,334	2,778,657	76.6	23.4	86.6	87.9	82.8
Northwestern Europe	5,514,978	3,874,320	1,640,658	70.3	29.7	40.2	37.4	48.9
England	812,828	619,792	193,036	76.3	23.7	5.9	6.0	5.8
Scotland	254,567	195,612	58,955	76.8	23.2	1.9	1.9	1.8
Wales	67,066	47,716	19,350	71.1	28.9	0.5	0.5	0.6
Ireland	1,037,233	900,946	136,287	86.9	13.1	7.6	8.7	4.1
Norway	363,862	171,697	192,165	47.2	52.8	2.7	1.7	5.7
Sweden	625,580	394,700	230,880	63.1	36.9	4.6	3.8	6.9
Denmark	189,154	101,016	88,138	53.4	46.6	1.4	1.0	2.6
Netherlands	131,766	74,424	57,342	56.5	43.5	1.0	0.7	1.7
Belgium	62,686	41,710	20,976	66.5	33.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Luxemburg	12,585	7,213	5,372	57.3	42.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
Switzerland	118,659	67,731	50,928	57.1	42.9	0.9	0.7	1.5
France:								
France	152,890	113,806	39,084	74.4	25.6	1.1	1.1	1.2
Alsace-Lorraine	34,321	25,628	8,693	74.7	25.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Germany	1,686,102	1,137,957	548,145	67.5	32.5	12.3	11.0	16.3
Central Europe	2,644,758	2,069,174	575,584	78.2	21.8	19.3	20.0	17.2
Poland	1,139,978	961,812	178,166	84.4	15.6	8.3	9.3	5.3
Czechoslovakia	362,436	240,451	121,985	66.3	33.7	2.6	2.3	3.6
Austria	575,625	431,670	143,955	75.0	25.0	4.2	4.2	4.3
Hungary	397,282	317,737	79,545	80.0	20.0	2.9	3.1	2.4
Yugoslavia	169,437	117,504	51,933	69.3	30.7	1.2	1.1	1.5
Eastern Europe	1,803,965	1,545,920	258,045	85.7	14.3	13.2	14.9	7.7
Russia	1,400,489	1,241,151	159,338	88.6	11.4	10.2	12.0	4.7
Lithuania	135,068	118,634	16,434	87.8	12.2	1.0	1.1	0.5
Finland	149,824	79,974	69,850	53.4	46.6	1.1	0.8	2.1
Rumania	102,823	93,456	9,367	90.9	9.1	0.7	0.9	0.3
Bulgaria	10,477	7,879	2,598	75.2	24.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Turkey in Europe	5,284	4,826	458	91.3	8.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
Southern Europe	1,908,389	1,605,397	302,992	84.1	15.9	13.9	15.5	9.0
Greece	175,972	154,049	21,923	87.5	12.5	1.3	1.5	0.7
Albania	5,608	5,156	452	91.9	8.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Italy	1,610,109	1,359,247	250,862	84.4	15.6	11.7	13.1	7.5
Spain	49,247	36,099	13,148	73.3	26.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Portugal	67,453	50,846	16,607	75.4	24.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Europe	5,901	4,523	1,378	76.6	23.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
ASIA	110,450	94,652	15,798	85.7	14.3	0.8	0.9	0.5
Armenia	36,626	30,307	6,319	82.7	17.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Palestine	3,202	2,913	289	91.0	9.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Syria	51,900	45,321	6,579	87.3	12.7	0.4	0.4	0.2
Turkey in Asia	11,014	9,851	1,163	89.4	10.6	0.1	0.1	(1)
China	716	543	173	75.8	24.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
Japan	278	211	67	75.9	24.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
India	2,532	1,936	596	76.5	23.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other Asia	4,182	3,570	612	85.4	14.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
AMERICA	1,656,801	1,111,284	545,517	67.1	32.9	12.1	10.7	16.3
Canada and Newfoundland	1,131,120	842,146	288,974	74.5	25.5	8.2	8.1	8.6
Canada—French	307,786	243,750	64,036	79.2	20.8	2.2	2.4	1.9
Canada—Other	810,092	586,365	223,727	72.4	27.6	5.9	5.7	6.7
Newfoundland	13,242	12,031	1,211	90.9	9.1	0.1	0.1	(1)
West Indies	26,369	24,102	2,267	91.4	8.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Cuba	12,843	12,045	798	93.8	6.2	0.1	0.1	(1)
Other West Indies	13,526	12,057	1,469	89.1	10.9	0.1	0.1	(1)
Mexico	478,383	226,904	251,479	47.4	52.6	3.5	2.2	7.5
Central and South America	20,929	18,132	2,797	86.6	13.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Central America	4,074	3,695	379	90.7	9.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
South America	16,855	14,437	2,418	85.7	14.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	67,512	51,713	15,799	76.6	23.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Africa	5,222	4,324	898	82.8	17.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
Australia	10,801	8,480	2,321	78.5	21.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Atlantic Islands	38,984	30,520	8,464	78.3	21.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pacific Islands	3,643	2,721	922	74.7	25.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Country not specified	3,560	2,313	1,247	65.0	35.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Born at sea	5,302	3,355	1,947	63.3	36.7	(1)	(1)	0.1

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[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent

TABLE 168.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES							
	Number							
	Total for cities	New York, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Detroit, Mich.	Cleveland, Ohio	St. Louis, Mo.	Boston, Mass.
All countries	5,406,572	1,991,547	805,482	397,927	289,297	239,538	103,239	238,919
EUROPE	5,036,540	1,931,183	773,162	389,094	224,837	228,947	99,758	189,454
Northwestern Europe	1,958,759	600,130	319,199	156,439	77,706	58,750	50,728	93,191
England	256,191	71,404	26,420	30,844	17,169	11,092	3,892	12,408
Scotland	83,411	21,545	9,910	8,425	6,983	3,418	1,060	5,079
Wales	11,866	1,510	1,584	973	548	1,161	154	279
Ireland	509,652	203,450	56,786	64,590	7,004	9,478	9,244	57,011
Norway	88,615	24,500	20,481	1,255	861	596	167	1,875
Sweden	173,609	33,703	58,563	2,651	2,659	2,286	898	6,780
Denmark	40,962	9,092	11,268	1,131	1,505	620	413	935
Netherlands	25,892	4,750	8,843	480	1,861	1,039	401	691
Belgium	17,949	3,467	3,079	517	6,219	102	363	590
Luxemburg	3,391	302	1,967	47	80	68	70	11
Switzerland	31,909	9,233	3,452	1,889	889	1,216	2,105	358
France	62,261	23,020	4,558	3,871	1,740	1,198	1,872	1,269
Germany	653,051	194,154	112,288	39,766	30,238	26,476	30,089	5,915
Central Europe	1,162,757	368,519	254,293	59,351	87,915	119,781	22,613	9,931
Poland	545,709	145,679	137,611	31,112	56,624	35,024	5,224	7,650
Czechoslovakia	129,331	26,437	50,392	2,240	3,351	23,907	3,479	256
Austria	254,918	126,739	30,491	13,387	10,674	15,228	5,587	1,530
Hungary	180,330	64,393	26,106	11,513	13,564	29,724	6,637	360
Yugoslavia	52,469	5,271	9,693	1,099	3,702	15,898	1,686	135
Eastern Europe	1,063,412	537,713	128,218	106,636	37,349	30,175	14,731	43,504
Russia	913,451	479,797	102,095	95,744	27,278	21,502	13,067	38,021
Lithuania	48,680	7,475	18,923	4,392	2,653	2,776	292	4,127
Finland	24,977	10,240	1,577	727	1,785	1,122	39	562
Rumania	70,356	38,139	5,137	5,645	4,668	4,377	1,200	673
Bulgaria	2,969	308	385	47	883	332	98	19
Turkey in Europe	2,970	1,754	101	81	82	66	35	102
Southern Europe	848,895	424,396	71,203	66,613	21,293	20,108	11,656	42,808
Greece	63,665	21,455	11,546	1,814	4,628	1,605	2,049	3,054
Albania	1,326	103	27	260	156	39	192	292
Italy	760,630	390,832	59,215	63,723	16,205	18,288	9,067	38,179
Spain	19,277	10,980	374	638	258	162	341	326
Portugal	3,997	1,026	41	178	46	14	7	957
Other Europe	2,717	425	249	55	574	133	30	20
ASIA	35,297	12,764	3,016	2,323	3,934	1,435	706	3,619
Armenia	11,215	3,779	1,028	1,398	1,361	426	132	1,472
Palestine	1,926	913	206	118	122	74	39	86
Syria	13,678	4,485	478	426	1,877	787	469	1,756
Turkey in Asia	5,235	2,715	392	202	421	80	41	238
Other Asia	3,243	872	912	184	153	68	25	67
AMERICA	322,154	44,504	28,219	6,055	60,098	8,910	2,578	45,335
Canada and Newfoundland	261,884	26,674	26,248	4,379	59,031	8,570	1,949	44,805
Canada—French	14,358	1,757	2,432	209	3,678	282	93	1,743
Canada—Other	241,883	23,514	23,622	3,927	55,216	8,218	1,842	40,265
Newfoundland	5,643	1,403	194	243	137	70	14	2,797
West Indies[1]	12,005	8,722	297	678	136	99	92	278
Mexico	35,766	2,487	1,141	423	712	103	429	50
Central and South America	12,499	6,621	533	575	219	138	108	202
OTHER COUNTRIES	12,581	3,096	1,085	455	428	246	197	511
Atlantic Islands	1,159	414	24	45	5	8	2	294
Australia	4,840	1,023	352	179	173	73	48	74
All other	6,582	1,659	709	231	250	165	147	143

[1] Except possessions of the United States.

TABLE 168.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920—Continued

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES								
	Number								
	Baltimore, Md.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Buffalo, N. Y.	San Francisco, Calif.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Washington, D. C.	Newark, N. J.	Cincinnati, Ohio
All countries	83, 911	120, 266	112, 057	121, 530	140, 200	110, 068	28, 548	117, 003	42, 827
EUROPE	82, 171	117, 588	74, 030	104, 799	123, 701	106, 721	26, 015	114, 714	41, 436
Northwestern Europe	28, 876	45, 639	44, 380	42, 023	75, 016	49, 771	13, 780	33, 998	26, 408
England	3, 180	7, 374	11, 478	6, 710	10, 107	1, 968	2, 990	5, 386	1, 634
Scotland	736	2, 758	2, 802	1, 284	3, 569	589	793	2, 170	414
Wales	196	1, 512	657	212	445	252	106	116	135
Ireland	5, 074	13, 989	4, 932	7, 264	18, 257	1, 447	4, 320	8, 840	3, 887
Norway	421	100	1, 669	325	3, 121	1, 852	219	179	36
Sweden	417	1, 049	4, 998	1, 143	6, 468	863	481	833	115
Denmark	245	104	2, 003	308	3, 380	732	237	374	96
Netherlands	193	90	797	435	788	528	127	272	314
Belgium	80	107	405	73	548	109	76	72	36
Luxemburg	7	52	92	39	97	164	13	15	24
Switzerland	296	816	1, 308	593	2, 806	931	358	613	603
France	570	1, 660	2, 681	2, 039	6, 908	565	687	1, 087	1, 261
Germany	17, 461	16, 028	10, 563	20, 898	18, 513	39, 771	3, 382	14, 041	17, 833
Central Europe	18, 634	37, 323	8, 277	37, 962	9, 313	42, 430	1, 625	28, 304	6, 682
Poland	11, 109	15, 587	2, 205	31, 406	2, 152	23, 060	716	13, 702	1, 220
Czechoslovakia	2, 985	3, 607	824	514	757	4, 497	122	2, 158	300
Austria	2, 896	10, 072	2, 089	2, 945	3, 694	5, 906	525	7, 897	1, 526
Hungary	1, 393	4, 323	1, 706	2, 736	1, 390	4, 803	219	4, 278	2, 873
Yugoslavia	251	3, 734	1, 453	361	1, 320	4, 164	43	269	763
Eastern Europe	25, 843	17, 747	11, 361	7, 484	8, 519	8, 350	5, 486	22, 925	5, 228
Russia	23, 202	13, 837	9, 691	6, 557	5, 752	7, 105	5, 181	19, 968	4, 198
Lithuania	2, 038	2, 242	84	80	60	398	38	1, 549	89
Finland	114	109	530	163	1, 810	147	104	80	13
Rumania	459	1, 493	927	581	765	633	86	1, 307	687
Bulgaria	16	49	59	47	92	53	5	4	55
Turkey in Europe	14	17	70	56	40	14	72	17	186
Southern Europe	8, 769	16, 814	9, 924	17, 179	30, 470	5, 931	5, 098	29, 465	3, 083
Greece	695	1, 363	1, 036	574	3, 204	1, 815	1, 207	1, 039	312
Albania	1	24	4	37	26	44	8	....	5
Italy	7, 911	15, 371	7, 930	16, 411	23, 924	4, 022	3, 764	27, 465	2, 717
Spain	145	53	810	140	2, 500	43	108	555	39
Portugal	17	3	144	17	816	7	11	406	10
Other Europe	49	65	88	151	383	239	17	22	35
ASIA	102	840	1, 179	498	860	386	382	401	342
Armenia	30	42	452	62	234	134	63	179	34
Palestine	12	42	44	30	34	21	19	48	17
Syria	15	706	346	311	216	133	211	94	265
Turkey in Asia	19	32	106	55	122	73	62	35	16
Other Asia	26	18	171	40	254	25	27	45	10
AMERICA	1, 506	1, 717	35, 981	16, 065	12, 982	2, 193	2, 039	1, 694	953
Canada and Newfoundland	1, 166	1, 583	13, 816	15, 855	7, 163	2, 079	1, 706	1, 387	833
Canada—French	75	45	554	177	346	223	147	108	27
Canada—Other	1, 063	1, 444	13, 187	15, 617	6, 737	1, 830	1, 541	1, 234	802
Newfoundland	28	94	75	61	80	26	18	45	4
West Indies[1]	166	30	191	63	211	29	114	123	64
Mexico	48	17	21, 598	62	3, 793	36	65	42	18
Central and South America	126	87	376	85	1, 815	49	154	142	38
OTHER COUNTRIES	132	121	867	168	2, 657	768	112	194	96
Atlantic Islands	17	....	38	8	178	4	7	43	3
Australia	30	41	400	42	1, 633	37	25	62	17
All other	85	80	429	118	846	727	80	89	76

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[1] Except possessions of the United States.

TABLE 168.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920—Continued

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES								
	Number								
	New Orleans, La.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Kansas City, Mo.	Seattle, Wash.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Jersey City, N. J.	Rochester, N. Y.	Portland, Oreg.	Denver, Colo.
All countries	25,992	88,032	27,320	73,875	16,958	75,981	71,321	47,114	37,620
EUROPE	22,584	79,988	23,527	58,464	15,823	74,538	61,290	39,978	32,738
Northwestern Europe	10,796	59,647	13,076	43,927	10,398	33,069	26,573	25,311	19,919
England	1,206	2,963	1,925	7,794	1,188	3,502	5,980	4,021	3,556
Scotland	286	1,141	658	3,195	445	1,460	1,142	1,809	1,090
Wales	33	232	136	673	48	131	69	274	430
Ireland	1,534	2,066	2,584	3,465	2,414	12,451	4,385	1,969	3,221
Norway	458	16,389	183	9,118	51	1,211	97	2,915	536
Sweden	317	26,515	1,899	10,253	182	1,078	447	5,060	3,953
Denmark	227	2,531	437	2,228	234	392	174	1,365	922
Netherlands	149	407	107	525	149	274	1,891	365	416
Belgium	101	112	402	541	22	171	414	293	60
Luxemburg	3	163	16	59	5	17	15	44	21
Switzerland	242	336	352	542	231	486	467	1,283	509
France	2,822	353	419	717	332	785	757	529	541
Germany	3,418	6,439	3,958	4,827	5,097	11,113	10,735	5,384	4,664
Central Europe	928	9,573	2,357	3,599	1,875	17,644	6,771	3,829	3,228
Poland	230	4,789	944	881	378	12,145	4,590	909	812
Czechoslovakia	55	1,828	161	302	58	400	70	330	301
Austria	484	2,222	749	1,412	568	3,772	1,536	1,599	1,390
Hungary	81	571	335	350	313	1,258	398	519	487
Yugoslavia	78	163	168	654	558	69	177	472	238
Eastern Europe	1,518	9,100	4,139	6,155	2,184	8,352	7,873	6,989	5,833
Russia	1,348	6,222	3,848	3,348	1,309	7,016	6,871	5,161	5,333
Lithuania	6	186	32	155	19	218	766	57	34
Finland	85	1,120	35	2,256	30	787	38	1,394	110
Rumania	71	1,484	191	150	701	301	146	258	277
Bulgaria	2	83	31	62	110	16	22	113	78
Turkey in Europe	6	5	2	184	15	14	30	6	1
Southern Europe	9,282	1,657	3,938	4,755	1,357	15,462	20,062	3,834	3,738
Greece	432	873	570	1,399	564	357	410	896	768
Albania	2	1	1	72	13	5	7	3	4
Italy	7,633	766	3,318	3,094	754	14,855	19,468	2,847	2,871
Spain	1,128	17	47	167	24	227	36	74	85
Portugal	87	....	2	23	2	18	141	14	10
Other Europe	60	11	17	28	9	11	11	15	20
ASIA	207	364	215	548	282	174	349	243	128
Armenia	18	52	17	74	30	107	46	28	22
Palestine	5	16	8	3	9	11	23	5	21
Syria	129	240	153	114	149	19	121	134	44
Turkey in Asia	25	26	22	206	77	25	143	23	19
Other Asia	30	30	15	151	17	12	16	53	22
AMERICA	3,067	7,565	3,509	14,306	798	1,200	9,610	6,630	4,640
Canada and Newfoundland	607	7,467	1,647	14,030	749	1,009	9,533	6,470	3,128
Canada—French	70	1,016	57	630	36	51	188	285	129
Canada—Other	525	6,445	1,577	13,224	707	904	9,317	6,152	2,973
Newfoundland	12	6	13	176	6	54	28	33	26
West Indies[1]	438	17	19	41	13	85	19	23	57
Mexico	1,242	42	1,797	117	23	30	10	91	1,390
Central and South America	780	39	46	118	13	76	48	46	65
OTHER COUNTRIES	134	115	69	557	55	69	72	263	114
Atlantic Islands	11	2	3	8	3	12	15	9	6
Australia	42	29	29	321	18	13	16	114	49
All other	81	84	37	228	34	44	41	140	59

[1] Except possessions of the United States.

TABLE 168.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920—Continued

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES							
	Per cent distribution							
	Total for cities	New York, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Detroit, Mich.	Cleveland, Ohio	St. Louis, Mo.	Boston, Mass.
All countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUROPE	93.2	97.0	96.0	97.8	77.7	95.6	96.6	79.3
Northwestern Europe	36.3	30.1	39.6	39.3	26.9	24.6	49.1	39.0
England	4.7	3.6	3.3	7.8	5.9	4.6	3.8	5.2
Scotland	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.4	1.4	1.0	2.1
Wales	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
Ireland	9.4	10.2	7.0	16.2	2.4	4.0	9.0	23.9
Norway	1.6	1.2	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8
Sweden	3.2	1.7	7.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.8
Denmark	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Netherlands	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Belgium	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.1	(1)	0.4	0.2
Luxemburg	0.1	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)
Switzerland	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.1
France	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.8	0.5
Germany	12.1	9.7	13.9	10.0	10.5	11.1	29.1	2.5
Central Europe	21.5	18.6	31.6	14.9	30.3	50.0	21.9	4.1
Poland	10.1	7.3	17.1	7.8	19.6	14.6	5.1	3.2
Czechoslovakia	2.4	1.3	6.3	0.6	1.2	10.0	3.4	0.1
Austria	4.7	6.4	3.8	3.4	3.7	6.4	5.4	0.6
Hungary	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	4.7	12.4	6.4	0.2
Yugoslavia	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.3	6.6	1.6	0.1
Eastern Europe	19.7	27.0	15.9	26.8	12.9	12.6	14.3	18.2
Russia	16.9	24.1	12.7	24.1	9.4	9.0	12.7	15.9
Lithuania	0.9	0.4	2.3	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.3	1.7
Finland	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	(1)	0.2
Rumania	1.3	1.9	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.3
Bulgaria	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.1	0.1	(1)
Turkey in Europe	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Southern Europe	15.7	21.3	8.8	16.7	7.4	8.4	11.3	17.9
Greece	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.7	2.0	1.3
Albania	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.2	0.1
Italy	14.1	19.6	7.4	16.0	5.6	7.6	8.8	16.0
Spain	0.4	0.6	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Portugal	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.4
Other Europe	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)
ASIA	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.5
Armenia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6
Palestine	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Syria	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7
Turkey in Asia	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1
Other Asia	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
AMERICA	6.0	2.2	3.5	1.5	20.8	3.7	2.5	19.0
Canada and Newfoundland	4.8	1.3	3.3	1.1	20.4	3.6	1.9	18.8
Canada—French	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.7
Canada—Other	4.5	1.2	2.9	1.0	19.1	3.4	1.8	16.9
Newfoundland	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.2
West Indies[2]	0.2	0.4	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1
Mexico	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	(1)	0.4	(1)
Central and South America	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
OTHER COUNTRIES	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Atlantic Islands	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
Australia	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Except possessions of the United States.

TABLE 168.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920—Continued

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES								
	Per cent distribution								
	Baltimore, Md.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Buffalo, N. Y	San Francisco, Calif.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Washington, D. C.	Newark, N. J.	Cincinnati, Ohio
All countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUROPE	97.9	97.8	66.1	86.2	88.2	97.0	91.1	98.0	96.8
Northwestern Europe	34.4	37.9	39.6	34.6	53.5	45.2	48.3	29.1	61.6
England	3.8	6.1	10.2	5.5	7.2	1.8	10.5	4.6	3.8
Scotland	0.9	2.3	2.5	1.6	2.5	0.5	2.8	1.9	1.0
Wales	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
Ireland	6.0	11.6	4.4	6.0	13.0	1.3	15.1	7.6	9.1
Norway	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.3	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.1
Sweden	0.5	0.9	4.5	0.9	4.6	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.3
Denmark	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.3	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2
Netherlands	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7
Belgium	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Luxemburg	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1
Switzerland	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.5	2.0	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.4
France	0.7	1.4	2.4	1.7	4.9	0.5	2.4	0.9	3.0
Germany	20.8	13.3	9.4	17.2	13.2	36.1	11.8	12.0	41.6
Central Europe	22.2	31.1	7.4	31.2	6.6	38.6	5.7	24.2	15.6
Poland	13.2	12.9	2.0	25.8	1.5	21.0	2.5	11.7	2.8
Czechoslovakia	3.6	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	4.1	0.4	1.8	0.7
Austria	3.5	8.4	1.9	2.4	2.6	5.4	1.8	6.7	3.6
Hungary	1.7	3.6	1.5	2.3	1.0	4.4	0.8	3.7	6.7
Yugoslavia	0.3	3.1	1.3	0.3	0.9	3.8	0.2	0.2	1.8
Eastern Europe	30.8	14.8	10.1	6.2	6.1	7.6	19.2	19.6	12.2
Russia	27.7	11.5	8.6	5.4	4.1	6.5	18.1	17.1	9.8
Lithuania	2.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.2
Finland	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	(1)
Rumania	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.6
Bulgaria	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
Turkey in Europe	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.3	(1)	0.4
Southern Europe	10.5	14.0	8.9	14.1	21.7	5.4	17.9	25.2	7.2
Greece	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	2.3	1.6	4.2	0.9	0.7
Albania	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	....	(1)
Italy	9.4	12.8	7.1	13.5	17.1	3.7	13.2	23.5	6.3
Spain	0.2	(1)	0.7	0.1	1.8	(1)	0.4	0.5	0.1
Portugal	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.6	(1)	(1)	0.3	(1)
Other Europe	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	(1)	0.1
ASIA	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.8
Armenia	(1)	(1)	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Palestine	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)
Syria	(1)	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6
Turkey in Asia	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.2	(1)	(1)
Other Asia	(1)	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)
AMERICA	1.8	1.4	32.1	13.2	9.3	2.0	7.1	1.4	2.2
Canada and Newfoundland	1.4	1.3	12.3	13.0	5.1	1.9	6.0	1.2	1.9
Canada—French	0.1	(1)	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
Canada—Other	1.3	1.2	11.8	12.9	4.8	1.7	5.4	1.1	1.9
Newfoundland	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)
West Indies [2]	0.2	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.2	(1)	0.4	0.1	0.1
Mexico	0.1	(1)	19.3	0.1	2.7	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)
Central and South America	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	(1)	0.5	0.1	0.1
OTHER COUNTRIES	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
Atlantic Islands	(1)	....	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Australia	(1)	(1)	0.4	(1)	1.2	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)
All other	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Except possessions of the United States.

TABLE 168.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920—Continued

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES								
	Per cent distribution								
	New Orleans, La.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Kansas City, Mo.	Seattle, Wash.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Jersey City, N. J.	Rochester, N. Y.	Portland, Oreg.	Denver, Colo.
All countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUROPE	86.9	90.9	86.1	79.1	93.3	98.1	85.9	84.9	87.0
Northwestern Europe	41.6	67.7	47.9	59.4	61.4	43.5	37.3	53.7	53.0
England	4.6	3.4	7.0	10.6	7.0	4.6	8.4	8.5	9.5
Scotland	1.1	1.3	2.4	4.3	2.6	1.9	1.6	3.8	2.9
Wales	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.1
Ireland	5.9	2.3	9.5	4.7	14.2	16.4	6.1	4.2	8.6
Norway	1.8	18.6	0.7	12.3	0.3	1.6	0.1	6.2	1.4
Sweden	1.2	30.1	7.0	13.9	1.1	1.4	0.6	10.7	10.5
Denmark	0.9	2.9	1.6	3.0	1.4	0.5	0.2	2.9	2.5
Netherlands	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	2.7	0.8	1.1
Belgium	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2
Luxemburg	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1
Switzerland	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	2.7	1.4
France	10.9	0.4	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4
Germany	13.2	7.3	14.5	6.5	30.1	14.6	15.1	11.4	12.4
Central Europe	3.5	10.9	8.6	4.9	11.0	23.2	9.4	8.2	8.6
Poland	0.9	5.4	3.5	1.2	2.2	16.0	6.4	1.9	2.2
Czechoslovakia	0.2	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.8
Austria	1.9	2.5	2.7	1.9	3.3	5.0	2.2	3.4	3.7
Hungary	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.8	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.3
Yugoslavia	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	3.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.6
Eastern Europe	5.8	10.3	15.2	8.3	12.9	11.0	11.0	14.8	15.5
Russia	5.2	7.1	14.1	4.5	7.7	9.2	9.6	11.0	14.2
Lithuania	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.1
Finland	0.3	1.3	0.1	3.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	3.0	0.3
Rumania	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.2	4.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7
Bulgaria	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.2
Turkey in Europe	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Southern Europe	35.7	1.9	14.4	6.4	8.0	20.3	28.1	8.1	9.9
Greece	1.7	1.0	2.1	1.9	3.3	0.5	0.6	1.9	2.0
Albania	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Italy	29.4	0.9	12.1	4.2	4.4	19.6	27.3	6.0	7.6
Spain	4.3	(1)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Portugal	0.3	--------	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)
Other Europe	0.2	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
ASIA	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
Armenia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palestine	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
Syria	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.9	(1)	0.2	0.3	0.1
Turkey in Asia	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.3	0.5	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.1
Other Asia	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1
AMERICA	11.8	8.6	12.8	19.4	4.7	1.6	13.5	14.1	12.3
Canada and Newfoundland	2.3	8.5	6.0	19.0	4.4	1.3	13.4	13.7	8.3
Canada—French	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3
Canada—Other	2.0	7.3	5.8	17.9	4.2	1.2	13.1	13.1	7.9
Newfoundland	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1
West Indies [2]	1.7	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.2
Mexico	4.8	(1)	6.6	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.2	3.7
Central and South America	3.0	(1)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
OTHER COUNTRIES	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3
Atlantic Islands	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Australia	0.2	(1)	0.1	0.4	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1
All other	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2

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[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Except possessions of the United States.

TABLE 169.—MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920

MOTHER TONGUE	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES							
	Number							
	Total for cities	New York, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Detroit, Mich.	Cleveland, Ohio	St. Louis, Mo.	Boston, Mass.
All mother tongues	5,406,572	1,991,547	805,482	397,927	289,297	239,538	103,239	238,919
English and Celtic	1,111,527	324,984	116,937	109,014	85,857	33,281	16,382	118,013
Germanic	898,803	264,452	158,009	56,469	44,780	42,663	41,567	8,500
Scandinavian	306,513	68,447	90,588	5,051	5,015	3,492	1,428	9,659
Latin and Greek	1,016,822	481,283	82,802	74,018	33,059	24,238	14,721	46,491
Slavic and Lettic	1,032,812	270,049	253,581	67,674	83,897	92,695	15,099	19,931
Semitic	897,031	525,145	90,010	79,649	23,848	17,671	11,653	35,246
Ugro-Finn	136,094	54,737	12,944	5,408	12,285	25,258	2,113	641
Unclassified	4,922	1,927	395	468	440	124	210	401
Unknown	2,048	523	216	176	116	86	66	37
English and Celtic	1,111,527	324,984	116,937	109,014	85,857	33,281	16,382	118,013
Germanic:								
German	859,069	257,727	146,848	55,702	36,880	41,560	40,959	7,342
Dutch and Frisian	26,607	5,156	8,853	493	1,892	1,059	401	746
Flemish	13,127	1,569	2,308	274	6,008	44	207	412
Scandinavian:								
Swedish	177,831	35,289	58,904	2,757	2,686	2,319	883	6,913
Norwegian	87,960	24,182	20,388	1,192	846	571	155	1,836
Danish	40,722	8,976	11,296	1,102	1,483	602	390	910
Latin and Greek:								
Italian	764,542	392,190	59,775	63,985	16,458	18,119	9,146	38,263
French	77,946	26,673	7,237	3,921	5,505	1,236	1,904	3,083
Spanish	72,440	25,171	1,956	1,649	1,127	342	862	531
Portuguese	4,853	1,259	86	198	56	22	30	1,176
Rumanian	35,747	16,454	2,228	2,409	5,420	2,965	801	251
Greek	61,294	19,536	11,520	1,856	4,493	1,554	1,978	3,187
Slavic and Lettic:								
Polish	486,007	88,844	139,360	30,421	60,003	30,609	4,815	6,392
Czech	101,068	20,868	43,676	931	2,093	17,298	3,514	298
Slovak	57,675	10,705	13,537	2,236	2,096	13,430	693	92
Russian [1]	231,110	124,585	15,849	23,583	8,305	7,550	3,223	7,001
Ruthenian	18,311	6,385	1,249	2,122	1,312	2,836	252	179
Slovenian	33,516	5,839	3,967	1,014	1,002	12,378	323	78
Serbo-Croatian	34,063	3,100	8,456	754	4,612	4,260	1,733	100
Bulgarian	3,603	186	434	82	1,090	394	169	10
Slavic, not specified	102	1	66	....	1	4	....	....
Lithuanian and Lettish	67,337	9,536	26,987	6,581	3,383	3,936	377	5,791
Semitic:								
Yiddish and Hebrew	868,792	516,080	87,798	77,743	20,070	16,408	11,018	31,906
Armenian	11,567	3,803	1,048	1,401	1,422	410	128	1,529
Syrian and Arabic	16,672	5,262	1,164	505	2,356	853	507	1,811
Ugro-Finn:								
Magyar	114,858	45,833	11,727	4,767	10,534	24,203	2,084	222
Finnish	21,236	8,904	1,217	641	1,751	1,055	29	419
Unclassified:								
Turkish	3,047	1,659	168	151	255	55	28	103
Albanian	1,267	94	25	265	142	35	177	292
All other	608	174	202	52	43	34	5	6
Unknown	2,048	523	216	176	116	86	66	37

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[1] Probably includes a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously reported as Russian in mother tongue.

TABLE 169.—MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920—Continued

MOTHER TONGUE	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES								
	Number								
	Baltimore, Md.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Buffalo, N. Y.	San Francisco, Calif.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Washington, D. C.	Newark, N. J.	Cincinnati, Ohio
All mother tongues	83,911	120,266	112,067	121,530	140,200	110,068	28,548	117,003	42,827
English and Celtic	10,240	27,225	33,592	31,523	41,378	5,991	9,925	17,881	6,963
Germanic	20,045	21,436	15,379	24,376	25,325	49,426	4,287	18,741	23,373
Scandinavian	1,074	1,239	8,795	1,772	13,486	3,430	934	1,378	233
Latin and Greek	9,810	18,705	36,223	19,070	45,063	6,652	6,491	31,142	4,754
Slavic and Lettic	22,606	36,118	9,501	36,846	8,496	35,368	2,514	24,280	2,602
Semitic	19,378	12,591	6,832	5,659	3,965	6,941	4,082	20,718	3,947
Ugro-Finn	710	2,850	1,566	2,179	2,369	2,027	235	2,808	912
Unclassified	12	40	115	91	87	85	23	18	12
Unknown	36	53	54	14	31	148	57	37	31
English and Celtic	10,240	27,225	33,592	31,523	41,378	5,991	9,925	17,881	6,963
Germanic:									
German	19,813	21,286	14,375	23,892	24,187	48,847	4,117	18,436	23,063
Dutch and Frisian	181	94	823	453	858	516	140	276	299
Flemish	51	56	181	31	280	63	30	29	11
Scandinavian:									
Swedish	419	1,047	5,149	1,161	6,947	883	485	844	117
Norwegian	419	93	1,663	314	3,092	1,855	217	165	31
Danish	236	99	1,983	297	3,447	692	232	369	85
Latin and Greek:									
Italian	7,930	15,409	8,050	16,451	24,792	3,973	3,830	27,536	2,756
French	626	1,346	3,654	1,524	7,683	603	935	1,016	953
Spanish	322	98	22,711	249	7,835	109	364	674	160
Portuguese	33	6	182	28	996	12	14	421	12
Rumanian	200	422	599	202	525	212	56	436	470
Greek	699	1,424	1,027	616	3,232	1,743	1,292	1,059	403
Slavic and Lettic:									
Polish	11,083	14,714	1,379	33,526	1,565	24,374	479	13,099	504
Czech	3,348	1,503	844	246	715	2,594	123	616	136
Slovak	402	5,665	250	453	365	1,871	37	2,648	66
Russian [1]	4,632	3,664	5,081	1,354	3,596	1,177	1,757	4,793	1,465
Ruthenian	151	1,211	25	524	16	64	11	656	3
Slovenian	134	1,400	805	194	1,291	2,693	23	457	66
Serbo-Croatian	261	4,622	868	368	677	2,030	35	169	202
Bulgarian	26	44	56	52	89	134	4	1	92
Slavic, not specified	15	2				10			3
Lithuanian and Lettish	2,554	3,293	193	129	182	421	45	1,841	65
Semitic:									
Yiddish and Hebrew	19,320	11,813	5,755	5,230	3,125	6,644	3,775	20,425	3,646
Armenian	29	42	667	63	246	127	60	172	29
Syrian and Arabic	29	736	410	366	594	170	247	121	272
Ugro-Finn:									
Magyar	600	2,750	1,164	2,028	971	1,908	146	2,750	901
Finnish	110	100	402	151	1,398	119	89	58	11
Unclassified:									
Turkish	8	10	97	39	51	43	16	10	9
Albanian	1	27	2	48	24	40	2		2
All other	3	3	16	4	12	2	5	8	1
Unknown	36	63	54	14	31	148	57	37	31

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[1] Probably includes a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously reported as Russian in mother tongue.

TABLE 169.—MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920—Continued

MOTHER TONGUE	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES								
	Number								
	New Orleans, La.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Kansas City, Mo.	Seattle, Wash.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Jersey City, N. J.	Rochester, N. Y.	Portland, Oreg.	Denver, Colo.
All mother tongues	25,992	88,032	27,320	73,875	16,958	75,981	71,321	47,114	37,620
English and Celtic	4,051	12,619	6,920	28,913	4,850	18,552	20,870	14,163	11,403
Germanic	4,269	8,915	5,684	7,575	5,832	13,794	14,736	11,570	7,600
Scandinavian	985	45,584	2,529	22,330	468	2,853	696	9,627	5,420
Latin and Greek	14,327	3,771	6,429	6,747	2,323	16,617	21,018	5,018	6,050
Slavic and Lettic	1,241	8,914	2,664	4,625	1,776	18,211	7,586	3,763	2,775
Semitic	821	6,963	2,861	1,677	1,362	4,506	5,957	1,588	3,961
Ugro-Finn	137	1,226	203	1,827	261	1,425	268	1,321	345
Unclassified	22	8	12	143	40	18	182	23	26
Unknown	139	32	18	38	46	5	8	41	40
English and Celtic	4,051	12,619	6,920	28,913	4,850	18,552	20,870	14,163	11,403
Germanic:									
German	4,072	8,449	5,232	6,583	5,678	13,402	12,499	10,967	7,153
Dutch and Frisian	150	406	95	574	145	279	1,905	397	416
Flemish	47	60	357	418	9	113	332	206	31
Scandinavian:									
Swedish	311	26,637	1,915	10,935	182	1,279	439	5,347	3,983
Norwegian	454	16,402	181	9,134	50	1,185	93	2,910	532
Danish	220	2,545	433	2,261	236	389	164	1,370	905
Latin and Greek:									
Italian	7,654	776	3,345	3,133	769	14,905	19,499	2,880	2,918
French	2,905	1,395	548	1,507	352	815	848	945	732
Spanish	3,188	82	1,875	817	148	313	82	255	1,520
Portuguese	95	....	3	27	2	21	143	20	11
Rumanian	43	671	84	102	674	188	98	134	103
Greek	442	847	574	1,161	378	375	348	784	766
Slavic and Lettic:									
Polish	159	4,611	650	772	271	13,301	3,872	639	565
Czech	68	686	190	388	109	121	87	370	256
Slovak	81	1,186	27	229	91	928	60	270	257
Russian[1]	776	1,475	1,519	1,960	386	3,016	1,834	1,389	1,140
Ruthenian	1	341	9	28	1	329	560	26	20
Slovenian	109	179	56	346	433	171	45	256	257
Serbo-Croatian	35	111	153	552	218	17	127	473	150
Bulgarian	2	148	31	68	233	11	47	176	74
Slavic, not specified	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lithuanian and Lettish	10	177	29	282	34	317	954	164	56
Semitic:									
Yiddish and Hebrew	631	6,657	2,666	1,473	1,155	4,361	5,771	1,429	3,893
Armenian	15	55	15	72	44	104	44	25	17
Syrian and Arabic	175	251	180	132	163	41	142	134	51
Ugro-Finn:									
Magyar	55	164	183	146	233	817	236	163	264
Finnish	82	1,062	20	1,681	28	608	32	1,158	81
Unclassified:									
Turkish	15	5	11	73	26	15	173	15	12
Albanian	2	....	1	61	11	2	7	2	5
All other	5	3	....	9	3	1	2	6	9
Unknown	139	32	18	38	46	5	8	41	40

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[1] Probably includes a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously reported as Russian in mother tongue.

TABLE 169.—MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920—Continued

MOTHER TONGUE	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES							
	Per cent distribution							
	Total for cities	New York, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Detroit, Mich.	Cleveland, Ohio	St. Louis, Mo.	Boston, Mass.
All mother tongues	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
English and Celtic	20.6	16.3	14.5	27.4	29.7	13.9	15.9	49.4
Germanic	16.6	13.3	19.6	14.2	15.5	17.8	40.3	3.6
Scandinavian	5.7	3.4	11.2	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	4.0
Latin and Greek	18.8	24.2	10.3	18.6	11.4	10.1	14.3	19.5
Slavic and Lettic	19.1	13.6	31.5	17.0	29.0	38.7	14.6	8.3
Semitic	16.6	26.4	11.2	20.0	8.2	7.4	11.3	14.8
Ugro-Finn	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.4	4.2	10.6	2.0	0.3
Unclassified	0.1	0.1	(2)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Unknown	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.1	(2)
English and Celtic	20.6	16.3	14.5	27.4	29.7	13.9	15.9	49.4
Germanic:								
German	15.9	12.9	18.2	14.0	12.7	17.4	39.7	3.1
Dutch and Frisian	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Flemish	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.1	(2)	0.2	0.2
Scandinavian:								
Swedish	3.3	1.8	7.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.9
Norwegian	1.6	1.2	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8
Danish	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Latin and Greek:								
Italian	14.1	19.7	7.4	16.1	5.7	7.6	8.9	16.0
French	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.9	0.5	1.8	1.3
Spanish	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2
Portuguese	0.1	0.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.5
Rumanian	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.1
Greek	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.9	1.3
Slavic and Lettic:								
Polish	9.0	4.5	17.3	7.6	20.7	12.8	4.7	2.7
Czech	1.9	1.0	5.4	0.2	0.7	7.2	3.4	0.1
Slovak	1.1	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.7	5.6	0.7	(2)
Russian [1]	4.3	6.3	2.0	5.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9
Ruthenian	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.1
Slovenian	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	5.2	0.3	(2)
Serbo-Croatian	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.6	1.8	1.7	(2)
Bulgarian	0.1	(2)	0.1	(2)	0.4	0.2	0.2	(2)
Slavic, not specified	(2)	(2)	(2)	--------	(2)	(2)	--------	--------
Lithuanian and Lettish	1.2	0.5	3.4	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.4	2.4
Semitic:								
Yiddish and Hebrew	16.1	25.9	10.9	19.5	6.9	6.8	10.7	13.4
Armenian	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6
Syrian and Arabic	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8
Ugro-Finn:								
Magyar	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.2	3.6	10.1	2.0	0.1
Finnish	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	(2)	0.2
Unclassified:								
Turkish	0.1	0.1	(2)	(2)	0.1	(2)	(2)	(2)
Albanian	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.1	(2)	(2)	0.2	0.1
All other	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unknown	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.1	(2)

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[1] Probably includes a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously reported as Russian in mother tongue.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 169.—MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920—Continued

MOTHER TONGUE	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES								
	Per cent distribution								
	Baltimore, Md.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Buffalo, N. Y.	San Francisco, Calif.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Washington, D. C.	Newark, N. J.	Cincinnati, Ohio
All mother tongues	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
English and Celtic	12.2	22.6	30.0	25.9	29.5	5.4	34.8	15.3	16.3
Germanic	23.9	17.8	13.7	20.1	18.1	44.9	15.0	16.0	54.6
Scandinavian	1.3	1.0	7.8	1.5	9.6	3.1	3.3	1.2	0.5
Latin and Greek	11.7	15.6	32.3	15.7	32.1	6.0	22.7	26.6	11.1
Slavic and Lettic	26.9	30.0	8.5	30.3	6.1	32.1	8.8	20.8	6.1
Semitic	23.1	10.5	6.1	4.7	2.8	6.3	14.3	17.7	9.2
Ugro-Finn	0.8	2.4	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.8	2.4	2.1
Unclassified	(2)	(2)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(2)	(2)
Unknown	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.1	0.2	(2)	0.1
English and Celtic	12.2	22.6	30.0	25.9	29.5	5.4	34.8	15.3	16.3
Germanic:									
German	23.6	17.7	12.8	19.7	17.3	44.4	14.4	15.8	53.9
Dutch and Frisian	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7
Flemish	0.1	(2)	0.2	(2)	0.2	0.1	0.1	(2)	(2)
Scandinavian:									
Swedish	0.5	0.9	4.6	1.0	5.0	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.3
Norwegian	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.3	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.1
Danish	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.2	2.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2
Latin and Greek:									
Italian	9.5	12.8	7.2	13.5	17.7	3.6	13.4	23.5	6.4
French	0.7	1.1	3.3	1.3	5.5	0.5	3.3	0.9	2.2
Spanish	0.4	0.1	20.3	0.2	5.6	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.4
Portuguese	(2)	(2)	0.2	(2)	0.7	(2)	(2)	0.4	(2)
Rumanian	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.1
Greek	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.5	2.3	1.6	4.5	0.9	0.9
Slavic and Lettic:									
Polish	13.2	12.2	1.2	27.6	1.1	22.1	1.7	11.2	1.2
Czech	4.0	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Slovak	0.5	4.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.1	2.3	0.2
Russian [1]	5.5	3.0	4.5	1.1	2.6	1.1	6.2	4.1	3.4
Ruthenian	0.2	1.0	(2)	0.4	(2)	0.1	(2)	0.6	(2)
Slovenian	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.9	2.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
Serbo-Croatian	0.3	3.8	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.5
Bulgarian	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.1	0.1	(2)	(2)	0.2
Slavic, not specified	(2)	(2)				(2)			(2)
Lithuanian and Lettish	3.0	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.2
Semitic:									
Yiddish and Hebrew	23.0	9.8	5.1	4.3	2.2	6.0	13.2	17.5	8.5
Armenian	(2)	(2)	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Syrian and Arabic	(2)	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.6
Ugro-Finn:									
Magyar	0.7	2.3	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.7	0.5	2.4	2.1
Finnish	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	(2)	(2)
Unclassified:									
Turkish	(2)	(2)	0.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.1	(2)	(2)
Albanian	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		(2)
All other	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unknown	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.1	0.2	(2)	0.1

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[1] Probably includes a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously reported as Russian in mother tongue.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 169.—MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920—CONTINUED

MOTHER TONGUE	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES								
	Per cent distribution								
	New Orleans, La.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Kansas City, Mo.	Seattle, Wash.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Jersey City, N. J.	Rochester, N. Y.	Portland, Oreg.	Denver, Colo.
All mother tongues	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
English and Celtic	15.6	14.3	25.3	39.1	28.6	24.4	29.3	30.1	30.3
Germanic	16.4	10.1	20.8	10.3	34.4	18.2	20.7	24.6	20.2
Scandinavian	3.8	51.8	9.3	30.2	2.8	3.8	1.0	20.4	14.4
Latin and Greek	55.1	4.3	23.5	9.1	13.7	21.9	29.5	10.7	16.1
Slavic and Lettic	4.8	10.1	9.8	6.3	10.5	24.0	10.6	8.0	7.4
Semitic	3.2	7.9	10.5	2.3	8.0	5.9	8.4	3.4	10.5
Ugro-Finn	0.5	1.4	0.7	2.5	1.5	1.9	0.4	2.8	0.9
Unclassified	0.1	(2)	(2)	0.2	0.2	(2)	0.3	(2)	0.1
Unknown	0.5	(2)	0.1	0.1	0.3	(2)	(2)	0.1	0.1
English and Celtic	15.6	14.3	25.3	39.1	28.6	24.4	29.3	30.1	30.3
Germanic:									
German	15.7	9.6	19.2	8.9	33.5	17.6	17.5	23.3	19.0
Dutch and Frisian	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.4	2.7	0.8	1.1
Flemish	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
Scandinavian:									
Swedish	1.2	30.3	7.0	14.8	1.1	1.7	0.6	11.3	10.6
Norwegian	1.7	18.6	0.7	12.4	0.3	1.6	0.1	6.2	1.4
Danish	0.8	2.9	1.6	3.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	2.9	2.4
Latin and Greek:									
Italian	29.4	0.9	12.2	4.2	4.5	19.6	27.3	6.1	7.8
French	11.2	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.9
Spanish	12.3	0.1	6.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	4.0
Portuguese	0.4	....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.2	(2)	(2)
Rumanian	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Greek	1.7	1.0	2.1	1.6	2.2	0.5	0.5	1.7	2.0
Slavic and Lettic:									
Polish	0.6	5.2	2.4	1.0	1.6	17.5	5.4	1.4	1.5
Czech	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.7
Slovak	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.7
Russian[1]	3.0	1.7	5.6	2.7	2.3	4.0	2.6	2.9	3.0
Ruthenian	(2)	0.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1
Slovenian	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7
Serbo-Croatian	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.3	(2)	0.2	1.0	0.4
Bulgarian	(2)	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	(2)	0.1	0.4	0.2
Slavic, not specified	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lithuanian and Lettish	(2)	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.1
Semitic:									
Yiddish and Hebrew	2.4	7.6	9.8	2.0	6.8	5.7	8.1	3.0	10.3
Armenian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	(2)
Syrian and Arabic	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Ugro-Finn:									
Magyar	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.7
Finnish	0.3	1.2	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.8	(2)	2.5	0.2
Unclassified:									
Turkish	0.1	(2)	(2)	0.1	0.2	(2)	0.2	(2)	(2)
Albanian	(2)	....	(2)	0.1	0.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
All other	(2)	(2)	....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unknown	0.5	(2)	0.1	0.1	0.3	(2)	(2)	0.1	0.1

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[1] Probably includes a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously reported as Russian in mother tongue.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 170.—FIRST 5 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1850-1920

[Prior to 1890 foreign born were classified without regard to color or race]

CITY	Rank	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Total, 25 principal cities	1	Russia, Lith.	Germany [1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Italy	Russia [1]	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Germany	Germany	Germany
	3	Germany	Ireland	Russia	England	England	England	England	England, Wales
	4	Poland	Italy	Italy	Canada	Canada [2]	Canada [2]	France	France
	5	Ireland	Poland [1]	England	Austria [3]	Austria [3]	France	Scotland	Scotland
New York	1	Russia, Lith.	Russia [1]	Germany	Germany	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Italy	Italy	Ireland	Ireland	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	3	Ireland	Germany [1]	Russia	England	England	England	England	England, Wales
	4	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Russia	Austria [3]	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland
	5	Poland	Austria [1]	Austria [3]	Italy	Italy	France	France	France
Chicago	1	Poland	Germany [1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland
	2	Russia, Lith.	Poland [1]	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Germany
	3	Germany	Russia [1]	Poland	Sweden	Canada [2]	England	England	England, Wales
	4	Italy	Austria [1]	Sweden	Austria [3]	England	Canada [2]	Canada [2]	Scotland
	5	Sweden	Ireland	Austria [3]	England	Sweden	Austria [3]	Scotland	France
Philadelphia	1	Russia, Lith.	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Ireland	Russia [1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	3	Italy	Germany [1]	England	England	England	England	England	England, Wales
	4	Germany	Italy	Russia	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland
	5	Poland	England	Italy	Russia	France	France	France	France
Detroit	1	Canada	Canada	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland
	2	Poland	Poland [1]	Canada	Canada	Canada [2]	Canada [2]	Ireland	Germany
	3	Germany	Germany [1]	Poland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	England	England, Wales
	4	Russia, Lith.	England	Ireland	England	England	England	Scotland	Scotland
	5	England	Russia [1]	England	Poland	Scotland	Scotland	France	France
Cleveland	1	Poland	Germany [1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	(4)
	2	Hungary	Austria [1]	Austria [3]	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	
	3	Germany	Hungary [1]	Ireland	Austria [3]	England	England	England	
	4	Russia, Lith.	Poland [1]	England	England	Austria [3]	Austria [3]	Scotland	
	5	Czechoslovakia	Russia [1]	Hungary	Canada	Canada [2]	Canada [2]	France	
St. Louis	1	Germany	Germany [1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Russia, Lith.	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Ireland	Russia [1]	England	England	England	England	England	England, Wales
	4	Italy	Austria [1]	Austria [3]	Austria [3]	Austria [3]	Austria [3]	France	France
	5	Hungary	Hungary	Russia	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland	Scotland

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 170.—FIRST 5 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1850–1920—Continued

[Prior to 1890 foreign born were classified without regard to color or race]

CITY	Rank	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Boston	1	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada [3]	Canada [3]	Canada [3]	England, Wales
	3	Russia, Lith.	Russia [1]	Russia	England	England	England	England	Germany
	4	Italy	Italy	Italy	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Scotland
	5	England	England	England	Italy	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	France
Baltimore	1	Russia, Lith.	Germany [1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Germany	Russia [1]	Russia	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Poland	Poland [1]	Ireland	Russia	England	England	England	England, Wales
	4	Italy	Ireland	Austria [2]	England	Austria [2]	Austria [2]	Scotland	Scotland
	5	Ireland	Italy	England	Austria [1]	Scotland	Scotland	France	France
Pittsburgh	1	Russia, Lith.	Germany [1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland	Ireland	(4)
	2	Germany	Poland [1]	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Germany	Germany	
	3	Poland	Ireland	Poland	England	England	England	England	
	4	Italy	Austria [1]	England	Scotland	Wales	Scotland	Scotland	
	5	Ireland	Russia [1]	Austria [2]	Wales	Scotland	Wales	France	
Los Angeles	1	Mexico	Germany [1]	Germany	Germany	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
	2	Canada	Canada	England	England				
	3	England	England	Canada	Canada				
	4	Germany	Mexico	Ireland	Ireland				
	5	Russia, Lith.	Russia [1]	Mexico	France				
Buffalo	1	Poland	Germany [1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	(4)
	2	Germany	Poland [1]	Poland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	
	3	Italy	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada [3]	Canada [3]	England	
	4	Canada	Italy	Ireland	Poland	England	England	France	
	5	Ireland	Ireland	England	England	Scotland	France	Scotland	
San Francisco	1	Italy	Germany [1]	Germany	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	(4)
	2	Germany	Ireland	Ireland	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	
	3	Ireland	Italy	England	England	England	England	England	
	4	England	England	Italy	Italy	France	France	France	
	5	Canada	Sweden	Sweden	France	Canada [3]	Canada [3]	Scotland	
Milwaukee	1	Germany	Germany [1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Poland	Poland [1]	Poland	Poland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Russia, Lith.	Austria [1]	Austria [2]	Ireland	Austria [2]	Austria [2]	England	Prussia
	4	Austria	Russia [1]	Ireland	England	Poland	England	Scotland	England, Wales
	5	Hungary	Hungary	England	Austria [1]	England	Canada [3]	France	Scotland

Washington	1	Russia, Lith.	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Ireland	Germany[1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	3	Italy	Russia[1]	England	England	England	England	England	England, Wales
	4	Germany	Italy	Italy	Canada	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland
	5	England	England	Canada	Scotland	Canada[3]	Canada[3]	France	France
Newark	1	Italy	Germany[1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Russia, Lith.	Italy	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Germany	Germany
	3	Germany	Russia[1]	Italy	England	England	England	England	England, Wales
	4	Poland	Ireland	England	Italy	Scotland	Scotland	France	Scotland
	5	Ireland	Poland[1]	Russia	Scotland	France	France	Scotland	France
Cincinnati	1	Germany	Germany[1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Russia, Lith.	Hungary	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Ireland	Ireland	England	England	England	England	England	England, Wales
	4	Hungary	Russia[1]	Russia	Russia	France	France	France	France
	5	Italy	Italy	Canada	Canada	Canada[3]	Canada[3]	Scotland	Scotland
New Orleans	1	Italy	Italy	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Germany	Germany[1]	Italy	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Germany	Germany
	3	France	France	Ireland	France	France	France	France	France
	4	Ireland	Ireland	France	Italy	Italy	England	England	England, Wales
	5	Russia, Lith.	England	England	England	England	Italy	Spain	Spain
Minneapolis	1	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	(4)	(4)	(4)
	2	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway	Canada[3]			
	3	Canada	Germany[1]	Canada	Canada	Norway			
	4	Germany	Canada	Germany	Germany	Germany			
	5	Russia, Lith.	Poland[1]	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland			
Kansas City, Mo.	1	Germany	Germany[1]	Germany	Germany	Ireland	Ireland	(4)	(4)
	2	Russia, Lith.	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Germany	Germany		
	3	Italy	Russia[1]	Sweden	England	England	Canada[3]		
	4	Ireland	Italy	England	Sweden	Canada[3]	England		
	5	England	Sweden	Canada	Canada	Sweden	Sweden		
Seattle	1	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
	2	Sweden	Sweden	Germany	Germany				
	3	Norway	Norway	Sweden	England				
	4	England	Germany[1]	England	Sweden				
	5	Germany	England	Norway	Norway				
Indianapolis	1	Germany	Germany[1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	(4)	(4)
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland		
	3	Russia, Lith.	England	England	England	England	England		
	4	England	Austria[1]	Canada	Canada	Canada[3]	Canada[3]		
	5	Italy	Russia[1]	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland		

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 170.—FIRST 5 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1850–1920—Continued

[Prior to 1890 foreign born were classified without regard to color or race]

CITY	Rank	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Jersey City	1	Italy	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	(4)
	2	Ireland	Germany [1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	
	3	Poland	Italy	England	England	England	England	England	
	4	Germany	Poland [1]	Italy	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	
	5	Russia, Lith.	England	Poland	Italy	Canada [2]	Canada [2]	France	
Rochester	1	Italy	Germany [1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland	(4)
	2	Germany	Italy	Canada	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Germany	
	3	Canada	Canada	Ireland	Canada	Canada [2]	Canada [2]	England	
	4	Russia, Lith.	Russia [1]	England	England	England	England	France	
	5	England	Ireland	Russia	Russia	Holland	Holland	Scotland	
Portland, Oreg.	1	Canada	Germany [1]	Germany	Germany	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
	2	Germany	Canada	Canada	Ireland				
	3	Russia, Lith.	Sweden	England	England				
	4	Sweden	England	Ireland	Sweden				
	5	England	Russia[1]	Sweden	Canada				
Denver	1	Russia, Lith.	Germany [1]	Germany	Germany	Germany	(4)	(4)	(4)
	2	Germany	Russia [1]	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland			
	3	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	England			
	4	Engand	England	England	England	Canada [2]			
	5	Ireland	Ireland	Canada	Canada	Sweden			

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[1] Persons reported in 1910 as of Polish mother tongue born in Austria, Germany, or Russia have been deducted from the respective countries and combined as persons born in Poland.

[2] In 1880, 1870, and 1860 Canada was reported as British America.

[3] Includes Bohemia.

[4] Data not available.

[5] Includes Allegheny for years 1850 to 1900.

TABLE 171.—NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS	NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES							
	Number							
	Total for cities	New York, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Detroit, Mich.	Cleveland, Ohio	St. Louis, Mo.	Boston, Mass.
Total	7, 508, 285	2, 303, 082	1, 140, 816	591, 471	348, 771	310, 241	239, 894	309, 755
EUROPE:								
Northwestern Europe—								
England	351, 151	80, 169	36, 590	47, 348	17, 497	15, 020	9, 690	13, 071
Scotland	107, 063	24, 656	13, 359	11, 708	6, 028	3, 789	2, 382	4, 921
Wales	24, 165	2, 244	2, 734	2, 695	909	2, 288	463	300
Ireland	1, 202, 857	404, 838	138, 305	154, 072	20, 060	24, 322	34, 510	113, 688
Norway	93, 979	16, 253	24, 748	989	1, 360	452	262	1, 123
Sweden	175, 405	23, 539	62, 239	2, 428	3, 651	2, 111	1, 408	5, 172
Denmark	39, 105	5, 621	11, 277	1, 131	1, 405	653	702	719
Netherlands	35, 677	4, 243	13, 162	695	2, 279	1, 723	1, 069	438
Belgium	10, 545	1, 182	1, 938	357	3, 089	87	447	250
Luxemburg	5, 503	194	3, 071	53	152	122	81	7
Switzerland	40, 665	7, 013	4, 437	2, 237	1, 583	2, 171	4, 472	313
France	68, 511	15, 074	5, 658	4, 105	2, 902	1, 355	3, 869	994
Germany	1, 773, 298	378, 193	284, 295	105, 960	104, 561	70, 967	117, 176	12, 097
Central and eastern Europe—								
Austria	636, 431	194, 559	171, 945	30, 571	26, 880	66, 579	13, 147	3, 853
Hungary	164, 408	50, 735	29, 416	9, 284	8, 729	33, 477	4, 181	394
Russia	978, 719	426, 477	147, 601	92, 407	45, 099	34, 917	14, 541	38, 463
Finland	13, 187	4, 279	755	311	1, 455	545	39	373
Rumania	36, 777	21, 964	2, 760	3, 137	1, 371	1, 167	540	328
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	2, 514	178	448	79	476	198	124	1
Turkey in Europe	2, 822	1, 993	82	76	62	31	42	68
Southern Europe—								
Greece	16, 590	4, 984	4, 218	458	731	290	455	892
Italy	810, 237	410, 721	64, 330	72, 661	12, 522	17, 498	9, 210	38, 732
Spain	8, 925	3, 385	314	362	85	64	179	187
Portugal	3, 837	532	57	63	30	18	15	1, 127
Europe, not specified	2, 374	453	405	94	145	57	194	15
ASIA:								
Turkey in Asia	14, 801	4, 229	780	964	1, 739	630	528	1, 962
All other countries	1, 702	438	244	118	69	35	37	67
AMERICA:								
Canada—French	24, 798	1, 920	5, 000	311	5, 839	465	285	2, 260
Canada—Other	200, 983	22, 243	31, 968	4, 614	51, 114	8, 703	3, 181	39, 373
Newfoundland	5, 340	1, 158	220	259	65	90	23	2, 792
West Indies	6, 677	3, 865	195	752	75	67	93	146
Mexico	13, 906	350	224	77	58	16	131	6
Central and South America	3, 097	1, 112	185	184	22	63	51	62
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	8, 248	1, 376	610	385	224	185	236	517
Of mixed foreign parentage	563, 988	182, 882	77, 248	40, 506	26, 475	19, 987	16, 131	25, 024

TABLE 171.—NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920—Con.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS	NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES								
	Number								
	Baltimore, Md.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Buffalo, N. Y.	San Francisco, Calif.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Washington, D. C.	Newark, N. J.	Cincinnati, Ohio
Total	162,839	213,465	140,349	215,377	182,643	213,911	58,824	166,807	121,665
EUROPE:									
Northwestern Europe—									
England	5,970	13,786	15,599	9,131	12,567	4,093	6,262	8,355	4,260
Scotland	1,691	4,771	4,042	2,399	4,034	1,167	1,809	2,707	1,021
Wales	486	3,514	1,332	419	733	612	396	237	484
Ireland	19,317	38,276	14,407	22,771	43,276	8,279	15,125	23,829	16,345
Norway	385	118	2,207	298	2,384	3,272	510	146	56
Sweden	513	1,389	5,385	1,289	4,836	1,284	849	718	139
Denmark	268	142	2,055	280	2,603	1,273	350	394	130
Netherlands	350	213	961	779	576	1,505	240	374	900
Belgium	60	122	292	124	288	293	52	72	65
Luxemburg	16	49	149	79	88	650	15	10	45
Switzerland	400	1,730	1,637	1,101	2,568	1,318	476	766	1,129
France	920	1,988	3,575	2,385	5,259	690	834	1,143	1,687
Germany	67,627	57,452	26,587	83,456	33,627	134,683	12,628	34,282	74,483
Central and eastern Europe—									
Austria	11,498	23,392	3,561	20,668	4,291	13,856	799	16,624	2,044
Hungary	1,049	8,197	1,128	2,187	904	3,901	194	4,091	1,827
Russia	32,572	22,112	8,563	17,436	4,789	14,056	5,464	22,642	4,350
Finland	41	45	212	77	910	133	47	54	9
Rumania	248	826	482	105	395	241	59	923	257
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	33	229	159	19	147	64	6	5	34
Turkey in Europe	4	5	30	3	4	25	14	3	31
Southern Europe—									
Greece	285	389	308	130	682	562	517	374	78
Italy	8,521	17,149	7,433	18,469	21,287	3,908	3,688	38,019	2,967
Spain	73	22	635	71	1,516	31	102	63	33
Portugal	25	1	266	41	1,293	1	27	56	3
Europe, not specified	62	42	111	47	126	45	52	28	48
ASIA:									
Turkey in Asia	33	698	512	267	202	166	283	160	191
All other countries	17	19	117	17	121	14	47	30	14
AMERICA:									
Canada—French	149	50	830	232	495	818	337	216	83
Canada—Other	1,329	1,820	12,409	15,465	7,828	3,221	2,702	1,507	1,314
Newfoundland	26	83	51	52	76	23	25	54	14
West Indies	147	18	113	62	119	27	92	79	35
Mexico	19	12	10,007	20	1,614	14	19	13	19
Central and South America	58	16	186	11	634	22	53	65	14
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	179	110	528	174	1,597	394	147	118	196
Of mixed foreign parentage	8,465	14,648	14,460	15,313	20,814	13,237	4,604	10,650	7,349

TABLE 171.—NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920—Con.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS	NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES								
	Number								
	New Orleans, La.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Kansas City, Mo.	Seattle, Wash.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Jersey City, N. J.	Rochester, N. Y.	Portland, Oreg.	Denver, Colo.
Total	69, 283	155, 155	57, 063	89, 004	43, 156	126, 945	110, 792	69, 631	67, 346
EUROPE:									
Northwestern Europe—									
England	2, 854	5, 235	4, 749	8, 831	2, 607	6, 184	7, 834	6, 410	7, 039
Scotland	713	1, 965	1, 547	3, 168	912	2, 196	1, 563	2, 302	2, 213
Wales	63	647	443	1, 091	217	292	191	546	829
Ireland	9, 437	10, 543	10, 707	8, 379	8, 521	33, 607	14, 086	6, 111	10, 016
Norway	232	24, 901	385	8, 494	94	1, 100	81	3, 433	796
Sweden	370	34, 805	3, 169	8, 347	294	1, 104	477	4, 961	4, 938
Denmark	277	3, 171	580	2, 291	367	382	200	1, 682	1, 062
Netherlands	210	558	250	557	285	291	2, 779	569	651
Belgium	119	202	390	321	48	159	201	295	97
Luxemburg	3	438	35	70	22	9	16	85	44
Switzerland	553	856	811	801	560	557	713	1, 759	704
France	8, 624	839	926	1, 058	787	996	1, 107	818	918
Germany	18, 345	25, 471	13, 884	12, 225	19, 883	25, 359	33, 545	13, 541	12, 921
Central and eastern Europe—									
Austria	1, 048	8, 097	1, 386	1, 920	1, 121	10, 788	3, 584	1, 989	2, 231
Hungary	86	1, 214	360	338	260	1, 233	250	426	547
Russia	1, 402	6, 409	4, 026	2, 402	1, 477	12, 587	8, 520	4, 584	5, 814
Finland	22	1, 193	25	1, 164	14	552	22	832	78
Rumania	41	994	143	39	220	232	80	78	145
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	9	26	50	77	51	13	15	44	26
Turkey in Europe	1	--------	2	265	21	2	21	34	--------
Southern Europe—									
Greece	113	223	182	110	126	119	110	123	123
Italy	14, 135	795	4, 446	2, 823	840	18, 860	17, 183	2, 245	4, 295
Spain	1, 348	17	38	128	22	76	21	48	105
Portugal	83	4	3	36	5	17	65	48	18
Europe, not specified	241	24	58	21	13	5	17	20	51
ASIA:									
Turkey in Asia	180	205	183	166	226	78	226	132	41
All other countries	35	31	25	87	23	8	13	56	20
AMERICA:									
Canada—French	114	2, 871	223	909	97	119	320	526	330
Canada—Other	858	10, 677	3, 037	12, 705	1, 211	1, 308	9, 953	7, 917	4, 443
Newfoundland	15	12	13	134	11	45	18	27	24
West Indies	482	20	34	30	24	102	17	29	54
Mexico	443	24	329	35	12	10	1	43	410
Central and South America	163	14	9	56	20	28	14	26	29
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	142	138	90	303	61	84	35	259	161
Of mixed foreign parentage	6, 522	12, 536	4, 525	10, 123	2, 710	8, 448	7, 514	7, 644	6, 173

TABLE 171.—NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920—Con.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS	NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES							
	Per cent distribution							
	Total for cities	New York, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Detroit, Mich.	Cleveland, Ohio	St. Louis, Mo.	Boston, Mass.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUROPE:								
Northwestern Europe—								
England	4.7	3.5	3.2	8.0	5.0	4.8	4.0	4.2
Scotland	1.4	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.6
Wales	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1
Ireland	16.0	17.6	12.1	26.0	5.8	7.8	14.4	36.7
Norway	1.3	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
Sweden	2.3	1.0	5.5	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.7
Denmark	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Netherlands	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.1
Belgium	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	(1)	0.2	0.1
Luxemburg	0.1	(1)	0.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Switzerland	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.9	0.1
France	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.3
Germany	23.6	16.4	24.9	17.9	30.0	22.9	48.8	3.9
Central and eastern Europe—								
Austria	8.5	6.4	15.1	5.2	7.7	21.5	5.5	1.2
Hungary	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.6	2.5	10.8	1.7	0.1
Russia	13.0	18.5	12.9	15.6	12.9	11.3	6.1	12.4
Finland	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	(1)	0.1
Rumania	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)
Turkey in Europe	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Southern Europe—								
Greece	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Italy	10.8	17.8	5.6	12.3	3.6	5.6	3.8	12.5
Spain	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1
Portugal	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.4
Europe, not specified	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)
ASIA:								
Turkey in Asia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6
All other countries	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
AMERICA:								
Canada—French	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.7
Canada—Other	2.5	1.0	2.8	0.8	14.7	2.8	1.3	12.7
Newfoundland	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.9
West Indies	0.1	0.2	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mexico	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)
Central and South America	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Of mixed foreign parentage	7.5	7.9	6.8	6.8	7.6	6.4	6.7	8.1

(1) Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 171.—Native White Population of Foreign or Mixed Parentage, by Country of Birth of Parents, for 25 Principal Cities: 1920—Con.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS	NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES								
	Per cent distribution								
	Baltimore, Md.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Buffalo, N. Y.	San Francisco, Calif.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Washington, D. C.	Newark, N. J.	Cincinnati, Ohio
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUROPE:									
Northwestern Europe—									
England	3.7	6.5	11.1	4.2	6.9	1.9	10.6	5.0	3.5
Scotland	1.0	2.2	2.9	1.1	2.2	0.5	3.1	1.6	0.8
Wales	0.3	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4
Ireland	11.9	17.9	10.3	10.6	23.7	3.9	25.7	14.3	13.4
Norway	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.1	(1)
Sweden	0.3	0.7	3.8	0.6	2.6	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.1
Denmark	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1
Netherlands	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7
Belgium	(1)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1
Luxemburg	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Switzerland	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9
France	0.6	0.9	2.5	1.1	2.9	0.3	1.4	0.7	1.4
Germany	41.5	26.9	18.9	38.7	18.4	63.0	21.5	20.6	61.2
Central and eastern Europe—									
Austria	7.1	11.0	2.5	9.6	2.3	6.5	1.4	10.0	1.7
Hungary	0.6	3.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.8	0.3	2.5	1.5
Russia	20.0	10.4	6.1	8.1	2.6	6.6	9.3	13.6	3.6
Finland	(1)	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.5	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)
Rumania	0.2	0.4	0.3	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Turkey in Europe	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Southern Europe—									
Greece	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.1
Italy	5.2	8.0	5.3	8.6	11.7	1.8	6.3	21.6	2.4
Spain	(1)	(1)	0.5	(1)	0.8	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)
Portugal	(1)	(1)	0.2	(1)	0.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Europe, not specified	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)
ASIA:									
Turkey in Asia	(1)	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2
All other countries	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)
AMERICA:									
Canada—French	0.1	(1)	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1
Canada—Other	0.8	0.9	8.8	7.2	4.3	1.5	4.6	0.9	1.1
Newfoundland	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
West Indies	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)
Mexico	(1)	(1)	7.1	(1)	0.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Central and South America	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.3	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Of mixed foreign parentage	5.2	6.9	10.3	7.1	11.4	6.2	7.8	6.4	6.0

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 171.—NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920—Con.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS	NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE IN 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES								
	Per cent distribution								
	New Orleans, La.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Kansas City, Mo.	Seattle, Wash.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Jersey City, N. J.	Rochester, N. Y.	Portland, Oreg.	Denver, Colo.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EUROPE:									
Northwestern Europe—									
England	4.1	3.4	8.3	9.9	6.0	4.9	7.1	9.2	10.5
Scotland	1.0	1.3	2.7	3.6	2.1	1.7	1.4	3.3	3.3
Wales	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.2
Ireland	13.6	6.8	18.8	9.4	19.7	26.5	12.7	8.8	14.9
Norway	0.3	16.0	0.7	9.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	4.9	1.2
Sweden	0.5	22.4	5.6	9.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	7.1	7.3
Denmark	0.4	2.0	1.0	2.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	2.4	1.6
Netherlands	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	2.5	0.8	1.0
Belgium	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Luxemburg	(1)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1
Switzerland	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.6	2.5	1.0
France	12.4	0.5	1.6	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4
Germany	26.5	16.4	24.3	13.7	46.1	20.0	30.3	19.4	19.2
Central and eastern Europe—									
Austria	1.5	5.2	2.4	2.2	2.6	8.5	3.2	2.9	3.3
Hungary	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.8
Russia	2.0	4.1	7.1	2.7	3.4	9.9	7.7	6.6	8.6
Finland	(1)	0.8	(1)	1.3	(1)	0.4	(1)	1.2	0.1
Rumania	0.1	0.6	0.3	(1)	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)
Turkey in Europe	(1)	--------	(1)	0.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	--------
Southern Europe—									
Greece	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Italy	20.4	0.5	7.8	2.6	1.9	14.9	15.5	3.2	6.4
Spain	1.9	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.2
Portugal	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)
Europe, not specified	0.3	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1
ASIA:									
Turkey in Asia	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
All other countries	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)
AMERICA:									
Canada—French	0.2	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5
Canada—Other	1.2	6.9	5.3	14.3	2.8	1.0	9.0	11.4	6.6
Newfoundland	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
West Indies	0.7	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.1
Mexico	0.6	(1)	0.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.6
Central and South America	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.4	0.2
Of mixed foreign parentage	9.4	8.1	7.9	11.4	6.3	6.6	6.8	11.0	9.2

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 172.—First 5 Countries of Birth of Foreign-born Parents of Native White Persons of Foreign or Mixed Parentage, for 25 Principal Cities: 1890–1920

CITY	Rank	1920[1]	1910[1]	1900	1890
Total, 25 principal cities	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Russia	Russia	England	England
	4	Italy	Italy	Canada	Canada
	5	Austria	England	Russia	Scotland
New York	1	Russia	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Italy	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Ireland	Russia	Russia	England
	4	Germany	Italy	England	Russia
	5	Austria	Austria	Italy	Italy
Chicago	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Austria	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Russia	Austria	Poland	England
	4	Ireland	Russia	Austria	Sweden
	5	Italy	Sweden	Sweden	Austria
Philadelphia	1	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	3	Russia	England	England	England
	4	Italy	Russia	Russia	Scotland
	5	England	Italy	Italy	Italy
Detroit	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Canada	Canada	Canada [2]	Ireland
	3	Russia	Ireland	Poland	Canada
	4	Austria	England	Ireland	England
	5	Ireland	Russia	England	Scotland
Cleveland	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Austria	Austria	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Russia	Ireland	Austria	England
	4	Hungary	England	England	Austria
	5	Ireland	Hungary	Canada [2]	Canada
St. Louis	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Russia	England	England	England
	4	Austria	Austria	Austria	France
	5	England	Russia	Canada [2]	Austria
Boston	1	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Canada	Canada	Canada [2]	Canada
	3	Italy	Russia	Germany	Germany
	4	Russia	Italy	England	England
	5	England	Germany	Russia	Scotland
Baltimore	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Russia	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Ireland	Russia	Russia	England
	4	Austria	Austria	England	Russia
	5	Italy	England	Austria	Scotland
Pittsburgh	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Austria	Russia	England	England
	4	Russia	England	Poland	Wales
	5	Italy	Austria	Wales	Scotland
Los Angeles	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	England	England	England	Ireland
	3	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	England
	4	Canada	Canada	Canada [2]	Canada
	5	Mexico	Sweden	France	France
Buffalo	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Austria	Canada	Poland	England
	4	Italy	England	Canada [2]	Canada
	5	Russia	Italy	England	France
San Francisco	1	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	3	Italy	Italy	England	England
	4	England	England	Italy	Italy
	5	Canada	Canada	Canada [2]	Canada

[1] Figures for Poland not available for 1920 and 1910; included in Austria, Germany, and Russia.

[2] Includes Newfoundland.

TABLE 172.—FIRST 5 COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN PARENTS OF NATIVE WHITE PERSONS OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1890–1920—Continued

CITY	Rank	1920 [1]	1910 [1]	1900	1890
Milwaukee	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Russia	Ireland	Poland	Ireland
	3	Austria	Austria	Ireland	England
	4	Ireland	Russia	England	Norway
	5	England	England	Austria	Austria
Washington	1	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	3	England	England	England	England
	4	Russia	Russia	Scotland	Scotland
	5	Italy	Italy	Canada [2]	Canada
Newark	1	Italy	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Germany	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Ireland	Italy	England	England
	4	Russia	Russia	Italy	Scotland
	5	Austria	England	Russia	Italy
Cincinnati	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Russia	England	England	England
	4	England	Russia	France	France
	5	Italy	France	Russia	Scotland
New Orleans	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Italy	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Ireland	Italy	France	France
	4	France	France	Italy	Italy
	5	England	England	England	England
Minneapolis	1	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	Germany
	2	Germany	Germany	Germany	Ireland
	3	Norway	Norway	Norway	Sweden
	4	Canada	Canada	Ireland	Canada
	5	Ireland	Ireland	Canada [2]	Norway
Kansas City, Mo	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	England	England	England	England
	4	Italy	Canada	Canada [2]	Canada
	5	Russia	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
Seattle	1	Canada	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Germany	Canada	Canada [2]	Ireland
	3	England	Ireland	Ireland	Canada
	4	Norway	England	England	England
	5	Ireland	Sweden	Sweden	Norway
Indianapolis	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	England	England	England	England
	4	Russia	Canada	Scotland	Scotland
	5	Canada	Russia	Canada [2]	Canada
Jersey City	1	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	2	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	3	Italy	Italy	England	England
	4	Russia	Russia	Scotland	Scotland
	5	Austria	England	Italy	Canada
Rochester	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Italy	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	Ireland	Canada	Canada [2]	England
	4	Canada	England	England	Canada
	5	Russia	Russia	Russia	Scotland
Portland, Oreg	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Canada	Canada	Ireland	Ireland
	3	England	Ireland	England	England
	4	Ireland	England	Canada [2]	Canada
	5	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	Scotland
Denver	1	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	2	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	3	England	England	England	England
	4	Russia	Canada	Canada [2]	Canada
	5	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	Scotland

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[1] Figures for Poland not available for 1920 and 1910; included in Austria, Germany, and Russia.

[2] Includes Newfoundland.

TABLE 173.—SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS OF THE WHITE POPULATION, BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, FOR DIVISIONS AND SELECTED STATES: 1920

DIVISION OR STATE AND SEX AND AGE GROUP	NUMBER				PER CENT		
	White	Native white		Foreign-born white	Native white		Foreign-born white
		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage	
NEW ENGLAND							
All ages:[1]							
Total	7,316,079	2,803,149	2,642,276	1,870,654	38.3	36.1	25.6
Male	3,627,911	1,388,963	1,293,212	945,736	38.3	35.6	26.1
Female	3,688,168	1,414,186	1,349,064	924,918	38.3	36.6	25.1
Males to 100 females	98.4	98.2	95.9	102.3			
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	4,534,628	1,715,664	1,113,673	1,705,291	37.8	24.6	37.6
Male	2,238,683	841,957	530,684	866,042	37.6	23.7	38.7
Female	2,295,945	873,707	582,989	839,249	38.1	25.4	36.6
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	2,085,092	823,983	1,188,974	72,135	39.5	57.0	3.5
Male	1,048,384	416,052	596,361	35,971	39.7	56.9	3.4
Female	1,036,708	407,931	592,613	36,164	39.3	57.2	3.5
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	4,551,554	1,613,030	1,367,905	1,570,619	35.4	30.1	34.5
Male	2,258,943	801,461	656,748	800,734	35.5	29.1	35.4
Female	2,292,611	811,569	711,157	769,885	35.4	31.0	33.6
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	672,781	361,801	84,611	226,369	53.8	12.6	33.6
Male	316,636	168,776	39,708	108,152	53.3	12.5	34.2
Female	356,145	193,025	44,903	118,217	54.2	12.6	33.2
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	1,685,149	577,230	460,167	647,752	34.3	27.3	38.4
Females 15 to 44 years	1,734,977	603,559	587,242	544,176	34.8	33.8	31.4
Males to 100 females	97.1	95.6	78.4	119.0			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC							
All ages:[1]							
Total	21,641,840	9,631,012	7,098,253	4,912,575	44.5	32.8	22.7
Male	10,890,488	4,788,608	3,484,314	2,617,566	44.0	32.0	24.0
Female	10,751,352	4,842,404	3,613,939	2,295,009	45.0	33.6	21.3
Males to 100 females	101.3	98.9	96.4	114.1			
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	13,027,718	5,472,931	3,077,035	4,477,752	42.0	23.6	34.4
Male	6,580,496	2,701,397	1,472,124	2,406,975	41.1	22.4	36.6
Female	6,447,222	2,771,534	1,604,911	2,070,777	43.0	24.9	32.1
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	6,502,465	3,127,772	3,200,878	173,815	48.1	49.2	2.7
Male	3,275,872	1,578,058	1,610,473	87,341	48.2	49.2	2.7
Female	3,226,593	1,549,714	1,590,405	86,474	48.0	49.3	2.7
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	13,479,731	5,692,496	3,609,894	4,177,341	42.2	26.8	31.0
Male	6,814,703	2,824,023	1,740,592	2,250,088	41.4	25.5	33.0
Female	6,665,028	2,868,473	1,869,302	1,927,253	43.0	28.0	28.9
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	1,638,773	798,770	284,774	555,229	48.7	17.4	33.9
Male	787,367	379,162	131,939	276,266	48.2	16.8	35.1
Female	851,406	419,608	152,835	278,963	49.3	18.0	32.8
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	5,157,901	2,080,255	1,226,348	1,851,298	40.3	23.8	35.9
Females 15 to 44 years	5,173,535	2,262,790	1,495,432	1,415,313	43.7	28.9	27.4
Males to 100 females	99.7	91.9	82.0	130.8			

[1] Includes persons of unknown age.

TABLE 173.—SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS OF THE WHITE POPULATION, BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, FOR DIVISIONS AND SELECTED STATES: 1920—Con.

DIVISION OR STATE AND SEX AND AGE GROUP	NUMBER				PER CENT		
	White	Native white		Foreign-born white	Native white		Foreign-born white
		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL							
All ages:[1]							
Total	20,938,862	11,790,370	5,925,213	3,223,279	56.3	28.3	15.4
Male	10,748,049	5,991,476	2,947,239	1,809,334	55.7	27.4	16.8
Female	10,190,813	5,798,894	2,977,974	1,413,945	56.9	29.2	13.9
Males to 100 females	105.5	103.3	99.0	128.0			
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	12,655,491	6,356,539	3,320,377	2,978,575	50.2	26.2	23.5
Male	6,572,714	3,247,231	1,637,755	1,687,728	49.4	24.9	25.7
Female	6,082,777	3,109,308	1,682,622	1,290,847	51.1	27.7	21.2
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	6,192,107	4,111,829	1,969,811	110,467	66.4	31.8	1.8
Male	3,132,920	2,083,020	994,211	55,689	66.5	31.7	1.8
Female	3,059,187	2,028,809	975,600	54,778	66.3	31.9	1.8
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	12,951,075	6,774,783	3,629,872	2,546,420	52.3	28.0	19.7
Male	6,697,526	3,450,080	1,791,110	1,456,336	51.5	26.7	21.7
Female	6,253,549	3,324,703	1,838,762	1,090,084	53.2	29.4	17.4
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	1,773,727	888,808	322,729	562,190	50.1	18.2	31.7
Male	904,691	449,833	160,466	294,392	49.7	17.7	32.5
Female	869,036	438,975	162,263	267,798	50.5	18.7	30.8
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	5,012,933	2,527,080	1,319,899	1,165,954	50.4	26.3	23.3
Females 15 to 44 years	4,854,556	2,676,549	1,432,363	745,644	55.1	29.5	15.4
Males to 100 females	103.3	94.4	92.1	156.4			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL							
All ages:[1]							
Total	12,225,387	7,475,548	3,377,878	1,371,961	61.1	27.6	11.2
Male	6,293,744	3,810,076	1,704,646	779,022	60.5	27.1	12.4
Female	5,931,643	3,665,472	1,673,232	592,939	61.8	28.2	10.0
Males to 100 females	106.1	103.9	101.9	131.4			
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	7,069,669	3,759,084	2,018,791	1,291,794	53.2	28.6	18.3
Male	3,694,606	1,935,563	1,020,370	738,673	52.4	27.6	20.0
Female	3,375,063	1,823,521	998,421	553,121	54.0	29.6	16.4
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	3,825,836	2,844,295	946,028	35,513	74.3	24.7	0.9
Male	1,939,815	1,442,787	479,086	17,942	74.4	24.7	0.9
Female	1,886,021	1,401,508	466,942	17,571	74.3	24.8	0.9
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	7,369,813	4,107,261	2,277,203	985,349	55.7	30.9	13.4
Male	3,800,274	2,088,558	1,143,588	568,128	55.0	30.1	14.9
Female	3,569,539	2,018,703	1,133,615	417,221	56.6	31.8	11.7
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	1,012,631	510,594	152,754	349,283	50.4	15.1	34.5
Male	543,498	270,813	80,936	191,749	49.8	14.9	35.3
Female	469,133	239,781	71,818	157,534	51.1	15.3	33.6
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	2,776,905	1,504,759	859,071	413,075	54.2	30.9	14.9
Females 15 to 44 years	2,814,701	1,650,727	919,158	244,816	58.6	32.7	8.7
Males to 100 females	98.7	91.2	93.5	168.7			

[1] Includes persons of unknown age.

Table 173.—Sex and Selected Age Groups of the White Population, by Nativity and Parentage, for Divisions and Selected States: 1920—Con.

DIVISION OR STATE AND SEX AND AGE GROUP	NUMBER				PER CENT		
	White	Native white		Foreign-born white	Native white		Foreign-born white
		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage	
South Atlantic							
All ages:[1]							
Total	9,648,940	8,779,416	553,604	315,920	91.0	5.7	3.3
Male	4,893,290	4,433,700	274,447	185,143	90.6	5.6	3.8
Female	4,755,650	4,345,716	279,157	130,777	91.4	5.9	2.7
Males to 100 females	102.9	102.0	98.3	141.6			
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	5,092,775	4,496,540	309,020	287,215	88.3	6.1	5.6
Male	2,590,758	2,269,647	150,704	170,407	87.6	5.8	6.6
Female	2,502,017	2,226,893	158,316	116,808	89.0	6.3	4.7
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	3,451,039	3,250,919	188,155	11,965	94.2	5.5	0.3
Male	1,751,421	1,650,623	94,750	6,048	94.2	5.4	0.3
Female	1,699,618	1,600,296	93,405	5,917	94.2	5.5	0.3
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	5,512,863	4,927,550	325,242	260,071	89.4	5.9	4.7
Male	2,793,429	2,477,878	160,258	155,293	88.7	5.7	5.6
Female	2,719,434	2,449,672	164,984	104,778	90.1	6.1	3.9
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	674,014	590,952	39,904	43,158	87.7	5.9	6.4
Male	341,791	299,263	19,282	23,246	87.6	5.6	6.8
Female	332,223	291,689	20,622	19,912	87.8	6.2	6.0
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	2,033,784	1,791,961	114,611	127,212	88.1	5.6	6.3
Females 15 to 44 years	2,194,342	1,997,583	121,836	74,923	91.0	5.6	3.4
Males to 100 females	92.7	89.7	94.1	169.8			
East South Central							
All ages:[1]							
Total	6,367,547	6,092,782	202,826	71,939	95.7	3.2	1.1
Male	3,226,512	3,086,676	97,743	42,093	95.7	3.0	1.3
Female	3,141,035	3,006,106	105,083	29,846	95.7	3.3	1.0
Males to 100 females	102.7	102.7	93.0	141.0			
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	3,238,659	3,024,782	146,635	67,242	93.4	4.5	2.1
Male	1,646,156	1,536,640	69,819	39,697	93.3	4.2	2.4
Female	1,592,503	1,488,142	76,816	27,545	93.4	4.8	1.7
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	2,378,970	2,336,987	39,966	2,017	98.2	1.7	0.1
Male	1,210,827	1,189,877	19,919	1,031	98.3	1.6	0.1
Female	1,168,143	1,147,110	20,047	986	98.2	1.7	0.1
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	3,547,042	3,354,161	141,752	51,129	94.6	4.0	1.4
Male	1,784,954	1,686,464	67,775	30,715	94.5	3.8	1.7
Female	1,762,088	1,667,697	73,977	20,414	94.6	4.2	1.2
Old age—60 years and ovre:							
Total	436,686	397,029	20,964	18,693	90.9	4.8	4.3
Male	227,924	207,661	9,981	10,282	91.1	4.4	4.5
Female	208,762	189,368	10,983	8,411	90.7	5.3	4.0
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	1,275,357	1,203,026	49,135	23,196	94.3	3.9	1.8
Females 15 to 44 years	1,426,127	1,363,605	49,664	12,858	95.6	3.5	0.9
Males to 100 females	89.4	88.2	98.9	180.4			

[1] Includes persons of unknown age.

TABLE 173.—SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS OF THE WHITE POPULATION, BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, FOR DIVISIONS AND SELECTED STATES: 1920—Con.

DIVISION OR STATE AND SEX AND AGE GROUP	NUMBER				PER CENT		
	White	Native white		Foreign-born white	Native white		Foreign-born white
		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL							
All ages:[1]							
Total	8,115,727	6,959,785	696,609	459,333	85.8	8.6	5.7
Male	4,203,877	3,587,989	355,111	260,777	85.3	8.4	6.2
Female	3,911,850	3,371,796	341,498	198,556	86.2	8.7	5.1
Males to 100 females	107.5	106.4	104.0	131.3			
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	4,154,043	3,423,881	372,942	357,220	82.4	9.0	8.6
Male	2,202,903	1,802,048	192,424	208,431	81.8	8.7	9.5
Female	1,951,140	1,621,833	180,518	148,789	83.1	9.3	7.6
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	2,976,187	2,677,208	241,294	57,685	90.0	8.1	1.9
Male	1,511,408	1,360,258	121,423	29,727	90.0	8.0	2.0
Female	1,464,779	1,316,950	119,871	27,958	89.9	8.2	1.9
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	4,655,369	3,898,558	419,115	337,696	83.7	9.0	7.3
Male	2,422,242	2,014,426	214,274	193,542	83.2	8.8	8.0
Female	2,233,127	1,884,132	204,841	144,154	84.4	9.2	6.5
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	469,645	371,775	35,553	62,317	79.2	7.6	13.3
Male	260,254	204,887	19,058	36,309	78.7	7.3	14.0
Female	209,391	166,888	16,495	26,008	79.7	7.9	12.4
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	1,775,599	1,470,375	156,723	148,501	82.8	8.8	8.4
Females 15 to 44 years	1,853,979	1,583,484	163,722	106,773	85.4	8.8	5.8
Males to 100 females	95.8	92.9	95.7	139.1			
MOUNTAIN							
All ages:[1]							
Total	3,212,899	2,002,508	757,166	453,225	62.3	23.6	14.1
Male	1,717,709	1,055,895	390,441	271,373	61.5	22.7	15.8
Female	1,495,190	946,613	366,725	181,852	63.3	24.5	12.2
Males to 100 females	114.9	111.5	106.5	149.2			
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	1,815,867	1,010,072	411,787	394,008	55.6	22.7	21.7
Male	1,011,390	553,726	216,343	241,321	54.7	21.4	23.9
Female	804,477	456,346	195,444	152,687	56.7	24.3	19.0
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	1,069,789	774,049	262,145	33,595	72.4	24.5	3.1
Male	541,639	392,221	132,269	17,149	72.4	24.4	3.2
Female	528,150	381,828	129,876	16,446	72.3	24.6	3.1
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	1,935,666	1,114,240	465,940	355,486	57.6	24.1	18.4
Male	1,052,903	595,048	240,917	216,938	56.5	22.9	20.6
Female	882,763	519,192	225,023	138,548	58.8	25.5	15.7
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	194,862	103,201	28,605	63,056	53.0	14.7	32.4
Male	113,958	60,472	17,009	36,477	53.1	14.9	32.0
Female	80,904	42,729	11,596	26,579	52.8	14.3	32.9
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	794,164	441,196	180,896	172,072	55.6	22.8	21.7
Females 15 to 44 years	713,555	431,806	184,852	96,897	60.5	25.9	13.6
Males to 100 females	111.3	102.2	97.8	177.6			

[1] Includes persons of unknown age.

TABLE 173.—SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS OF THE WHITE POPULATION, BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, FOR DIVISIONS AND SELECTED STATES: 1920—Con.

DIVISION OR STATE AND SEX AND AGE GROUP	NUMBER				PER CENT		
	White	Native white		Foreign-born white	Native white		Foreign-born white
		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage	
PACIFIC							
All ages: [1]							
Total	5,353,634	2,887,387	1,432,379	1,033,868	53.9	26.8	19.3
Male	2,829,075	1,493,398	718,399	617,278	52.8	25.4	21.8
Female	2,524,559	1,393,989	713,980	416,590	55.2	28.3	16.5
Males to 100 females	112.1	107.1	100.6	148.2			
Voting age—21 years and over: [1]							
Total	3,524,611	1,747,764	837,224	939,623	49.6	23.8	26.7
Male	1,904,694	916,854	418,662	569,178	48.1	22.0	29.9
Female	1,619,917	830,910	418,562	370,445	51.3	25.8	22.9
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	1,349,003	853,060	446,905	49,038	63.2	33.1	3.6
Male	682,783	431,778	226,120	24,885	63.2	33.1	3.6
Female	666,220	421,282	220,785	24,153	63.2	33.1	3.6
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	3,509,192	1,778,602	912,399	818,191	50.7	26.0	23.3
Male	1,872,193	924,115	453,058	495,020	49.4	24.2	26.4
Female	1,636,999	854,487	459,341	323,171	52.2	28.1	19.7
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	481,340	246,075	71,602	163,663	51.1	14.9	34.0
Male	263,975	130,428	38,407	95,140	49.4	14.5	36.0
Female	217,365	115,647	33,195	68,523	53.2	15.3	31.5
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	1,420,081	690,257	341,098	388,726	48.6	24.0	27.4
Females 15 to 44 years	1,251,829	668,517	365,220	218,092	53.4	29.2	17.4
Males to 100 females	113.4	103.3	93.4	178.2			
MASSACHUSETTS							
All ages: [1]							
Total	3,803,524	1,230,773	1,495,217	1,077,534	32.4	39.3	28.3
Male	1,864,317	601,525	729,473	533,319	32.3	39.1	28.6
Female	1,939,207	629,248	765,744	544,215	32.4	39.5	28.1
Males to 100 females	96.1	95.6	95.3	98.0			
Voting age—21 years and over: [1]							
Total	2,378,354	749,761	639,680	988,913	31.5	26.9	41.6
Male	1,154,369	360,244	303,018	491,107	31.2	26.2	42.5
Female	1,223,985	389,517	336,662	497,806	31.8	27.5	40.7
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	1,067,551	368,099	661,693	37,759	34.5	62.0	3.5
Male	536,496	185,862	331,839	18,795	34.6	61.9	3.5
Female	531,055	182,237	329,854	18,964	34.3	62.1	3.6
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	2,405,870	708,695	787,763	909,412	29.5	32.7	37.8
Male	1,177,789	347,041	376,677	454,071	29.5	32.0	38.6
Female	1,228,081	361,654	411,086	455,341	29.4	33.5	37.1
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	327,120	152,074	45,403	129,643	46.5	13.9	39.6
Male	148,218	67,405	20,782	60,031	45.5	14.0	40.5
Female	178,902	84,669	24,621	69,612	47.3	13.8	38.9
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	886,067	253,102	265,252	367,713	28.6	29.9	41.5
Females 15 to 44 years	930,542	270,368	340,033	320,141	29.1	36.5	34.4
Males to 100 females	95.2	93.6	78.0	114.9			

[1] Includes persons of unknown age.

Table 173.—Sex and Selected Age Groups of the White Population, by Nativity and Parentage, for Divisions and Selected States: 1920—Con.

DIVISION OR STATE AND SEX AND AGE GROUP	NUMBER				PER CENT		
	White	Native white		Foreign-born white	Native white		Foreign-born white
		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage	
RHODE ISLAND							
All ages:[1]							
Total	593, 980	173, 553	246, 928	173, 499	29.2	41.6	29.2
Male	292, 131	86, 368	119, 599	86, 164	29.6	40.9	29.5
Female	301, 849	87, 185	127, 329	87, 335	28.9	42.2	28.9
Males to 100 females	96.8	99.1	93.9	98.7	------	------	------
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	361, 782	101, 761	103, 155	156, 866	28.1	28.5	43.4
Male	176, 073	49, 559	48, 396	78, 118	28.1	27.5	44.4
Female	185, 709	52, 202	54, 759	78, 748	28.1	29.5	42.4
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	171, 783	54, 142	110, 801	6, 840	31.5	64.5	4.0
Male	85, 684	27, 320	54, 965	3, 399	31.9	64.1	4.0
Female	86, 099	26, 822	55, 836	3, 441	31.2	64.9	4.0
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	373, 853	99, 293	129, 474	145, 086	26.6	34.6	38.8
Male	184, 083	49, 750	61, 618	72, 715	27.0	33.5	39.5
Female	189, 770	49, 543	67, 856	72, 371	26.1	35.8	38.1
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	48, 064	20, 000	6, 607	21, 457	41.6	13.7	44.6
Male	22, 224	9, 238	2, 990	9, 996	41.6	13.5	45.0
Female	25, 840	10, 762	3, 617	11, 461	41.6	14.0	44.4
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	136, 049	35, 445	43, 184	57, 420	26.1	31.7	42.2
Females 15 to 44 years	144, 318	37, 560	56, 747	50, 011	26.0	39.3	34.7
Males to 100 females	94.3	94.4	76.1	114.8	------	------	------
NEW YORK							
All ages:[1]							
Total	10, 172, 027	3, 668, 266	3, 717, 649	2, 786, 112	36.1	36.5	27.4
Male	5, 081, 010	1, 821, 141	1, 817, 294	1, 442, 575	35.8	35.8	28.4
Female	5, 091, 017	1, 847, 125	1, 900, 355	1, 343, 537	36.3	37.3	26.4
Males to 100 females	99.8	98.6	95.6	107.4	------	------	------
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	6, 361, 349	2, 141, 646	1, 691, 206	2, 528, 497	33.7	26.6	39.7
Male	3, 177, 406	1, 055, 138	803, 385	1, 318, 883	33.2	25.3	41.5
Female	3, 183, 943	1, 086, 508	887, 821	1, 209, 614	34.1	27.9	38.0
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	2, 843, 253	1, 143, 965	1, 599, 628	99, 660	40.2	56.3	3.5
Male	1, 434, 412	577, 655	806, 458	50, 299	40.3	56.2	3.5
Female	1, 408, 841	566, 310	793, 170	49, 361	40.2	56.3	3.5
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	6, 518, 358	2, 196, 000	1, 961, 739	2, 360, 619	33.7	30.1	36.2
Male	3, 257, 559	1, 086, 732	938, 635	1, 232, 192	33.4	28.8	37.8
Female	3, 260, 799	1, 109, 268	1, 023, 104	1, 128, 427	34.0	31.4	34.6
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	798, 904	322, 037	154, 686	322, 181	40.3	19.4	40.3
Male	382, 222	152, 770	71, 422	158, 030	40.0	18.7	41.3
Female	416, 682	169, 267	83, 264	164, 151	40.6	20.0	39.4
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	2, 482, 219	808, 692	667, 069	1, 006, 458	32.6	26.9	40.5
Females 15 to 44 years	2, 522, 447	878, 674	814, 327	829, 446	34.8	32.3	32.9
Males to 100 females	98.4	92.0	81.9	121.3	------	------	------

[1] Includes persons of unknown age.

Table 173.—Sex and Selected Age Groups of the White Population, by Nativity and Parentage, for Divisions and Selected States: 1920—Con.

DIVISION OR STATE AND SEX AND AGE GROUP	NUMBER				PER CENT		
	White	Native white		Foreign-born white	Native white		Foreign-born white
		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage	
ILLINOIS							
All ages:[1]							
Total	6,299,333	3,066,563	2,025,819	1,206,951	48.7	32.2	19.2
Male	3,207,773	1,552,087	998,422	657,264	48.4	31.1	20.5
Female	3,091,560	1,514,476	1,027,397	549,687	49.0	33.2	17.8
Males to 100 females	103.8	102.5	97.2	119.6			
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	3,812,605	1,619,477	1,075,200	1,117,928	42.5	28.2	29.3
Male	1,958,116	822,102	522,217	613,797	42.0	26.7	31.3
Female	1,854,489	797,375	552,983	504,131	43.0	29.8	27.2
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	1,857,763	1,097,065	722,850	37,848	59.1	38.9	2.0
Male	938,835	555,525	364,350	18,960	59.2	38.8	2.0
Female	918,928	541,540	358,500	18,888	58.9	39.0	2.1
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	3,956,365	1,755,187	1,219,782	981,396	44.4	30.8	24.8
Male	2,023,108	888,349	593,060	541,699	43.9	29.3	26.8
Female	1,933,257	866,838	626,722	439,697	44.8	32.4	22.7
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	476,783	209,011	81,990	185,782	43.8	17.2	39.0
Male	241,016	105,240	40,449	95,327	43.7	16.8	39.6
Female	235,767	103,771	41,541	90,455	44.0	17.6	38.4
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	1,523,865	650,004	439,734	434,127	42.7	28.9	28.5
Females 15 to 44 years	1,513,891	706,094	503,429	304,368	46.6	33.3	20.1
Males to 100 females	100.7	92.1	87.3	142.6			
WISCONSIN							
All ages:[1]							
Total	2,616,938	1,054,694	1,102,116	460,128	40.3	42.1	17.6
Male	1,348,522	535,939	553,843	258,740	39.7	41.1	19.2
Female	1,268,416	518,755	548,273	201,388	40.9	43.2	15.9
Males to 100 females	106.3	103.3	101.0	128.5			
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	1,518,973	417,093	667,289	434,591	27.5	43.9	28.6
Male	795,265	214,387	335,167	245,711	27.0	42.1	30.9
Female	723,708	202,706	332,122	188,880	28.0	45.9	26.1
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	817,285	501,499	304,258	11,528	61.4	37.2	1.4
Male	413,491	253,877	153,694	5,920	61.4	37.2	1.4
Female	403,794	247,622	150,564	5,608	61.3	37.3	1.4
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	1,574,090	508,118	742,641	323,331	32.3	47.2	20.5
Male	816,194	258,370	372,025	185,799	31.7	45.6	22.8
Female	757,896	249,748	370,616	137,532	33.0	48.9	18.1
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	222,736	43,336	54,668	124,732	19.5	24.5	56.0
Male	117,076	22,623	27,813	66,640	19.3	23.8	56.9
Female	105,660	20,713	26,855	58,092	19.6	25.4	55.0
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	595,724	183,046	277,520	135,158	30.7	46.6	22.7
Females 15 to 44 years	593,026	220,375	292,754	79,897	37.2	49.4	13.5
Males to 100 females	100.4	83.1	94.8	169.2			

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[1] Includes persons of unknown age.

Table 173.—Sex and Selected Age Groups of the White Population, by Nativity and Parentage, for Divisions and Selected States: 1920—Con.

Division or state and sex and age group	Number				Per cent		
	White	Native white		Foreign-born white	Native white		Foreign-born white
		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage	
NORTH DAKOTA							
All ages:[1]							
Total	639,954	207,966	300,485	131,503	32.5	47.0	20.5
Male	338,031	108,334	154,311	75,386	32.0	45.6	22.3
Female	301,923	99,632	146,174	56,117	33.0	48.4	18.6
Males to 100 females	112.0	108.7	105.6	134.3			
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	319,392	77,101	121,244	121,047	24.1	38.0	37.9
Male	176,167	42,011	64,113	70,043	23.8	36.4	39.8
Female	143,225	35,090	57,131	51,004	24.5	39.9	35.6
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	248,793	108,097	136,458	4,238	43.4	54.8	1.7
Male	126,394	55,246	69,028	2,120	43.7	54.6	1.7
Female	122,399	52,851	67,430	2,118	43.2	55.1	1.7
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	357,279	92,690	159,989	104,600	25.9	44.8	29.3
Male	191,942	48,803	82,841	60,298	25.4	43.2	31.4
Female	165,337	43,887	77,148	44,302	26.5	46.7	26.8
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	32,629	6,300	3,874	22,455	19.3	11.9	68.8
Male	18,929	3,732	2,367	12,830	19.7	12.5	67.8
Female	13,700	2,568	1,507	9,625	18.7	11.0	70.3
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	141,297	35,354	60,402	45,541	25.0	42.7	32.2
Females 15 to 44 years	137,601	38,227	70,297	29,077	27.8	51.1	21.1
Males to 100 females	102.6	92.5	85.9	156.6			
ARIZONA							
All ages:[1]							
Total	291,449	151,145	62,205	78,099	51.9	21.3	26.8
Male	159,345	82,435	32,253	44,657	51.7	20.2	28.0
Female	132,104	68,710	29,952	33,442	52.0	22.7	25.3
Males to 100 females	120.6	120.0	107.7	133.5			
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	164,629	82,841	25,815	55,973	50.3	15.7	34.0
Male	94,909	47,402	13,925	33,582	49.9	14.7	35.4
Female	69,720	35,439	11,890	22,391	50.8	17.1	32.1
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	96,862	52,607	30,476	13,779	54.3	31.5	14.2
Male	49,265	26,837	15,350	7,078	54.5	31.2	14.4
Female	47,597	25,770	15,126	6,701	54.1	31.8	14.1
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	179,788	90,443	30,012	59,333	50.3	16.7	33.0
Male	100,894	50,444	15,792	34,658	50.0	15.7	34.4
Female	78,894	39,999	14,220	24,675	50.7	18.0	31.3
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	13,878	7,443	1,667	4,768	53.6	12.0	34.4
Male	8,471	4,636	1,083	2,752	54.7	12.8	32.5
Female	5,407	2,807	584	2,016	51.9	10.8	37.3
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	79,548	38,908	11,809	28,831	48.9	14.8	36.2
Females 15 to 44 years	66,418	33,720	12,100	20,598	50.8	18.2	31.0
Males to 100 females	119.8	115.4	97.6	140.0			

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[1] Includes persons of unknown age.

TABLE 174.—SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS OF THE WHITE POPULATION, BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, FOR DIFFERENT CLASSES OF CITIES: 1920

CLASS OF CITY, SEX, AND AGE GROUP	NUMBER				PER CENT		
	White	Native white		Foreign-born white	Native white		Foreign-born white
		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage	
CITIES OF 250,000 OR MORE							
All ages: [1]							
Total	19,772,818	6,857,961	7,508,285	5,406,572	34.7	38.0	27.3
Male	9,935,014	3,414,683	3,652,089	2,868,242	34.4	36.8	28.9
Female	9,837,804	3,443,278	3,856,196	2,538,330	35.0	39.2	25.8
Males to 100 females	101.0	99.2	94.7	113.0			
Voting age—21 years and over: [1]							
Total	12,550,677	3,973,089	3,650,408	4,927,180	31.7	29.1	39.3
Male	6,346,828	1,981,273	1,728,629	2,636,926	31.2	27.2	41.5
Female	6,203,849	1,991,816	1,921,779	2,290,254	32.1	31.0	36.9
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	5,349,528	2,163,312	2,994,842	191,374	40.4	56.0	3.6
Male	2,689,855	1,086,735	1,506,979	96,141	40.4	56.0	3.6
Female	2,659,673	1,076,577	1,487,863	95,233	40.5	55.9	3.6
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	13,105,682	4,293,039	4,246,698	4,565,945	32.8	32.4	34.8
Male	6,616,199	2,139,120	2,025,522	2,451,557	32.3	30.6	37.1
Female	6,489,483	2,153,919	2,221,176	2,114,388	33.2	34.2	32.6
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	1,283,124	378,783	262,628	641,713	29.5	20.5	50.0
Male	607,115	173,780	117,529	315,806	28.6	19.4	52.0
Female	676,009	205,003	145,099	325,907	30.3	21.5	48.2
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	5,168,539	1,669,077	1,496,108	2,003,354	32.3	28.9	38.8
Females 15 to 44 years	5,120,648	1,784,597	1,805,216	1,530,835	34.9	35.3	29.9
Males to 100 females	100.9	93.5	82.9	130.9			
CITIES OF 100,000 TO 250,000							
All ages: [1]							
Total	5,899,119	2,994,430	1,766,359	1,138,330	50.8	29.9	19.3
Male	2,955,995	1,493,377	852,547	610,071	50.5	28.8	20.6
Female	2,943,124	1,501,053	913,812	528,259	51.0	31.0	17.9
Males to 100 females	100.4	99.5	93.3	115.5			
Voting age—21 years and over: [1]							
Total	3,715,058	1,785,281	896,078	1,033,699	48.1	24.1	27.8
Male	1,877,271	896,168	421,677	559,426	47.7	22.5	29.8
Female	1,837,787	889,113	474,401	474,273	48.4	25.8	25.8
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	1,597,298	885,025	666,169	46,104	55.4	41.7	2.9
Male	799,486	443,142	333,165	23,179	55.4	41.7	2.9
Female	797,812	441,883	333,004	22,925	55.4	41.7	2.9
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	3,887,668	1,914,906	1,030,826	941,936	49.3	26.5	24.2
Male	1,960,979	960,449	487,659	512,871	49.0	24.9	26.2
Female	1,926,689	954,457	543,167	429,065	49.5	28.2	22.3
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	379,404	161,744	68,641	149,019	42.6	18.1	39.3
Male	173,535	68,920	31,351	73,264	39.7	18.1	42.2
Female	205,869	92,824	37,290	75,755	45.1	18.1	36.8
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	1,524,313	747,168	359,896	417,249	49.0	23.6	27.4
Females 15 to 44 years	1,522,386	782,645	436,631	303,110	51.4	28.7	19.9
Males to 100 females	100.1	95.5	82.4	137.7			

[1] Includes persons of unknown age.

Table 174.—Sex and Selected Age Groups of the White Population, by Nativity and Parentage, for Different Classes of Cities: 1920—Continued

CLASS OF CITY, SEX, AND AGE GROUP	NUMBER				PER CENT		
	White	Native white		Foreign-born white	Native white		Foreign-born white
		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage		Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage	
CITIES OF 25,000 TO 100,000							
All ages:[1]							
Total	9,594,234	5,102,250	2,745,385	1,746,599	53.2	28.6	18.2
Male	4,803,346	2,532,350	1,327,850	943,146	52.7	27.6	19.6
Female	4,790,888	2,569,900	1,417,535	803,453	53.6	29.6	16.8
Males to 100 females	100.3	98.5	93.7	117.4			
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	5,995,971	3,010,688	1,395,728	1,589,555	50.2	23.3	26.5
Male	3,023,381	1,498,678	656,988	867,715	49.6	21.7	28.7
Female	2,972,590	1,512,010	738,740	721,840	50.9	24.9	24.3
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	2,651,805	1,539,237	1,041,427	71,141	58.0	39.3	2.7
Male	1,329,092	771,007	522,718	35,367	58.0	39.3	2.7
Female	1,322,713	768,230	518,709	35,774	58.1	39.2	2.7
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	6,216,384	3,192,524	1,581,994	1,441,866	51.4	25.4	23.2
Male	3,125,999	1,586,086	749,103	790,810	50.7	24.0	25.3
Female	3,090,385	1,606,438	832,891	651,056	52.0	27.0	21.1
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	708,385	356,365	120,815	231,205	50.3	17.1	32.6
Male	335,997	165,231	55,480	115,286	49.2	16.5	34.3
Female	372,388	191,134	65,335	115,919	51.3	17.5	31.1
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	2,405,418	1,212,425	548,316	644,677	50.4	22.8	26.8
Females 15 to 44 years	2,423,496	1,298,901	660,369	464,226	53.6	27.2	19.2
Males to 100 females	99.3	93.3	83.0	138.9			
CITIES OF 2,500 TO 25,000							
All ages:[1]							
Total	15,353,913	9,602,088	3,686,343	2,065,482	62.5	24.0	13.5
Male	7,679,272	4,750,055	1,790,280	1,138,937	61.9	23.3	14.8
Female	7,674,641	4,852,033	1,896,063	926,545	63.2	24.7	12.1
Males to 100 females	100.1	97.9	94.4	122.9			
Voting age—21 years and over:[1]							
Total	9,263,344	5,464,759	1,912,163	1,886,422	59.0	20.6	20.4
Male	4,664,026	2,703,817	908,983	1,051,226	58.0	19.5	22.5
Female	4,599,318	2,760,942	1,003,180	835,196	60.0	21.8	18.2
Major age groups							
Childhood—Under 15 years:							
Total	4,515,824	3,071,301	1,358,587	85,936	68.0	30.1	1.9
Male	2,263,831	1,539,443	681,357	43,031	68.0	30.1	1.9
Female	2,251,993	1,531,858	677,230	42,905	68.0	30.1	1.9
Maturity—15 to 59 years:							
Total	9,516,729	5,739,715	2,131,745	1,645,269	60.3	22.4	17.3
Male	4,771,300	2,832,691	1,015,490	923,119	59.4	21.3	19.3
Female	4,745,429	2,907,024	1,116,255	722,150	61.3	23.5	15.2
Old age—60 years and over:							
Total	1,295,624	771,155	194,009	330,460	59.5	15.0	25.5
Male	628,093	365,611	92,426	170,056	58.2	14.7	27.1
Female	667,531	405,544	101,583	160,404	60.8	15.2	24.0
Age of maximum fecundity:							
Males 20 to 50 years	3,571,090	2,101,423	729,149	740,518	58.8	20.4	20.7
Females 15 to 44 years	3,690,161	2,319,590	870,527	500,044	62.9	23.6	13.6
Males to 100 females	96.8	90.6	83.8	148.1			

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[1] Includes persons of unknown age.

TABLE 175.—SEX DISTRIBUTION, MEDIAN AGE, AND MALES TO 100 FEMALES OF WHITE POPULATION, BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920

CITY	SEX DISTRIBUTION							
	White				Native white			
					Native parentage			
	Total	Male	Female	Males to 100 females	Total	Male	Female	Males to 100 females
New York	5,459,463	2,723,217	2,736,246	99.5	1,164,834	575,847	588,987	97.8
Chicago	2,589,169	1,311,243	1,277,926	102.6	642,871	322,922	319,949	100.9
Philadelphia	1,688,180	839,296	848,884	98.9	698,782	344,382	354,400	97.2
Detroit	952,065	515,989	436,076	118.3	313,997	170,624	143,373	119.0
Cleveland	762,026	394,337	367,689	107.2	212,247	107,693	104,554	103.0
St. Louis	702,615	347,665	354,950	97.9	359,482	178,475	181,007	98.6
Boston	730,465	359,403	371,062	96.9	181,811	89,898	91,913	97.8
Baltimore	625,130	308,324	316,806	97.3	378,380	185,737	192,643	96.4
Pittsburgh	550,261	276,025	274,236	100.7	216,530	107,253	109,277	98.1
Los Angeles	546,864	268,231	278,633	96.3	294,458	142,121	152,337	93.3
Buffalo	502,042	250,973	251,069	100.0	165,135	82,313	82,822	99.4
San Francisco	490,022	260,885	229,137	113.9	167,179	88,737	78,442	113.1
Milwaukee	454,824	227,310	227,514	99.9	130,845	65,054	65,791	98.9
Washington	326,860	152,031	174,829	87.0	239,488	109,872	129,616	84.8
Newark	397,223	200,348	196,875	101.8	113,413	56,465	56,948	99.2
Cincinnati	371,097	179,144	191,953	93.3	206,605	101,319	105,286	96.2
New Orleans	285,916	141,790	144,126	98.4	190,641	94,570	96,071	98.4
Minneapolis	376,365	186,852	189,513	98.6	133,178	66,416	66,762	99.5
Kansas City, Mo.	293,517	146,741	146,776	100.0	209,134	103,801	105,333	98.5
Seattle	302,580	159,279	143,301	111.1	139,701	71,333	68,368	104.3
Indianapolis	279,411	138,362	141,049	98.1	219,297	108,588	110,709	98.1
Jersey City	290,009	146,229	143,780	101.7	87,083	44,007	43,076	102.2
Rochester	294,089	144,689	149,400	96.8	111,976	54,847	57,129	96.0
Portland, Oreg.	252,961	128,430	124,531	103.1	136,216	67,180	69,036	97.3
Denver	249,644	128,221	121,423	105.6	144,678	75,229	69,449	108.3

Table 175.—Sex Distribution, Median Age, and Males to 100 Females of White Population, by Nativity and Parentage, for 25 Principal Cities: 1920—Continued

City	Sex distribution—continued							
	Native white—Continued				Foreign-born white			
	Foreign or mixed parentage							
	Total	Male	Female	Males to 100 female	Total	Male	Female	Males to 100 female
New York	2,303,082	1,127,280	1,175,802	95.9	1,991,547	1,020,090	971,457	105.0
Chicago	1,140,816	556,557	584,259	95.3	805,482	431,764	373,718	115.5
Philadelphia	591,471	289,396	302,075	95.8	397,927	205,518	192,409	106.8
Detroit	348,771	176,270	172,501	102.2	289,297	169,095	120,202	140.7
Cleveland	310,241	153,569	156,672	98.0	239,538	133,075	106,463	125.0
St. Louis	239,894	112,924	126,970	88.9	103,239	56,266	46,973	119.8
Boston	309,755	151,735	158,020	96.0	238,919	117,770	121,149	97.2
Baltimore	162,839	78,553	84,286	93.2	83,911	44,034	39,877	110.4
Pittsburgh	213,465	103,405	110,060	94.0	120,266	65,367	54,899	119.1
Los Angeles	140,349	65,922	74,427	88.6	112,057	60,188	51,869	116.0
Buffalo	215,377	103,912	111,465	93.2	121,530	64,748	56,782	114.0
San Francisco	182,643	89,230	93,413	95.5	140,200	82,918	57,282	144.8
Milwaukee	213,911	101,553	112,358	90.4	110,068	60,703	49,365	123.0
Washington	58,824	27,017	31,807	84.9	28,548	15,142	13,406	112.9
Newark	166,807	81,969	84,838	96.6	117,003	61,914	55,089	112.4
Cincinnati	121,665	56,033	65,632	85.4	42,827	21,792	21,035	103.6
New Orleans	69,283	31,723	37,560	84.5	25,992	15,497	10,495	147.7
Minneapolis	155,155	72,034	83,121	86.7	88,032	48,402	39,630	122.1
Kansas City, Mo	57,063	27,563	29,500	93.4	27,320	15,377	11,943	128.8
Seattle	89,004	44,167	44,837	98.5	73,875	43,779	30,096	145.5
Indianapolis	43,156	20,415	22,741	89.8	16,958	9,359	7,599	123.2
Jersey City	126,945	62,010	64,935	95.5	75,981	40,212	35,769	112.4
Rochester	110,792	52,850	57,942	91.2	71,321	36,992	34,329	107.8
Portland, Oreg	69,631	33,906	35,725	94.9	47,114	27,344	19,770	138.3
Denver	67,346	32,096	35,250	91.1	37,620	20,896	16,724	124.9

TABLE 175.—SEX DISTRIBUTION, MEDIAN AGE, AND MALES TO 100 FEMALES OF WHITE POPULATION, BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE, FOR 25 PRINCIPAL CITIES: 1920—Continued

CITY	MEDIAN AGE											
	White			Native white						Foreign-born white		
				Native parentage			Foreign or mixed parentage					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
New York	26.7	27.2	26.2	23.0	22.8	23.2	16.2	15.5	16.8	37.2	37.7	36.6
Chicago	27.3	28.1	26.6	22.9	23.3	22.5	19.2	18.5	19.8	39.0	39.1	38.9
Philadelphia	27.5	27.6	27.4	25.4	25.2	25.5	19.8	19.1	20.4	38.7	38.7	38.7
Detroit	26.7	27.6	25.6	24.2	25.0	23.1	19.6	19.7	19.4	34.9	34.9	34.9
Cleveland	26.5	27.4	25.6	24.1	24.7	23.6	16.1	15.7	16.5	36.7	36.9	36.4
St. Louis	29.0	29.4	28.7	23.3	23.5	23.1	32.4	31.7	33.0	44.4	44.2	44.6
Boston	28.4	28.3	28.4	26.3	26.1	26.4	18.3	17.8	18.8	39.5	39.4	39.7
Baltimore	27.3	27.1	27.4	25.0	24.7	25.2	24.5	23.6	25.4	40.5	40.3	40.8
Pittsburgh	26.5	26.9	26.0	23.1	23.2	23.1	19.9	19.1	20.7	39.6	39.7	39.6
Los Angeles	32.9	33.0	32.7	31.6	31.5	31.7	28.2	27.6	28.7	39.7	39.7	39.6
Buffalo	27.3	27.8	26.9	23.0	23.1	22.8	22.0	21.4	22.5	40.2	39.9	40.5
San Francisco	31.9	32.9	30.7	26.3	26.7	25.9	28.1	28.1	28.1	40.6	40.6	40.7
Milwaukee	27.0	27.5	26.5	17.9	17.8	18.1	24.5	23.9	24.9	42.3	41.4	43.5
Washington	29.6	29.5	29.6	28.2	28.0	28.2	29.9	29.0	30.6	40.1	39.9	40.3
Newark	26.1	26.6	25.6	24.1	24.1	24.0	16.2	15.7	16.7	37.6	37.8	37.3
Cincinnati	30.4	30.1	30.7	23.7	23.7	23.8	37.5	36.1	38.7	49.4	48.5	50.3
New Orleans	26.5	26.3	26.7	22.3	22.2	22.4	36.4	35.0	37.8	42.5	40.7	45.7
Minneapolis	28.3	29.2	27.6	23.6	24.1	23.1	24.5	24.1	24.8	41.8	41.5	42.2
Kansas City, Mo	29.8	30.5	29.1	28.3	28.9	27.7	29.7	30.0	29.5	41.1	41.1	41.1
Seattle	30.8	32.3	29.3	28.3	29.3	27.2	25.7	26.2	25.3	39.2	39.5	38.8
Indianapolis	29.4	29.6	29.1	27.2	27.4	27.0	35.1	34.7	35.3	45.1	44.3	45.9
Jersey City	25.7	26.2	25.3	20.3	20.6	20.1	19.1	18.5	19.6	39.2	39.1	39.2
Rochester	28.6	28.7	28.5	25.2	25.2	25.3	23.4	22.3	24.3	38.6	38.3	38.9
Portland, Oreg	30.6	31.9	29.4	28.1	29.0	27.3	26.6	26.7	26.5	41.3	41.4	41.1
Denver	30.6	31.4	30.0	28.4	29.1	27.6	26.8	26.7	26.9	45.0	44.8	45.2

TABLE 176.—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS AND SEX FOR SELECTED GROUPS
AREAS:

[The areas covered include New York City, Chicago, Detroit, and Boston.

	AGE AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE					
			England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)
1	Both sexes, number	3, 706, 190	220, 207	356, 674	175, 204	45, 037	141, 601	131, 371
2	Under 5 years	8, 994	577	324	1, 932	324	92	157
3	5 to 9 years	38, 922	2, 216	738	3, 640	596	442	536
4	10 to 14 years	85, 601	6, 257	1, 351	3, 687	1, 085	1, 114	1, 183
5	15 to 19 years	154, 462	9, 366	2, 329	5, 062	1, 882	2, 087	3, 162
6	20 to 24 years	278, 063	10, 984	12, 442	11, 095	2, 946	5, 455	5, 663
7	25 to 29 years	416, 288	16, 083	31, 211	15, 135	3, 593	11, 360	9, 307
8	30 to 34 years	456, 720	22, 824	36, 895	17, 405	4, 011	15, 970	13, 294
9	35 to 39 years	471, 000	27, 667	46, 176	20, 002	4, 622	18, 402	15, 370
10	40 to 44 years	390, 483	23, 501	42, 221	19, 783	4, 701	17, 153	13, 787
11	45 to 49 years	350, 006	21, 829	45, 267	19, 070	4, 582	17, 351	12, 544
12	50 to 54 years	318, 781	23, 051	42, 635	17, 536	4, 381	17, 074	13, 309
13	55 to 59 years	240, 205	17, 305	29, 185	14, 128	3, 865	13, 467	12, 679
14	60 years and over	491, 652	38, 323	65, 408	26, 590	8, 415	21, 482	30, 106
15	Age unknown	5, 013	224	492	189	34	152	184
16	Both sexes, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
17	Under 5 years	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.1
18	5 to 9 years	1.1	1.0	0.2	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.4
19	10 to 14 years	2.3	2.8	0.4	2.1	2.4	0.8	0.9
20	15 to 19 years	4.2	4.3	0.7	2.9	4.2	1.5	2.4
21	20 to 24 years	7.5	5.0	3.5	6.3	6.5	3.9	4.3
22	25 to 29 years	11.2	7.3	8.8	8.6	8.0	8.0	7.1
23	30 to 34 years	12.3	10.4	10.3	9.9	8.9	11.3	10.1
24	35 to 39 years	12.7	12.6	12.9	11.4	10.3	13.0	11.7
25	40 to 44 years	10.5	10.7	11.8	11.3	10.4	12.1	10.5
26	45 to 49 years	9.4	9.9	12.7	10.9	10.2	12.3	9.5
27	50 to 54 years	8.6	10.5	12.0	10.0	9.7	12.1	10.2
28	55 to 59 years	6.5	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.6	9.5	9.7
29	60 years and over	13.3	17.4	18.3	15.2	18.7	15.2	22.9
30	Age unknown	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
31	Males, number	1, 931, 028	113, 245	151, 450	81, 601	22, 982	73, 335	71, 525
32	Under 5 years	4, 634	267	155	1, 011	160	52	82
33	5 to 9 years	19, 556	1, 085	357	1, 814	310	222	267
34	10 to 14 years	43, 121	3, 177	689	1, 802	515	559	601
35	15 to 19 years	74, 052	4, 535	1, 024	2, 381	916	1, 003	1, 625
36	20 to 24 years	123, 864	4, 904	3, 585	4, 871	1, 416	2, 687	2, 976
37	25 to 29 years	210, 647	7, 890	11, 193	6, 573	1, 701	5, 936	5, 022
38	30 to 34 years	249, 244	11, 788	15, 798	7, 767	1, 931	8, 345	7, 247
39	35 to 39 years	260, 206	14, 499	19, 896	9, 055	2, 327	9, 550	8, 644
40	40 to 44 years	209, 986	12, 057	17, 666	9, 116	2, 316	8, 531	7, 519
41	45 to 49 years	190, 209	11, 553	20, 338	9, 395	2, 439	8, 966	7, 070
42	50 to 54 years	169, 465	12, 588	19, 477	8, 416	2, 296	9, 114	7, 501
43	55 to 59 years	127, 085	9, 437	13, 638	6, 864	2, 105	7, 286	7, 113
44	60 years and over	246, 033	19, 331	27, 407	12, 444	4, 529	10, 982	15, 740
45	Age unknown	2, 926	134	227	92	22	102	118
46	Males, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
47	Under 5 years	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.1
48	5 to 9 years	1.0	1.0	0.2	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.4
49	10 to 14 years	2.2	2.8	0.5	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.8
50	15 to 19 years	3.8	4.0	0.7	2.9	4.0	1.4	2.3
51	20 to 24 years	6.4	4.3	2.4	6.0	6.2	3.7	4.2
52	25 to 29 years	10.9	7.0	7.4	8.1	7.4	8.1	7.0
53	30 to 34 years	12.9	10.4	10.4	9.5	8.4	11.4	10.1
54	35 to 39 years	13.5	12.8	13.1	11.1	10.1	13.0	12.1
55	40 to 44 years	10.9	10.6	11.7	11.2	10.1	11.6	10.5
56	45 to 49 years	9.9	10.2	13.4	11.5	10.6	12.2	9.9
57	50 to 54 years	8.8	11.1	12.9	10.3	10.0	12.4	10.5
58	55 to 59 years	6.6	8.3	9.0	8.4	9.2	9.9	9.9
59	60 years and over	12.7	17.1	18.1	15.2	19.7	15.0	22.0
60	Age unknown	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

[1] The figures used for Russian probably include a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously returned as Russian in mother tongue.

OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN CERTAIN REPRESENTATIVE URBAN AND RURAL
1920

and the States of Rhode Island, Arizona, North Dakota, and Wisconsin]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued					MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES				
Denmark (Danish)	Russia (Russian)[1]	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish	
41,710	160,917	71,980	64,537	548,267	686,114	356,460	32,999	673,112	1
50	134	25	2,724	1,299	281	354	54	667	2
256	1,347	420	5,357	9,571	3,037	3,357	319	7,090	3
499	4,267	1,242	5,591	19,392	7,946	8,098	830	23,059	4
800	9,763	2,374	6,382	30,865	13,242	12,694	1,276	53,179	5
1,640	18,040	3,780	8,914	55,823	23,645	33,328	2,868	81,440	6
3,503	26,747	6,597	8,409	76,918	42,004	64,733	5,525	95,168	7
4,821	25,374	8,704	6,698	85,325	58,695	60,833	6,462	89,409	8
5,071	23,408	9,213	6,317	76,310	70,438	52,895	5,841	89,268	9
4,242	15,652	7,988	4,022	57,634	74,858	34,713	3,692	66,586	10
4,504	12,874	7,725	3,520	42,157	72,933	27,496	2,639	55,516	11
4,735	9,291	6,957	2,263	32,731	79,225	20,946	1,576	42,981	12
3,874	5,843	5,387	1,393	21,672	68,757	14,152	883	27,615	13
7,665	7,981	11,509	2,770	36,855	170,426	22,480	981	40,661	14
50	196	59	177	1,715	627	381	54	479	15
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	16
0.1	0.1	(2)	4.2	0.2	(2)	0.1	0.2	0.1	17
0.6	0.8	0.6	8.3	1.7	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	18
1.2	2.7	1.7	8.7	3.5	1.2	2.3	2.5	3.4	19
1.9	6.1	3.3	9.9	5.6	1.9	3.6	3.9	7.9	20
3.9	11.2	5.3	13.8	10.2	3.4	9.3	8.7	12.1	21
8.4	16.6	9.2	13.0	14.0	6.1	18.2	16.7	14.1	22
11.6	15.8	12.1	10.4	15.6	8.6	17.1	19.6	13.3	23
12.2	14.5	12.8	9.8	13.9	10.3	14.8	17.7	13.3	24
10.2	9.7	11.1	6.2	10.5	10.9	9.7	11.2	9.9	25
10.8	8.0	10.7	5.5	7.7	10.6	7.7	8.0	8.2	26
11.4	5.8	9.7	3.5	6.0	11.5	5.9	4.8	6.4	27
9.3	3.6	7.5	2.2	4.0	10.0	4.0	2.7	4.1	28
18.4	5.0	16.0	4.3	6.7	24.8	6.3	3.0	6.0	29
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	30
24,861	90,485	35,597	35,772	307,410	356,645	199,043	18,190	348,887	31
24	80	9	1,427	649	144	179	33	362	32
124	653	204	2,768	4,842	1,504	1,674	164	3,568	33
250	2,131	639	2,836	9,921	3,943	4,101	400	11,557	34
423	4,662	1,180	3,108	14,735	6,422	5,943	603	25,492	35
979	8,166	1,507	5,111	28,069	10,806	12,949	1,063	34,755	36
2,173	14,861	3,095	4,783	41,982	21,262	33,620	2,617	47,939	37
2,940	15,349	4,417	3,874	50,175	31,514	35,884	3,603	48,612	38
3,149	14,496	4,848	3,802	45,434	38,050	33,260	3,521	49,645	39
2,459	9,362	4,203	2,275	34,265	39,830	21,610	2,359	36,418	40
2,656	7,806	4,000	2,217	25,288	38,490	17,055	1,731	31,205	41
2,845	5,372	3,414	1,233	19,195	41,563	12,127	964	23,361	42
2,349	3,220	2,691	786	12,162	36,332	8,113	534	14,455	43
4,453	4,181	5,355	1,418	19,738	86,379	12,298	535	21,243	44
37	146	35	134	955	376	230	43	275	45
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	46
0.1	0.1	(2)	4.0	0.2	(2)	0.1	0.2	0.1	47
0.5	0.7	0.6	7.7	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	48
1.0	2.4	1.8	7.9	3.2	1.1	2.1	2.2	3.3	49
1.7	5.2	3.3	8.7	4.8	1.8	3.0	3.3	7.3	50
3.9	9.0	4.2	14.3	9.1	3.0	6.5	6.0	10.0	51
8.7	16.4	8.7	13.4	13.7	6.0	16.9	14.4	13.7	52
11.8	17.0	12.4	10.8	16.3	8.8	18.0	19.8	13.9	53
12.7	16.0	13.6	10.6	14.8	10.7	16.7	19.4	14.2	54
9.9	10.3	11.8	6.4	11.1	11.2	10.9	13.0	10.4	55
10.7	8.6	11.2	6.2	8.2	10.8	8.6	9.5	8.9	56
11.4	5.9	9.6	3.4	6.2	11.7	6.1	5.3	6.7	57
9.4	3.6	7.6	2.2	4.0	10.2	4.1	2.9	4.1	58
17.9	4.6	15.0	4.0	6.4	24.2	6.2	2.9	6.1	59
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	60

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[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 176.—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS AND SEX FOR SELECTED GROUPS
AREAS:

[The areas covered include New York City, Chicago, Detroit, and Boston,

	AGE AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE					
			England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)
1	Females, number	1, 775, 162	106, 962	206, 224	93, 603	22, 055	68, 266	59, 846
2	Under 5 years	4, 360	310	169	921	164	40	78
3	5 to 9 years	19, 366	1, 131	381	1, 836	286	220	269
4	10 to 14 years	42, 480	3, 080	662	1, 885	570	555	582
5	15 to 19 years	80, 410	4, 831	1, 306	2, 681	966	1, 084	1, 537
6	20 to 24 years	154, 199	6, 080	8, 857	6, 224	1, 530	2, 768	2, 687
7	25 to 29 years	205, 641	8, 198	20, 018	8, 562	1, 892	5, 424	4, 285
8	30 to 34 years	207, 476	11, 036	21, 097	9, 638	2, 080	7, 625	6, 047
9	35 to 39 years	210, 794	13, 168	26, 280	10, 947	2, 295	8, 852	6, 726
10	40 to 44 years	180, 497	11, 444	24, 555	10, 617	2, 385	8, 622	6, 268
11	45 to 49 years	159, 797	10, 276	24, 929	9, 675	2, 143	8, 385	5, 474
12	50 to 54 years	149, 316	10, 463	23, 158	9, 120	2, 086	7, 960	5, 898
13	55 to 59 years	113, 120	7, 868	15, 547	7, 264	1, 760	6, 181	5. 506
14	60 years and over	245, 619	18, 992	38, 001	14, 146	3, 886	10, 500	14, 366
15	Age unknown	2, 087	90	265	97	12	50	68
16	Females, per cent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
17	Under 5 years	0. 2	0. 3	0. 1	1. 0	0. 7	0. 1	0. 1
18	5 to 9 years	1. 1	1. 1	0. 2	2. 0	1. 3	0. 3	0. 4
19	10 to 14 years	2. 4	2. 9	0. 3	2. 0	2. 6	0. 8	1. 0
20	15 to 19 years	4. 5	4. 5	0. 6	2. 9	4. 4	1. 6	2. 6
21	20 to 24 years	8. 7	5. 7	4. 3	6. 6	6. 9	4. 1	4. 5
22	25 to 29 years	11. 6	7. 7	9. 8	9. 1	8. 6	7. 9	7. 2
23	30 to 34 years	11. 7	10. 3	10. 3	10. 3	9. 4	11. 2	10. 1
24	35 to 39 years	11. 9	12. 3	12. 8	11. 7	10. 4	13. 0	11. 2
25	40 to 44 years	10. 2	10. 7	12. 0	11. 3	10. 8	12. 6	10. 5
26	45 to 49 years	9. 0	9. 6	12. 1	10. 3	9. 7	12. 3	9. 1
27	50 to 54 years	8. 4	9. 8	11. 3	9. 7	9. 5	11. 7	9. 9
28	55 to 59 years	6. 4	7. 4	7. 6	7. 8	8. 0	9. 1	9. 3
29	60 years and over	13. 8	17. 8	18. 5	15. 1	17. 6	15. 4	24. 0
30	Age unknown	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1

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[1] The figures used for Russian probably include a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously returned as Russian in mother tongue.

of Foreign-born White in Certain Representative Urban and Rural
1920—Continued

and the States of Rhode Island, Arizona, North Dakota, and Wisconsin]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued					MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES				
Denmark (Danish)	Russia (Russian)[1]	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish	
16,849	70,432	36,383	28,765	240,857	329,469	157,417	14,809	324,225	1
26	54	16	1,297	650	137	175	21	305	2
132	694	216	2,589	4,729	1,533	1,683	155	3,522	3
249	2,136	603	2,755	9,471	4,003	3,997	430	11,502	4
377	5,101	1,194	3,274	16,130	6,820	6,751	672	27,687	5
661	9,874	2,273	3,803	27,754	12,839	20,379	1,785	46,685	6
1,330	11,886	3,502	3,626	34,936	20,742	31,113	2,908	47,224	7
1,881	10,025	4,287	2,824	35,150	27,181	24,949	2,859	40,797	8
1,922	8,912	4,365	2,515	30,876	32,356	19,635	2,320	39,623	9
1,783	6,290	3,785	1,747	23,369	35,028	13,103	1,333	30,168	10
1,848	5,068	3,725	1,303	16,869	34,443	10,441	908	24,310	11
1,890	3,919	3,543	1,030	13,536	37,662	8,819	612	19,620	12
1,525	2,623	2,696	607	9,510	32,425	6,039	349	13,160	13
3,212	3,800	6,154	1,352	7,117	84,047	10,182	446	19,418	14
13	50	24	43	760	251	151	11	204	15
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	16
0.2	0.1	(²)	4.5	0.3	(²)	0.1	0.1	0.1	17
0.8	1.0	0.6	9.0	2.0	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	18
1.5	3.0	1.7	9.6	3.9	1.2	2.5	2.0	3.5	19
2.2	7.2	3.3	11.4	6.7	2.1	4.3	4.5	8.5	20
3.9	14.0	6.2	13.2	11.5	3.9	12.9	12.1	14.4	21
7.9	16.9	9.6	12.6	14.5	6.3	19.8	19.6	14.6	22
11.2	14.2	11.8	9.8	14.6	8.2	15.8	19.3	12.6	23
11.4	12.7	12.0	8.7	12.8	9.8	12.5	15.7	12.2	24
10.6	8.9	10.4	6.1	9.7	10.6	8.3	9.0	9.3	25
11.0	7.2	10.2	4.5	7.0	10.5	6.6	6.1	7.5	26
11.2	5.6	9.7	3.6	5.6	11.4	5.6	4.1	6.1	27
9.1	3.7	7.4	2.1	3.9	9.8	3.8	2.4	4.1	28
19.1	5.4	16.9	4.7	7.1	25.5	6.5	3.0	6.0	29
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	30

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 177.—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS AND SEX FOR SELECTED GROUPS URBANIZED

[The areas covered include New York City, Chicago, Detroit,

	AGE AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE					
			England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)
1	Both sexes, number	3, 198, 171	200, 287	347, 470	148, 342	38, 720	108, 386	49, 462
2	Under 5 years	5, 856	555	324	1, 702	312	74	115
3	5 to 9 years	30, 861	2, 002	725	3, 035	571	351	346
4	10 to 14 years	73, 455	5, 850	1, 323	3, 219	1, 050	823	627
5	15 to 19 years	137, 407	8, 851	2, 286	4, 660	1, 808	1, 536	1, 484
6	20 to 24 years	254, 456	10, 401	12, 311	10, 400	2, 814	4, 616	3, 212
7	25 to 29 years	382, 790	15, 143	30, 932	14, 122	3, 424	9, 580	5, 118
8	30 to 34 years	414, 502	21, 333	36, 476	15, 899	3, 727	13, 133	6, 654
9	35 to 39 years	420, 102	25, 784	45, 498	17, 723	4, 142	14, 724	6, 822
10	40 to 44 years	342, 510	21, 750	41, 573	16, 696	4, 101	13, 318	5, 695
11	45 to 49 years	302, 097	20, 063	44, 434	15, 892	3, 914	13, 331	4, 556
12	50 to 54 years	268, 717	21, 045	41, 766	14, 259	3, 688	12, 869	4, 514
13	55 to 59 years	194, 557	15, 672	28, 371	11, 080	3, 041	9, 648	3, 651
14	60 years and over	365, 618	31, 555	60, 983	19, 507	6, 099	14, 276	6, 613
15	Age unknown	4, 243	193	468	139	29	107	55
16	Both sexes, per cent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
17	Under 5 years	0. 2	0. 3	0. 1	1. 1	0. 8	0. 1	0. 2
18	5 to 9 years	1. 0	1. 0	0. 2	2. 0	1. 5	0. 3	0. 7
19	10 to 14 years	2. 3	2. 9	0. 4	2. 2	2. 7	0. 8	1. 3
20	15 to 19 years	4. 3	4. 4	0. 7	3. 1	4. 7	1. 4	3. 0
21	20 to 24 years	8. 0	5. 2	3. 5	7. 0	7. 3	4. 3	6. 5
22	25 to 29 years	12. 0	7. 6	8. 9	9. 5	8. 8	8. 8	10. 3
23	30 to 34 years	13. 0	10. 7	10. 5	10. 7	9. 6	12. 1	13. 5
24	35 to 39 years	13. 1	12. 9	13. 1	11. 9	10. 7	13. 6	13. 8
25	40 to 44 years	10. 7	10. 9	12. 0	11. 3	10. 6	12. 3	11. 5
26	45 to 49 years	9. 4	10. 0	12. 8	10. 7	10. 1	12. 3	9. 2
27	50 to 54 years	8. 4	10. 5	12. 0	9. 6	9. 5	11. 9	9. 1
28	55 to 59 years	6. 1	7. 8	8. 2	7. 5	7. 9	8. 9	7. 4
29	60 years and over	11. 4	15. 8	17. 6	13. 2	15. 8	13. 2	13. 4
30	Age unknown	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1
31	Males, number	1, 645, 843	101, 873	146, 543	66, 829	19, 220	53, 157	25, 469
32	Under 5 years	2, 999	254	155	896	154	42	63
33	5 to 9 years	15, 402	1, 023	348	1, 490	299	173	167
34	10 to 14 years	36, 937	2, 972	673	1, 570	501	412	322
35	15 to 19 years	65, 435	4, 286	1, 002	2, 189	870	701	772
36	20 to 24 years	110, 931	4, 646	3, 533	4, 537	1, 351	2, 175	1, 615
37	25 to 29 years	191, 406	7, 337	11, 058	6, 083	1, 608	4, 770	2, 534
38	30 to 34 years	224, 991	10, 889	15, 576	7, 015	1, 788	6, 561	3, 427
39	35 to 39 years	230, 861	13, 406	19, 531	7, 890	2, 085	7, 326	3, 643
40	40 to 44 years	183, 064	11, 079	17, 333	7, 514	2, 009	6, 321	2, 987
41	45 to 49 years	162, 281	10, 473	19, 880	7, 563	2, 042	6, 479	2, 461
42	50 to 54 years	141, 283	11, 336	18, 960	6, 556	1, 862	6, 479	2, 386
43	55 to 59 years	100, 887	8, 447	13, 160	5, 051	1, 579	4, 928	1, 896
44	60 years and over	176, 980	15, 608	25, 122	8, 415	3, 055	6, 726	3, 161
45	Age unknown	2, 386	117	212	60	17	64	35
46	Males, per cent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
47	Under 5 years	0. 2	0. 2	0. 1	1. 3	0. 8	0. 1	0. 2
48	5 to 9 years	0. 9	1. 0	0. 2	2. 2	1. 6	0. 3	0. 7
49	10 to 14 years	2. 2	2. 9	0. 5	2. 3	2. 6	0. 8	1. 3
50	15 to 19 years	4. 0	4. 2	0. 7	3. 3	4. 5	1. 3	3. 0
51	20 to 24 years	6. 7	4. 6	2. 4	6. 8	7. 0	4. 1	6. 3
52	25 to 29 years	11. 6	7. 2	7. 5	9. 1	8. 4	9. 0	9. 9
53	30 to 34 years	13. 7	10. 7	10. 6	10. 5	9. 3	12. 3	13. 5
54	35 to 39 years	14. 0	13. 2	13. 3	11. 8	10. 8	13. 8	14. 3
55	40 to 44 years	11. 1	10. 9	11. 8	11. 2	10. 5	11. 9	11. 7
56	45 to 49 years	9. 9	10. 3	13. 6	11. 3	10. 6	12. 2	9. 7
57	50 to 54 years	8. 6	11. 1	12. 9	9. 8	9. 7	12. 2	9. 4
58	55 to 59 years	6. 1	8. 3	9. 0	7. 6	8. 2	9. 3	7. 4
59	60 years and over	10. 8	15. 3	17. 1	12. 6	15. 9	12. 7	12. 4
60	Age unknown	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1

[1] The figures used for Russian probably include a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously returned as Russian in mother tongue.

OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN CERTAIN REPRESENTATIVE URBAN AREAS AND ONE STATE: 1920

Milwaukee, and Boston, and the State of Rhode Island]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—con.					MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES				
Denmark (Danish)	Russia (Russian)[1]	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish	
23,218	152,721	59,684	4,260	539,792	501,632	327,002	28,427	668,768	1
39	121	19	112	1,291	161	324	47	660	2
158	1,242	338	228	9,431	1,946	3,104	256	7,038	3
295	3,894	1,005	227	19,084	5,108	7,411	670	22,869	4
480	9,145	2,001	428	30,474	8,579	11,780	1,085	52,810	5
1,148	17,238	3,379	939	54,962	17,448	31,943	2,575	81,050	6
2,373	25,547	5,913	830	75,497	32,804	61,943	4,903	94,661	7
3,137	24,192	7,715	513	83,811	46,053	57,427	5,614	88,818	8
3,127	22,191	7,975	386	75,034	53,993	48,981	5,058	88,664	9
2,438	14,872	6,915	189	56,736	57,382	31,611	3,127	66,107	10
2,384	12,190	6,454	162	41,581	55,398	24,443	2,203	55,092	11
2,365	8,843	5,756	95	32,331	59,840	18,302	1,335	42,709	12
1,923	5,548	4,197	59	21,395	49,935	11,879	732	27,417	13
3,323	7,520	7,970	73	36,462	112,506	17,531	798	40,402	14
28	178	47	19	1,683	479	323	24	471	15
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	16
0.2	0.1	(2)	2.6	0.2	(2)	0.1	0.2	0.1	17
0.7	0.8	0.6	5.4	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	18
1.3	2.5	1.7	5.3	3.5	1.0	2.3	2.4	3.4	19
2.1	6.0	3.4	10.0	5.6	1.7	3.6	3.8	7.9	20
4.9	11.3	5.7	22.0	10.2	3.5	9.8	9.1	12.1	21
10.2	16.7	9.9	19.5	14.0	6.5	18.9	17.2	14.2	22
13.5	15.8	12.9	12.0	15.5	9.2	17.6	19.7	13.3	23
13.5	14.5	13.4	9.1	13.9	10.8	15.0	17.8	13.3	24
10.5	9.7	11.6	4.4	10.5	11.4	9.7	11.0	9.9	25
10.3	8.0	10.8	3.8	7.7	11.0	7.5	7.7	8.2	26
10.2	5.8	9.6	2.2	6.0	11.9	5.6	4.7	6.4	27
8.3	3.6	7.0	1.4	4.0	10.0	3.6	2.6	4.1	28
14.3	4.9	13.4	1.7	6.8	22.4	5.4	2.8	6.0	29
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	30
13,683	85,401	29,044	2,905	301,748	256,352	181,694	15,415	346,510	31
19	73	6	54	645	86	164	29	350	32
72	605	170	120	4,775	948	1,539	130	3,543	33
142	1,943	506	123	9,761	2,460	3,755	324	11,473	34
259	4,337	984	269	14,512	4,011	5,430	511	25,302	35
681	7,089	1,300	712	27,504	7,499	12,193	936	34,560	36
1,461	14,081	2,735	614	41,007	16,183	31,977	2,277	47,681	37
1,809	14,571	3,888	355	49,138	24,601	33,877	3,098	48,308	38
1,939	13,681	4,172	287	44,550	29,169	30,846	3,042	49,294	39
1,419	8,873	3,597	122	33,649	30,323	19,706	1,982	36,150	40
1,362	7,356	3,277	103	24,887	28,829	15,204	1,414	30,951	41
1,355	5,105	2,807	58	18,936	30,855	10,589	806	23,193	42
1,159	3,046	2,060	30	11,971	28,052	6,751	425	14,332	43
1,896	3,913	3,514	41	19,487	55,051	9,470	427	21,094	44
20	128	28	17	926	285	193	14	270	45
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	46
0.1	0.1	(2)	1.9	0.2	(2)	0.1	0.2	0.1	47
0.5	0.7	0.6	4.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	48
1.0	2.3	1.7	4.2	3.2	1.0	2.1	2.1	3.3	49
1.9	5.1	3.4	9.3	4.8	1.6	3.0	3.3	7.3	50
5.0	9.0	4.5	24.5	9.1	2.9	6.7	6.1	10.0	51
10.7	16.5	9.4	21.1	13.6	6.3	17.6	14.8	13.8	52
13.9	17.1	13.4	12.2	16.3	9.6	18.6	20.1	13.9	53
14.2	16.0	14.4	9.9	14.8	11.4	17.0	19.7	14.2	54
10.4	10.4	12.4	4.2	11.2	11.8	10.8	12.9	10.4	55
9.9	8.6	11.3	3.5	8.2	11.2	8.4	9.2	8.9	56
9.9	6.0	9.7	2.0	6.3	12.0	5.8	5.2	6.7	57
8.5	3.6	7.1	1.0	4.0	10.2	3.7	2.8	4.1	58
13.9	4.6	12.1	1.4	6.5	21.5	5.2	2.8	6.1	59
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	60

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[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 177.—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS AND SEX FOR SELECTED GROUPS URBANIZED STATE:

[The areas covered include New York City, Chicago, Detroit,

	AGE AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE					
			England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)
1	Females, number	1, 552, 328	98, 414	200, 927	81, 513	19, 500	55, 229	23, 993
2	Under 5 years	2, 857	301	169	806	158	32	52
3	5 to 9 years	15, 450	1, 069	377	1, 545	272	178	179
4	10 to 14 years	36, 518	2, 878	650	1, 649	549	411	305
5	15 to 19 years	71, 972	4, 565	1, 284	2, 471	938	835	712
6	20 to 24 years	143, 525	5, 755	8, 778	5, 863	1, 463	2, 441	1, 597
7	25 to 29 years	191, 384	7, 806	19, 874	8, 039	1, 816	4, 810	2, 584
8	30 to 34 years	189, 511	10, 444	20, 900	8, 884	1, 939	6, 572	3, 227
9	35 to 39 years	189, 241	12, 378	25, 967	9, 833	2, 057	7, 398	3, 179
10	40 to 44 years	159, 446	10, 671	24, 240	9, 182	2, 092	6, 997	2, 708
11	45 to 49 years	139, 816	9, 590	24, 554	8, 329	1, 872	6, 852	2, 095
12	50 to 54 years	128, 434	9, 709	22, 806	7, 703	1, 826	6, 390	2, 128
13	55 to 59 years	93, 670	7, 225	15, 211	6, 038	1, 462	4, 720	1, 755
14	60 years and over	188, 638	15, 947	35, 861	11, 092	3, 044	7, 550	3, 452
15	Age unknown	1, 857	76	256	79	12	43	20
16	Females, per cent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
17	Under 5 years	0. 2	0. 3	0. 1	1. 0	0. 8	0. 1	0. 2
18	5 to 9 years	1. 0	1. 1	0. 2	1. 9	1. 4	0. 3	0. 7
19	10 to 14 years	2. 4	2. 9	0. 3	2. 0	2. 8	0. 7	1. 3
20	15 to 19 years	4. 6	4. 6	0. 6	3. 0	4. 8	1. 5	3. 0
21	20 to 24 years	9. 2	5. 8	4. 4	7. 2	7. 5	4. 4	6. 7
22	25 to 29 years	12. 3	7. 9	9. 9	9. 9	9. 3	8. 7	10. 8
23	30 to 34 years	12. 2	10. 6	10. 4	10. 9	9. 9	11. 9	13. 4
24	35 to 39 years	12. 2	12. 6	12. 9	12. 1	10. 5	13. 4	13. 2
25	40 to 44 years	10. 3	10. 8	12. 1	11. 3	10. 7	12. 7	11. 3
26	45 to 49 years	9. 0	9. 7	12. 2	10. 2	9. 6	12. 4	8. 7
27	50 to 54 years	8. 3	9. 9	11. 4	9. 5	9. 4	11. 6	8. 9
28	55 to 59 years	6. 0	7. 3	7. 6	7. 4	7. 5	8. 5	7. 3
29	60 years and over	12. 2	16. 2	17. 8	13. 6	15. 6	13. 7	14. 4
30	Age unknown	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1

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[1] The figures used for Russian probably include a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously returned as Russian in mother tongue.

OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN CERTAIN REPRESENTATIVE URBAN AREAS AND ONE 1920—Continued

Milwaukee, and Boston, and the State of Rhode Island]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—con.					MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES				
Denmark (Danish)	Russia (Russian)[1]	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish	
9, 535	67, 320	30, 640	1, 356	238, 044	245, 280	145, 308	13, 012	322, 258	1
20	48	13	58	646	75	160	18	301	2
86	637	168	108	4, 656	998	1, 565	126	3, 496	3
153	1, 951	499	104	9, 323	2, 648	3, 656	346	11, 396	4
221	4, 808	1, 017	150	15, 962	4, 568	6, 350	574	27, 508	5
467	9, 549	2, 079	227	27, 478	9, 949	19, 750	1, 639	46, 490	6
912	11, 466	3, 178	216	34, 490	16, 621	29, 966	2, 626	46, 980	7
1, 238	9, 621	3, 827	158	34, 673	21, 452	23, 550	2, 516	40, 510	8
1, 188	8, 510	3, 808	99	30, 484	24, 824	18, 135	2, 016	39, 370	9
1, 019	5, 999	3, 318	67	23, 067	27, 059	11, 905	1, 145	29, 957	10
1, 022	4, 834	3, 177	59	16, 694	26, 569	9, 239	789	24, 141	11
1, 010	3, 738	2, 949	37	13, 395	28, 985	7, 713	529	19, 516	12
764	2, 502	2, 137	29	9, 424	23, 883	5, 128	307	13, 085	13
1, 427	3, 607	4, 456	32	16, 975	57, 455	8, 061	371	19, 308	14
8	50	19	2	757	194	130	10	201	15
100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	16
0. 2	0. 1	(2)	4. 3	0. 3	(2)	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	17
0. 9	0. 9	0. 5	8. 0	2. 0	0. 4	1. 1	1. 0	1. 1	18
1. 6	2. 9	1. 6	7. 7	3. 9	1. 1	2. 5	2. 7	3. 5	19
2. 3	7. 1	3. 3	11. 7	6. 7	1. 9	4. 4	4. 4	8. 5	20
4. 9	14. 2	6. 8	16. 8	11. 5	4. 1	13. 6	12. 6	14. 4	21
9. 6	17. 0	10. 4	15. 9	14. 5	6. 8	20. 6	20. 2	14. 6	22
13. 0	14. 3	12. 5	11. 7	14. 6	8. 7	16. 2	19. 3	12. 6	23
12. 5	12. 6	12. 4	7. 3	12. 8	10. 1	12. 5	15. 5	12. 2	24
10. 7	8. 9	10. 8	4. 9	9. 7	11. 0	8. 2	8. 8	9. 3	25
10. 7	7. 2	10. 4	4. 4	7. 0	10. 8	6. 4	6. 1	7. 5	26
10. 6	5. 6	9. 6	2. 7	5. 6	11. 8	5. 3	4. 1	6. 1	27
8. 0	3. 7	7. 0	2. 1	4. 0	9. 7	3. 5	2. 4	4. 1	28
15. 0	5. 4	14. 5	2. 4	7. 1	23. 4	5. 5	2. 9	6. 0	29
0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 3	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	30

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[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 178.—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS AND SEX FOR SELECTED GROUPS
AREAS:

[The areas covered include Arizona, North

	AGE AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE					
			England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)
1	Both sexes, number	508, 019	19, 920	9, 204	26, 862	6, 317	33, 215	81, 909
2	Under 5 years	3, 138	22	....	230	12	18	42
3	5 to 9 years	8, 061	124	13	605	25	91	190
4	10 to 14 years	12, 146	407	28	468	35	291	556
5	15 to 19 years	17, 055	515	43	402	74	551	1, 678
6	20 to 24 years	23, 607	583	131	695	132	839	2, 451
7	25 to 29 years	33, 498	940	279	1, 013	169	1, 780	4, 189
8	30 to 34 years	42, 218	1, 491	419	1, 506	284	2, 837	6, 640
9	35 to 39 years	50, 898	1, 883	678	2, 279	480	3, 678	8, 548
10	40 to 44 years	47, 973	1, 751	648	3, 037	600	3, 835	8, 092
11	45 to 49 years	47, 909	1, 766	833	3, 178	668	4, 020	7, 988
12	50 to 54 years	49, 064	2, 006	869	3, 277	693	4, 205	8, 885
13	55 to 59 years	45, 648	1, 633	814	3, 039	824	3, 819	9, 028
14	60 years and over	126, 034	6, 768	4, 425	7, 083	2, 316	7, 206	23, 493
15	Age unknown	770	31	24	50	5	45	129
16	Both sexes, per cent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
17	Under 5 years	0. 6	0. 1	....	0. 9	0. 2	0. 1	0. 1
18	5 to 9 years	1. 6	0. 6	0. 1	2. 3	0. 4	0. 3	0. 2
19	10 to 14 years	2. 4	2. 0	0. 3	1. 7	0. 6	0. 9	0. 7
20	15 to 19 years	3. 4	2. 6	0. 5	1. 5	1. 2	1. 7	2. 0
21	20 to 24 years	4. 6	2. 9	1. 4	2. 6	2. 1	2. 5	3. 0
22	25 to 29 years	6. 6	4. 7	3. 0	3. 8	2. 7	5. 4	5. 1
23	30 to 34 years	8. 3	7. 5	4. 6	5. 6	4. 5	8. 5	8. 1
24	35 to 39 years	10. 0	9. 5	7. 4	8. 5	7. 6	11. 1	10. 4
25	40 to 44 years	9. 4	8. 8	7. 0	11. 3	9. 5	11. 5	9. 9
26	45 to 49 years	9. 4	8. 9	9. 1	11. 8	10. 6	12. 1	9. 8
27	50 to 54 years	9. 7	10. 1	9. 4	12. 2	11. 0	12. 7	10. 8
28	55 to 59 years	9. 0	8. 2	8. 8	11. 3	13. 0	11. 5	11. 0
29	60 years and over	24. 8	34. 0	48. 1	26. 4	36. 7	21. 7	28. 7
30	Age unknown	0. 2	0. 2	0. 3	0. 2	0. 1	0. 1	0. 2
31	Males, number	285, 185	11, 372	4, 907	14, 772	3, 762	20, 178	46, 056
32	Under 5 years	1, 635	13	....	115	6	10	19
33	5 to 9 years	4, 154	62	9	324	11	49	100
34	10 to 14 years	6, 184	205	16	232	14	147	279
35	15 to 19 years	8, 617	249	22	192	46	302	853
36	20 to 24 years	12, 933	258	52	334	65	512	1, 361
37	25 to 29 years	19, 241	553	135	490	93	1, 166	2, 488
38	30 to 34 years	24, 253	899	222	752	143	1, 784	3, 820
39	35 to 39 years	29, 345	1, 093	365	1, 165	242	2, 224	5, 001
40	40 to 44 years	26, 922	978	333	1, 602	307	2, 210	4, 532
41	45 to 49 years	27, 928	1, 080	458	1, 832	397	2, 487	4, 609
42	50 to 54 years	28, 182	1, 252	517	1, 860	433	2, 635	5, 115
43	55 to 59 years	26, 198	990	478	1, 813	526	2, 358	5, 217
44	60 years and over	69, 053	3, 723	2, 285	4, 029	1, 474	4, 256	12, 579
45	Age unknown	540	17	15	32	5	38	83

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[1] The figures used for Russian probably include a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously returned as Russian in mother tongue.

OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN CERTAIN REPRESENTATIVE RURAL STATES AND 1920

Dakota, and Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued					MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES				
Denmark (Danish)	Russia (Russian)[1]	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish	
18, 492	8, 196	12, 296	60, 277	8, 475	184, 482	29, 458	4, 572	4, 344	1
11	13	6	2, 612	8	120	30	7	7	2
98	105	82	5, 129	140	1, 091	253	63	52	3
204	373	237	5, 364	308	2, 838	687	160	190	4
320	618	373	5, 954	391	4, 663	914	190	369	5
492	802	401	7, 975	841	6, 197	1, 385	293	390	6
1, 130	1, 200	684	7, 579	1, 421	9, 200	2, 790	622	502	7
1, 684	1, 182	989	6, 185	1, 514	12, 642	3, 406	848	591	8
1, 944	1, 217	1, 238	5, 931	1, 276	16, 445	3, 914	783	604	9
1, 804	780	1, 073	3, 833	898	17, 476	3, 102	565	479	10
2, 120	684	1, 271	3, 358	576	17, 535	3, 053	436	423	11
2, 370	448	1, 201	2, 168	400	19, 385	2, 644	241	272	12
1, 951	295	1, 190	1, 334	277	18, 822	2, 273	151	198	13
4, 342	461	3, 539	2, 697	393	57, 920	4, 949	183	259	14
22	18	12	158	32	148	58	30	8	15
100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	16
0. 1	0. 2	(2)	4. 3	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 2	0. 2	17
0. 5	1. 3	0. 7	8. 5	1. 7	0. 6	0. 9	1. 4	1. 2	18
1. 1	4. 6	1. 9	8. 9	3. 6	1. 5	2. 3	3. 5	4. 4	19
1. 7	7. 5	3. 0	9. 9	4. 6	2. 5	3. 1	4. 2	8. 5	20
2. 7	9. 8	3. 3	13. 2	9. 9	3. 4	4. 7	6. 4	9. 0	21
6. 1	14. 6	5. 6	12. 6	16. 8	5. 0	9. 5	13. 6	11. 6	22
9. 1	14. 4	8. 0	10. 3	17. 9	6. 9	11. 6	18. 5	13. 6	23
10. 5	14. 8	10. 1	9. 8	15. 1	8. 9	13. 3	17. 1	13. 9	24
9. 8	9. 5	8. 7	6. 4	10. 6	9. 5	10. 5	12. 4	11. 0	25
11. 5	8. 3	10. 3	5. 6	6. 8	9. 5	10. 4	9. 5	9. 7	26
12. 8	5. 5	9. 8	3. 6	4. 7	10. 5	9. 0	5. 3	6. 3	27
10. 6	3. 6	9. 7	2. 2	3. 3	10. 2	7. 7	3. 3	4. 6	28
23. 5	5. 6	28. 8	4. 5	4. 6	31. 4	16. 8	4. 0	6. 0	29
0. 1	0. 2	0. 1	0. 3	0. 4	0. 1	0. 2	0. 7	0. 2	30
11, 178	5, 084	6, 553	32, 867	5, 662	100, 293	17, 349	2, 775	2, 377	31
5	7	3	1, 373	4	56	15	4	3	32
52	48	34	2, 648	67	556	135	34	25	33
108	188	133	2, 713	160	1, 483	346	76	84	34
164	325	196	2, 839	223	2, 411	513	92	190	35
298	477	207	4, 399	565	3, 307	756	147	195	36
712	780	360	4, 169	975	5, 079	1, 643	340	258	37
1, 041	778	529	3, 519	1, 037	6, 913	2, 007	505	304	38
1, 210	815	676	3, 515	884	8, 911	2, 414	479	351	39
1, 040	489	606	2, 153	616	9, 507	1, 904	377	268	40
1, 294	450	723	2, 114	401	9, 661	1, 851	317	254	41
1, 490	267	607	1, 175	250	10, 708	1, 538	158	168	42
1, 190	174	631	756	191	10, 280	1, 362	109	123	43
2, 557	268	1, 841	1, 377	251	31, 328	2, 828	108	149	44
17	18	7	117	29	91	37	29	5	45

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 178.—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS AND SEX FOR SELECTED GROUPS
AREAS:

[The areas covered include Arizona, North

	AGE AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE					
			England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)	Norway (Norwegian)
1	Males, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Under 5 years	0.6	0.1		0.8	0.2	(1)	(1)
3	5 to 9 years	1.5	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
4	10 to 14 years	2.2	1.8	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.6
5	15 to 19 years	3.0	2.2	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.9
6	20 to 24 years	4.5	2.3	1.1	2.3	1.7	2.5	3.0
7	25 to 29 years	6.7	4.9	2.8	3.3	2.5	5.8	5.4
8	30 to 34 years	8.5	7.9	4.5	5.1	3.8	8.8	8.3
9	35 to 39 years	10.3	9.6	7.4	7.9	6.4	11.0	10.9
10	40 to 44 years	9.4	8.6	6.8	10.8	8.2	11.0	9.8
11	45 to 49 years	9.8	9.5	9.3	12.4	10.6	12.3	10.0
12	50 to 54 years	9.9	11.0	10.5	12.6	11.5	13.1	11.1
13	55 to 59 years	9.2	8.7	9.7	12.3	14.0	11.7	11.3
14	60 years and over	24.2	32.7	46.6	27.3	39.2	21.1	27.3
15	Age unknown	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
16	Females, number	222,834	8,548	4,297	12,090	2,555	13,037	35,853
17	Under 5 years	1,503	9		115	6	8	23
18	5 to 9 years	3,907	62	4	281	14	42	90
19	10 to 14 years	5,962	202	12	236	21	144	277
20	15 to 19 years	8,438	266	21	210	28	249	825
21	20 to 24 years	10,674	325	79	361	67	327	1,090
22	25 to 29 years	14,257	387	144	523	76	614	1,701
23	30 to 34 years	17,965	592	197	754	141	1,053	2,820
24	35 to 39 years	21,553	790	313	1,114	238	1,454	3,547
25	40 to 44 years	21,051	773	315	1,435	293	1,625	3,560
26	45 to 49 years	19,981	686	375	1,346	271	1,533	3,379
27	50 to 54 years	20,882	754	352	1,417	260	1,570	3,770
28	55 to 59 years	19,450	643	336	1,226	298	1,461	3,811
29	60 years and over	56,981	3,045	2,140	3,054	842	2,950	10,914
30	Age unknown	230	14	9	18		7	46
31	Females, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
32	Under 5 years	0.7	0.1		1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
33	5 to 9 years	1.8	0.7	0.1	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
34	10 to 14 years	2.7	2.4	0.3	2.0	0.8	1.1	0.8
35	15 to 19 years	3.8	3.1	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.9	2.3
36	20 to 24 years	4.8	3.8	1.8	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.0
37	25 to 29 years	6.4	4.5	3.4	4.3	3.0	4.7	4.7
38	30 to 34 years	8.1	6.9	4.6	6.2	5.5	8.1	7.9
39	35 to 39 years	9.7	9.2	7.3	9.2	9.3	11.2	9.9
40	40 to 44 years	9.4	9.0	7.3	11.9	11.5	12.5	9.9
41	45 to 49 years	9.0	8.0	8.7	11.1	10.6	11.8	9.4
42	50 to 54 years	9.4	8.8	8.2	11.7	10.2	12.0	10.5
43	55 to 59 years	8.7	7.5	7.8	10.1	11.7	11.2	10.6
44	60 years and over	25.6	35.6	49.8	25.3	33.0	22.6	30.4
45	Age unknown	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1

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[1] The figures used for Russian probably include a considerable proportion of Hebrews erroneously returned as Russian in mother tongue.

OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN CERTAIN REPRESENTATIVE RURAL STATES AND 1920—Continued

Dakota, and Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued					MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES				
Denmark (Danish)	Russia (Russian)[1]	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
([2])	0.1	([2])	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2
0.5	0.9	0.5	8.1	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	3
1.0	3.7	2.0	8.3	2.8	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.5	4
1.5	6.4	3.0	8.6	3.9	2.4	3.0	3.3	8.0	5
2.7	9.4	3.2	13.4	10.0	3.3	4.4	5.3	8.2	6
6.4	15.3	5.5	12.7	17.2	5.1	9.5	12.3	10.9	7
9.3	15.3	8.1	10.7	18.3	6.9	11.6	18.2	12.8	8
10.8	16.0	10.3	10.7	15.6	8.9	13.9	17.3	14.8	9
9.3	9.6	9.2	6.6	10.9	9.5	11.0	13.6	11.3	10
11.6	8.9	11.0	6.4	7.1	9.6	10.7	11.4	10.7	11
13.3	5.3	9.3	3.6	4.6	10.7	8.9	5.7	7.1	12
10.6	3.4	9.6	2.3	3.4	10.2	7.9	3.9	5.2	13
22.9	5.3	28.1	4.2	4.4	31.2	16.3	3.9	6.3	14
0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	15
7,314	3,112	5,743	27,410	2,813	84,189	12,109	1,797	1,967	16
6	6	3	1,239	4	62	15	3	4	17
46	57	48	2,481	73	535	118	29	27	18
96	185	104	2,651	148	1,355	341	84	106	19
156	293	177	3,115	168	2,252	401	98	179	20
194	325	194	3,576	276	2,890	629	146	195	21
418	420	324	3,410	446	4,121	1,147	282	244	22
643	404	460	2,666	477	5,729	1,399	343	287	23
734	402	562	2,416	392	7,534	1,500	304	253	24
764	291	467	1,690	282	7,969	1,198	188	211	25
826	234	548	1,244	175	7,874	1,202	119	169	26
880	181	594	993	141	8,677	1,106	83	104	27
761	121	559	578	86	8,542	911	42	75	28
1,785	193	1,608	1,320	142	26,592	2,121	75	110	29
5	-----------	5	41	3	57	21	1	3	30
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	31
0.1	0.2	0.1	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	32
0.6	1.8	0.8	9.1	2.6	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.4	33
1.3	5.9	1.8	9.7	5.3	1.6	2.8	4.7	5.4	34
2.1	9.4	3.1	11.4	6.0	2.7	3.3	5.5	9.1	35
2.7	10.4	3.4	13.0	9.8	3.4	5.2	8.1	9.9	36
5.7	13.5	5.6	12.4	15.9	4.9	9.5	15.7	12.4	37
8.8	13.0	8.0	9.7	17.0	6.8	11.6	19.1	14.6	38
10.0	12.9	9.8	8.8	13.9	8.9	12.4	16.9	12.9	39
10.4	9.4	8.1	6.1	10.0	9.5	9.9	10.5	10.7	40
11.3	7.5	9.5	4.5	6.2	9.4	9.9	6.6	8.6	41
12.0	5.8	10.3	3.6	5.0	10.3	9.1	4.6	5.3	42
10.4	3.9	9.7	2.1	3.1	10.1	7.5	2.3	3.8	43
24.4	6.2	20.6	4.8	5.0	31.6	17.5	4.2	5.6	44
0.1	-----------	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	45

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[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent

TABLE 179.—DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR AGE PERIODS FOR SELECTED GROUPS
AREAS:

[The areas covered include as urban New York City, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Boston, and

	AREA, AGE, AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE				
			England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)
	ALL SELECTED AREAS						
	All ages:[1]						
1	Total	3,706,190	220,207	356,674	175,204	45,037	141,601
2	Male	1,931,028	113,245	151,450	81,601	22,982	73,335
3	Female	1,775,162	106,962	205,224	93,603	22,055	68,266
	Major age groups						
	Childhood—Under 15 years:						
4	Total	133,517	9,050	2,413	9,259	2,005	1,648
5	Male	67,311	4,529	1,201	4,627	985	833
6	Female	66,206	4,521	1,212	4,632	1,020	815
	Maturity—15 to 59 years:						
7	Total	3,076,008	172,610	288,361	139,166	34,583	118,319
8	Male	1,614,758	89,251	122,615	64,438	17,446	61,418
9	Female	1,461,250	83,359	165,746	74,728	17,137	56,901
	Old age—60 years and over:						
10	Total	491,652	38,323	65,408	26,590	8,415	21,482
11	Male	246,033	19,331	27,407	12,444	4,529	10,982
12	Female	245,619	18,992	38,001	14,146	3,886	10,500
	Age of maximum fecundity:						
13	Males 20 to 49 years	1,244,156	62,691	88,476	46,777	12,130	44,015
14	Females 15 to 44 years	1,039,017	54,752	102,112	48,669	11,148	34,375
	URBAN						
	All ages:						
15	Total	3,198,171	200,287	347,470	148,342	38,720	108,386
16	Male	1,645,843	101,873	146,543	66,829	19,220	53,157
17	Female	1,552,328	98,414	200,927	81,513	19,500	55,229
	Major age groups						
	Childhood—Under 15 years:						
18	Total	110,172	8,497	2,372	7,956	1,933	1,248
19	Male	55,338	4,249	1,176	3,956	954	627
20	Female	54,834	4,248	1,196	4,000	979	621
	Maturity—15 to 59 years:						
21	Total	2,718,138	160,042	283,647	120,740	30,659	92,755
22	Male	1,411,139	81,899	120,033	54,398	15,194	45,740
23	Female	1,306,999	78,143	163,614	66,342	15,465	47,015
	Old age—60 years and over:						
24	Total	365,618	31,555	60,983	19,507	6,099	14,276
25	Male	176,980	15,608	25,122	8,415	3,055	6,726
26	Female	188,638	15,947	35,861	11,092	3,044	7,550
	Age of maximum fecundity:						
27	Males 20 to 49 years	1,103,534	57,830	86,911	40,602	10,883	33,632
28	Females 15 to 44 years	945,079	51,619	101,043	44,272	10,305	29,053
	RURAL						
	All ages:						
29	Total	508,019	19,920	9,204	26,862	6,317	33,215
30	Male	285,185	11,372	4,907	14,772	3,762	20,178
31	Female	222,834	8,548	4,297	12,090	2,555	13,037
	Major age groups						
	Childhood—Under 15 years:						
32	Total	23,345	553	41	1,303	72	400
33	Male	11,973	280	25	671	31	206
34	Female	11,372	273	16	632	41	194
	Maturity—15 to 59 years:						
35	Total	357,870	12,568	4,714	18,426	3,924	25,564
36	Male	203,619	7,352	2,582	10,040	2,252	15,678
37	Female	154,251	5,216	2,132	8,386	1,672	9,886
	Old age—60 years and over:						
38	Total	126,034	6,768	4,425	7,083	2,316	7,206
39	Male	69,053	3,723	2,285	4,029	1,474	4,256
40	Female	56,981	3,045	2,140	3,054	842	2,950
	Age of maximum fecundity:						
41	Males 20 to 49 years	140,622	4,861	1,565	6,175	1,247	10,383
42	Females 15 to 44 years	93,938	3,133	1,069	4,397	843	5,322

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[1] Includes persons of unknown age.

OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE IN CERTAIN REPRESENTATIVE URBAN AND RURAL
1920

the State of Rhode Island, and as rural Arizona, North Dakota, and Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued						MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES				
Norway (Norwegian)	Denmark (Danish)	Russia (Russian)	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish	
131, 371	41, 710	160, 917	71, 980	64, 537	548, 267	686, 114	356, 460	32, 999	673, 112	1
71, 525	24, 861	90, 485	35, 597	35, 772	307, 410	356, 645	199, 043	18, 190	348, 887	2
59, 846	16, 849	70, 432	36, 383	28, 765	240, 857	329, 469	157, 417	14, 809	324, 225	3
1, 876	805	5, 748	1, 687	13, 672	30, 262	11, 264	11, 809	1, 203	30, 816	4
950	398	2, 864	852	7, 031	15, 412	5, 591	5, 954	597	15, 487	5
926	407	2, 884	835	6, 641	14, 850	5, 673	5, 855	606	15, 329	6
99, 205	33, 190	146, 992	58, 725	47, 918	479, 435	503, 797	321, 790	30, 761	601, 156	7
54, 717	19, 973	83, 294	29, 355	27, 189	271, 305	264, 299	180, 561	17, 015	311, 882	8
44, 488	13, 217	63, 698	29, 370	20, 729	208, 130	239, 498	141, 229	13, 746	289, 274	9
30, 106	7, 665	7, 981	11, 509	2, 770	36, 855	170, 426	22, 480	981	40, 661	10
15, 740	4, 453	4, 181	5, 355	1, 418	19, 738	86, 379	12, 298	535	21, 243	11
14, 366	3, 212	3, 800	6, 154	1, 352	17, 117	84, 047	10, 182	446	19, 418	12
38, 478	14, 356	70, 040	22, 070	22, 062	225, 213	179, 982	154, 378	14, 914	248, 574	13
27, 550	7, 954	52, 088	19, 406	17, 789	168, 215	134, 968	115, 930	11, 877	232, 184	14
49, 462	23, 218	152, 721	59, 684	4, 260	539, 792	501, 632	327, 002	28, 427	668, 768	15
25, 469	13, 683	85, 401	29, 044	2, 905	301, 748	256, 352	181, 694	15, 415	346, 510	16
23, 993	9, 535	67, 320	30, 640	1, 355	238, 044	245, 280	145, 308	13, 012	322, 258	17
1, 088	492	5, 257	1, 362	567	29, 806	7, 215	10, 839	973	30, 567	18
552	233	2, 621	682	297	15, 181	3, 494	5, 458	483	15, 375	19
536	259	2, 636	680	270	14, 625	3, 721	5, 381	490	15, 192	20
41, 706	19, 375	139, 766	50, 305	3, 601	471, 841	381, 432	298, 309	26, 632	597, 328	21
21, 721	11, 534	78, 739	24, 820	2, 550	266, 154	197, 522	166, 573	14, 491	309, 771	22
19, 985	7, 841	61, 027	25, 485	1, 051	205, 687	183, 910	131, 736	12, 141	287, 557	23
6, 613	3, 323	7, 520	7, 970	73	36, 462	112, 506	17, 531	798	40, 402	24
3, 161	1, 896	3, 913	3, 514	41	19, 487	55, 051	9, 470	427	21, 094	25
3, 452	1, 427	3, 607	4, 456	32	16, 975	57, 455	8, 061	371	19, 308	26
16, 667	8, 761	66, 251	18, 969	2, 193	220, 735	136, 604	143, 803	12, 749	246, 944	27
14, 007	5, 045	49, 953	17, 222	926	166, 174	104, 473	109, 656	10, 516	230, 815	28
81, 909	18, 492	8, 196	12, 296	60, 277	8, 475	184, 482	29, 458	4, 572	4, 344	29
46, 056	11, 178	5, 084	6, 553	32, 867	5, 662	100, 293	17, 349	2, 775	2, 377	30
35, 853	7, 314	3, 112	5, 743	27, 410	2, 813	84, 189	12, 109	1, 797	1, 967	31
788	313	491	325	13, 105	456	4, 049	970	230	249	32
398	165	243	170	6, 734	231	2, 097	496	114	112	33
390	148	248	155	6, 371	225	1, 952	474	116	137	34
57, 499	13, 815	7, 226	8, 420	44, 317	7, 594	122, 365	23, 481	4, 129	3, 828	35
32, 996	8, 439	4, 555	4, 535	24, 639	5, 151	66, 777	13, 988	2, 524	2, 111	36
24, 503	5, 376	2, 671	3, 885	19, 678	2, 443	55, 588	9, 493	1, 605	1, 717	37
23, 493	4, 342	461	3, 539	2, 697	393	57, 920	4, 949	183	259	38
12, 579	2, 557	268	1, 841	1, 377	251	31, 328	2, 828	108	149	39
10, 914	1, 785	193	1, 698	1, 320	142	26, 592	2, 121	75	110	40
21, 811	5, 595	3, 789	3, 101	19, 869	4, 478	43, 378	10, 575	2, 165	1, 630	41
13, 548	2, 909	2, 135	2, 184	16, 863	2, 041	30, 495	6, 274	1, 361	1, 369	42

TABLE 180.—MARITAL CONDITION, BY SEX, FOR SELECTED GROUPS OF REPRESENTATIVE URBAN

[The areas covered include as urban New York City, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Boston, and

	AREA, MARITAL CONDITION, AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE				
			England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)
	Number						
	ALL SELECTED AREAS						
1	Male	1,863,717	108,716	150,249	76,974	21,997	72,502
2	Single	440,664	25,221	40,727	19,222	4,895	19,109
3	Married	1,306,229	73,628	92,402	51,693	15,114	48,162
4	Widowed	103,981	8,476	16,169	5,115	1,841	4,442
5	Divorced	6,362	563	260	694	117	381
6	Not reported	6,481	828	691	250	30	408
7	Female	1,708,936	102,441	204,012	88,971	21,035	67,451
8	Single	287,231	21,227	52,952	21,011	4,095	12,308
9	Married	1,153,860	60,991	103,049	51,791	13,655	44,575
10	Widowed	258,063	19,426	47,263	15,154	3,113	10,070
11	Divorced	7,064	586	335	864	139	381
12	Not reported	2,718	211	413	151	33	117
	URBAN						
13	Male	1,590,505	97,624	145,367	62,873	18,266	52,530
14	Single	379,224	23,036	39,345	16,550	4,279	13,397
15	Married	1,119,317	66,041	89,764	41,666	12,445	35,557
16	Widowed	81,542	7,289	15,355	3,893	1,427	2,979
17	Divorced	4,884	476	240	562	93	256
18	Not reported	5,538	782	663	202	22	341
19	Female	1,497,494	94,166	199,731	77,513	18,521	54,608
20	Single	267,817	20,281	52,366	19,761	3,930	11,396
21	Married	1,002,304	55,840	100,989	43,883	11,825	34,637
22	Widowed	219,082	17,331	45,666	12,965	2,622	8,152
23	Divorced	5,975	538	313	780	115	327
24	Not reported	2,316	176	397	124	29	96
	RURAL						
25	Male	273,212	11,092	4,882	14,101	3,731	19,972
26	Single	61,440	2,185	1,382	2,672	616	5,712
27	Married	186,912	7,587	2,638	10,027	2,669	12,605
28	Widowed	22,439	1,187	814	1,222	414	1,463
29	Divorced	1,478	87	20	132	24	125
30	Not reported	943	46	28	48	8	67
31	Female	211,462	8,275	4,281	11,458	2,514	12,843
32	Single	19,414	946	586	1,250	165	912
33	Married	151,556	5,151	2,060	7,908	1,830	9,938
34	Widowed	39,001	2,095	1,597	2,189	491	1,918
35	Divorced	1,089	48	22	84	24	54
36	Not reported	402	35	16	27	4	21
	Per cent						
	ALL SELECTED AREAS						
37	Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
38	Single	23.6	23.2	27.1	25.0	22.3	26.4
39	Married	70.1	67.7	61.5	67.2	68.7	66.4
40	Widowed	5.6	7.8	10.8	6.6	8.4	6.1
41	Divorced	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
42	Not reported	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6
43	Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
44	Single	16.8	20.7	26.0	23.6	19.5	18.2
45	Married	67.5	59.5	50.5	58.2	64.9	66.1
46	Widowed	15.1	19.0	23.2	17.0	14.8	14.9
47	Divorced	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.6
48	Not reported	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Foreign-born White Population 15 Years of Age and Over, in Certain and Rural Areas: 1920

the State of Rhode Island, and as rural Arizona, North Dakota, and Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued						MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES				
Norway (Norwegian)	Denmark (Danish)	Russia (Russian)	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish	
70, 575	24, 463	87, 621	34, 745	28, 741	291, 998	351, 054	193, 089	17, 593	333, 400	1
18, 253	5, 772	24, 072	6, 248	11, 498	74, 615	60, 270	43, 151	3, 914	83, 697	2
45, 922	16, 728	61, 132	26, 122	15, 769	205, 687	257, 448	142, 648	13, 077	240, 697	3
5, 594	1, 652	1, 904	2, 115	1, 227	10, 394	30, 381	6, 295	504	7, 872	4
329	156	181	202	79	398	1, 867	526	47	562	5
477	155	332	58	168	904	1, 088	469	51	572	6
58, 920	16, 442	67, 548	35, 548	22, 124	226, 007	323, 796	151, 562	14, 203	308, 896	7
7, 781	2, 017	12, 487	3, 709	4, 119	31, 987	31, 978	17, 147	1, 659	62, 754	8
40, 480	11, 682	49, 271	24, 832	14, 439	172, 392	215, 708	120, 410	11, 361	219, 224	9
10, 216	2, 577	5, 451	6, 729	3, 451	21, 027	73, 711	13, 298	1, 129	25, 468	10
302	147	246	231	77	270	1, 901	512	39	1, 034	11
141	19	93	47	38	331	498	195	15	416	12
24, 917	13, 450	82, 780	28, 362	2, 608	286, 567	252, 858	176, 236	14, 932	331, 135	13
6, 922	3, 548	22, 363	5, 090	1, 682	72, 539	44, 839	39, 255	3, 262	83, 117	14
16, 116	8, 897	58, 138	21, 460	820	202, 515	184, 919	130, 719	11, 170	239, 090	15
1, 466	792	1, 800	1, 605	51	10, 254	20, 985	5, 418	416	7, 812	16
123	84	169	162	15	376	1, 302	435	40	551	17
290	129	310	45	40	883	813	409	44	565	18
23, 457	9, 276	64, 684	29, 960	1, 085	223, 419	241, 559	139, 927	12, 522	307, 066	19
4, 718	1, 500	12, 097	3, 341	403	31, 783	26, 019	16, 238	1, 528	62, 456	20
15, 111	6, 186	46, 970	20, 654	560	170, 204	156, 669	111, 061	9, 901	217, 814	21
3, 452	1, 480	5, 291	5, 736	114	20, 841	57, 047	11, 984	1, 045	25, 356	22
127	96	236	195	5	261	1, 453	467	35	1, 027	23
49	14	90	34	3	330	371	177	13	413	24
45, 658	11, 013	4, 841	6, 383	26, 133	5, 431	98, 196	16, 853	2, 661	2, 265	25
11, 331	2, 224	1, 709	1, 158	9, 816	2, 076	15, 431	3, 896	652	580	26
29, 806	7, 831	2, 994	4, 662	14, 949	3, 172	72, 529	11, 929	1, 907	1, 607	27
4, 128	860	104	510	1, 176	140	9, 396	877	88	60	28
206	72	12	40	64	22	565	91	7	11	29
187	26	22	13	128	21	275	60	7	7	30
35, 463	7, 166	2, 864	5, 588	21, 039	2, 588	82, 237	11, 635	1, 681	1, 830	31
3, 063	517	390	368	3, 716	204	5, 959	909	131	298	32
25, 369	5, 496	2, 301	4, 178	13, 879	2, 188	59, 039	9, 349	1, 460	1, 410	33
6, 764	1, 097	160	993	3, 337	186	16, 664	1, 314	84	112	34
175	51	10	36	72	9	448	45	4	7	35
92	5	3	13	35	1	127	18	2	3	36
100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	37
25. 9	23. 6	27. 5	18. 0	40. 0	25. 6	17. 2	22. 3	22. 2	25. 1	38
65. 1	68. 4	69. 8	75. 2	54. 9	70. 4	73. 3	73. 9	74. 3	72. 2	39
7. 9	6. 8	2. 2	6. 1	4. 3	3. 6	8. 7	3. 3	2. 9	2. 4	40
0. 5	0. 6	0. 2	0. 6	0. 3	0. 1	0. 5	0. 3	0. 3	0. 2	41
0. 7	0. 6	0. 4	0. 2	0. 6	0. 3	0. 3	0. 2	0. 3	0. 2	42
100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	43
13. 2	12. 3	18. 5	10. 4	18. 6	14. 2	9. 9	11. 3	11. 7	20. 3	44
68. 7	71. 0	72. 9	69. 9	65. 3	76. 3	66. 6	79. 4	80. 0	71. 0	45
17. 3	15. 7	8. 1	18. 9	15. 6	9. 3	22. 8	8. 8	7. 9	8. 2	46
0. 5	0. 9	0. 4	0. 6	0. 3	0. 1	0. 6	0. 3	0. 3	0. 3	47
0. 2	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	0. 2	0. 1	0. 2	0. 1	0. 1	0. 1	48

TABLE 180.—MARITAL CONDITION, BY SEX, FOR SELECTED GROUPS OF REPRESENTATIVE URBAN AND

[The areas covered include as urban New York City, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Boston, and

	AREA, MARITAL CONDITION, AND SEX	Total	COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE				
			England, Scotland, and Wales (English and Celtic)	Ireland (English and Celtic)	Canada (English and Celtic)	Canada (French)	Sweden (Swedish)
	Per cent						
	URBAN						
1	Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Single	23.8	23.6	27.1	26.3	23.4	25.5
3	Married	70.4	67.6	61.7	66.3	68.1	67.7
4	Widowed	5.1	7.5	10.6	6.2	7.8	5.7
5	Divorced	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
6	Not reported	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6
7	Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8	Single	17.9	21.5	26.2	25.5	21.2	20.9
9	Married	66.9	59.3	50.6	56.6	63.8	63.4
10	Widowed	14.6	18.4	22.9	16.7	14.2	14.9
11	Divorced	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
12	Not reported	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	RURAL						
13	Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14	Single	22.5	19.7	28.3	18.9	16.5	28.6
15	Married	68.4	68.4	54.0	71.1	71.5	63.1
16	Widowed	8.2	10.7	16.7	8.7	11.1	7.3
17	Divorced	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6
18	Not reported	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
19							
	Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20	Single	9.2	11.4	13.7	10.9	6.6	7.1
21	Married	71.7	62.2	48.1	69.0	72.8	77.4
22	Widowed	18.4	25.3	37.3	19.1	19.5	14.9
23	Divorced	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.4
24	Not reported	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, IN CERTAIN RURAL AREAS: 1920—Continued

the State of Rhode Island, and as rural Arizona, North Dakota, and Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND MOTHER TONGUE—continued						MOTHER TONGUE—ALL COUNTRIES				
Norway (Norwegian)	Denmark (Danish)	Russia (Russian)	Bohemia and Moravia (Czech)	Mexico (Spanish)	Italy (Italian)	German	Polish	Slovak	Yiddish	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
27.8	26.4	27.0	17.9	64.5	25.3	17.7	22.3	21.8	25.1	2
64.7	66.1	70.2	75.7	31.4	70.7	73.1	74.2	74.8	72.2	3
5.9	5.9	2.2	5.7	2.0	3.6	8.3	3.1	2.8	2.4	4
0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	5
1.2	1.0	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	6
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7
20.1	16.2	18.7	11.2	37.1	14.2	10.8	11.6	12.2	20.3	8
64.4	66.7	72.6	68.9	51.6	76.2	64.9	79.4	79.1	70.9	9
14.7	16.0	8.2	19.1	10.5	9.3	23.6	8.6	8.3	8.3	10
0.5	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	11
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	12
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13
24.8	20.2	35.3	18.1	37.6	38.2	15.7	23.1	24.5	25.6	14
65.3	71.1	61.8	73.0	57.2	58.4	73.9	70.8	71.7	70.9	15
9.0	7.8	2.1	8.0	4.5	2.6	9.6	5.2	3.3	2.6	16
0.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	17
0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	18
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	19
8.6	7.2	13.6	6.6	17.7	7.9	7.2	7.8	7.8	16.3	20
71.5	76.7	80.3	74.8	66.0	84.5	71.8	80.4	86.9	77.0	21
19.1	15.3	5.6	17.8	15.9	7.2	20.3	11.3	5.0	6.1	22
0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	23
0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	(1)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	24

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